

Lyndon Johnson, his Dallas, Texas Oil buddies, military intelligence and the CIA murdered John F. Kennedy

Clint Murchison, Sr., Ed Clark, & H.L. Hunt, D. H. Byrd, Gen. Edward Lansdale were some of the key players.

George Herbert Walker Bush knows the full truth about the 1963 Coup d'Etat

LBJ said it was "Texas oil and those fucking renegade intelligence bastards in Washington" [Texas in the Morning, Madeleine Brown, p.189]

from Robert Morrow political researcher Austin, TX 512-306-1510

Madeleine Duncan Brown was a mistress of Lyndon Johnson for 21 years and had a son with him named Steven Mark Brown in 1950. Madeleine mixed with the Texas elite and had many trysts with Lyndon Johnson over the years, including one at the Driskill Hotel in Austin, TX, on New Year's Eve 12/31/63.

Late in the evening of 12/31/63, just 6 weeks after the JFK assassination, Madeleine asked Lyndon Johnson:

"Lyndon, you know that a lot of people believe you had something to do with President Kennedy's assassination."

He shot up out of bed and began pacing and waving his arms screaming like a madman. I was scared!

"That's bullshit, Madeleine Brown!" he yelled. "Don't tell me you believe that crap!"

"Of course not." I answered meekly, trying to cool his temper.

"It was Texas oil and those fucking renegade intelligence bastards in Washington." [said Lyndon Johnson, the new president.] [Texas in the Morning, p. 189] [LBJ told this to Madeleine in the late night of 12/31/63 in the Driskill Hotel, Austin, TX in room #434 which is now known as the Governor's Suite and rents for \$500-600/night in 2018. LBJ kept this room on retainer for business and as a place to tryst with his mistresses. LBJ and Madeleine spent New Year's Eve '63 together here.]

(Another separate Room is #254 -today it is known as the "Blue Room" or "LBJ Suite" or the "Presidential room" and rents for \$700-1,000/night as a Presidential suite at the Driskill; located on the Mezzanine Level.)

Madeleine Brown died on June 22, 2002.

LBJ kept room #434 permanently reserved at the Driskill Hotel:
<https://www.texasmonthly.com/politics/discovering-lbjs-austin/>

"Discovering LBJ's Austin" by Madelyn Herzog for *Texas Monthly*, May 6, 2013

QUOTE

The Johnsons—whose marriage was enduring, if not as idyllic as their courtship—stayed in the Driskill Hotel many times. Room 434, a fourth-floor suite with a balcony overlooking Sixth Street, was permanently reserved for the president. In November 1948, 1960, and 1964, the Johnsons gathered with friends and supporters in the hotel's Jim Hogg Parlor to watch the election returns come in.

UNQUOTE

What Lyndon Johnson did not tell his mistress was that Texas big oil (think H.L. Hunt and Clint Murchison, Sr) and the CIA had killed John Kennedy on behalf of Lyndon Johnson. LBJ either organized the plot to kill JFK or he knew about it in advance and agreed to cover the murder up. LBJ in the fall of 1963 was like a cornered animal. He was about to be dropped from the presidential ticket in 1964 by JFK. Also, LBJ could very well have been indicted in the Bobby Baker scandal that was breaking at that time in fall, 1963.

I believe that Lyndon Johnson was at the heart and center of the murder of John F. Kennedy. LBJ had a lot of help, too, from the CIA, Texas oil barons, the Mafia, anti-Castro Cubans and high officials in the military and government, including J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI who was LBJ's next door neighbor in Washington, DC for 19 years as well as a close personal friend.

Here is an excellent article that summarizes the "LBJ did it" case:

<http://www.viewzone.com/lbj/> The best JFK assassination web site to check out is www.jfkmurdersolved.com. Here is an excellent web page detailing Lyndon Johnson's key involvement: <http://itwasjohnson.impiousdigest.com/index.htm>

Also, watch the YouTube videos of The Men Who Killed Kennedy, the Guilty Men (episodes 7, 8, 9), banned from the History Channel because it got too close to the truth. [YouTube has banned many of these links due to copyright claims by A&E ...when this incredibly important documentary came out, huge amounts of political pressure was applied to A&E with letters (phone calls) from Jack Valenti (CFR), Bill Moyers (CFR), Lady Bird Johnson, Jimmy Carter (CFR), cover up artist Gerald Ford (CFR).] The videos to watch are The Men Who Killed Kennedy, The Guilty Men, segments 7, 8 and 9. Key point: elite members of the Rockefeller controlled Council on Foreign Relations were involved in the murder of John Kennedy in 1963 and were key players in the cover up of the 1963 Coup d'Etat in the following decades. The CFR members today who spout the party line are doing it out of self imposed ignorance.

The best Coup of 1963 videos online are The Men Who Killed Kennedy - The Guilty Men (episodes 7, 8 and 9). Go to You Tube and do these searches.

1) "The Men Who Killed Kennedy episode 7"

http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=The+Men+Who+Killed+Kennedy+episode+7&aq=f

2) "The Men Who Killed Kennedy episode 8"

http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=The+Men+Who+Killed+Kennedy+episode+8&aq=f

3)) "The Men Who Killed Kennedy episode 9"

http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=The+Men+Who+Killed+Kennedy+episode+9&aq=f

4) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rO0q4gsDURk> LBJ Benefited Most from JFK Assassination

4b) Here are all the episodes of the Men Who Killed Kennedy together:
<http://www.archive.org/details/TheMenWhoKilledKennedyparts1-9>

5) Jesse Ventura did a spectacular show (11/19/10 Conspiracy Theory with Jesse Ventura) on the JFK assassination, aka the 1963 Coup d'Etat. The fact that this extremely important material is still not appearing in the MSM, shows you how controlled the MSM is today by the CIA and the murderers of John Kennedy, almost 50 years after the Coup d'Etat. There are people walking around today who still have liability in the JFK assassination and cover up (George Herbert Walker Bush, Arlen Specter (cover up), Ruth and Michael Paine).

http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Conspiracy+theory+jesse+ventura+jfk+assassination&aq=f

6) JFK and its depiction of History - 1/22/92 held at American University:
<http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/23934-1> Lots of good panelists on this forum, especially the extremely important Fletcher Prouty.

CIA Pegasus agent Trenton Parker told Rodney Stich in 1993 that FBI Hoover's office had been taped and identified at least 5 conspirators: Lyndon Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, Allen Dulles, Nelson Rockefeller, & George Herbert Walker Bush

From Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, 3rd edition 1998 p. 638-639]:

"The Role of deep-cover **CIA officer, Trenton Parker**, has been described in earlier pages, and his function in the CIA's counter-intelligence unit, **Pegasus**. Parker had stated to me earlier that a CIA faction was responsible for the murder of JFK ... During an August 21, 1993, conversation, in response to my questions, Parker said that **his Pegasus group had tape recordings of plans to assassinate Kennedy. I asked him, "What group were these tapes identifying?" Parker replied: "Rockefeller, Allen Dulles, Johnson of Texas, George Bush, and J. Edgar Hoover."** I asked, "What was the nature of the conversation on these tapes?"

I don't have the tapes now, because all the tape recordings were turned over to [Congressman] Larry McDonald. But I listened to the tape recordings and there were conversations between **Rockefeller, [J. Edgar] Hoover, where [Nelson] Rockefeller asks, "Are we going to have any problems?" And he said, "No, we aren't going to have any problems. I checked with Dulles. If they do their job we'll do our job."**

There are a whole bunch of tapes, because Hoover didn't realize that his phone has been tapped. Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, 3rd edition p. 638-639]

2009 Article on Trenton Parker: <https://www.denverpost.com/2009/09/04/horses-seized-from-weld-man-who-threatened-to-shoot-them/>

“Horses seized from Weld man who threatened to shoot them”

BY Howard Pankratz, Denver Post, 9-4-2009

QUOTE

Parker was a well-known figure in Denver in the early 1980s, described then as a Denver real-estate and securities “whiz” who briefly ran for U.S. senator for Colorado before running afoul of the law.

In February 1982, he pleaded guilty to five federal fraud, perjury and tax charges and agreed to return at least \$6 million to investors bilked in a gold-mine tax-shelter scheme. He spent five years in prison for mail fraud and tax evasion.

UNQUOTE

The Roles of Vice President Lyndon Johnson and CIA agent George Herbert Walker Bush

In order to understand the JFK assassination, you have to understand the **criminality of Lyndon Johnson BEFORE the JFK murder and the criminality of George Herbert Walker Bush AFTER the JFK murder**. Lyndon Johnson: in addition to stealing the 1948 Senate election with vote fraud, LBJ also made a career of taking \$\$ millions in bribes. Lesser known is that LBJ had a hit man named **Malcolm Wallace** who would kill people who could have gotten LBJ indicted, thrown in jail or endangered his political career. Billie Sol Estes fingers LBJ, his top aide Cliff Carter, & Malcolm Wallace in the murders of Henry Marshall, **JOHN F. KENNEDY** and 6 others. Go to this web page to read about who LBJ murdered: www.home.earthlink.net/~sixthfloor/estes.htm . Lyndon

Johnson was one sick, evil son of a bitch who would do anything to get ahead, including murdering John F. Kennedy.

In Nov. '63, LBJ was a dangerous, cornered animal. He was about to be **dropped** from the 1964 Demo ticket and he was possibly headed to **JAIL** because of the Bobby Baker scandal. **LBJ and the CIA murdered JFK, with the equally corrupt LBJ friend Hoover of the FBI in charge of covering it up.**

Six weeks after the murder of JFK, on 12/31/63 LBJ's beloved mistress **Madeleine Duncan Brown** asked LBJ who killed JFK. She says LBJ got angry, hopped out of bed and started pacing and waving his arms; then Lyndon Johnson said, "It was Texas oil and those **fucking renegade intelligence bastards in Washington!**" [Texas in the Morning, Madeleine Brown, p.189] In other words: the **CIA** (Bush), LBJ's biggest campaign contributors (Texas oil) and closest friends murdered John F. Kennedy.

George Herbert Walker Bush: "Fucking Renegade Intelligence Bastard"

George H.W. Bush, despite his lies, has been **CIA** for a very LONG TIME. Bush helped organize the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in April of 1961. The Bush family was heavily vested in the Bay of Pigs operation against Castro. After the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the **CIA** and the anti-Castro Cubans hated JFK as much as they hated Fidel Castro. Eventually LBJ, the **CIA** and George Bush would use this hate to murder JFK.

Read this web page: www.jfkmurdersolved.com/bush.htm covering **GHW Bush's** very probable involvement in the killing of JFK. Google 1) "JFK II - The Bush Connection." (video) 2) "Tom Flocco **George Bush** photo" 3) Google the "**Nixon-Bush Connection** to the Kennedy Assassination" by Paul Kangas.

During Watergate one of Nixon's aides mentioned that he had spoken to George H.W. Bush about the "Bay of the Pigs" thing. Nixon asked what was Bush's response? The aide said that **George H.W. Bush "broke out in assholes and then shitted all over himself."** Haldeman said that "**the Bay of Pigs thing**" were **Nixon's code words for the JFK assassination.** George H.W. Bush has the **blood of JFK** all over his hands and he might shit all over himself if YOU ever find out the Ugly Truth about his murderous ways.

George Bush has a long criminal career of massive **CIA DRUG SMUGGLING**. Google the video: "Mena Connection: Compromised: Clinton, Bush and the CIA, Drug smuggling"

IT IS VERY LIKELY GEORGE H.W. BUSH, JEB BUSH AND OLLIE NORTH MURDERED BARRY SEAL IN FEB., 1986

Barry Seal was a CIA asset and legendary drug smuggler. It is very likely that **VP George H.W. Bush**, his son **JEB BUSH** and Ollie North **MURDERED** Barry Seal in 1986. **Barry Seal** was about to spill the beans in court about **GHW Bush's** criminal drug involvement. You can read about it in Al Martin's book The Conspirators: Secrets of an Iran-Contra Insider. Here are some good web links:

1) www.wethepeople.la/seal2.htm 2) Google "**Barry Seal Spartacus.**"

George Herbert Walker Bush used CIA Pegasus unit

Assassins to Terrorize Ross Perot in the 1992 campaign Google “Chip Tatum Pegasus” for the Ugly Truth about Bush

George H.W. Bush is a career criminal with a lot of dirty, evil secrets to hide. **Ross Perot**, while he was hunting for US POWs in Asia, came across clear evidence of **US CIA heroin** smuggling from Burma. This is in addition to the **HUGE** amounts of cocaine that Bush/Clinton/CIA/Jeb Bush/Oliver North were bringing in from Central America. Google **“Bo Gritz letter to George Bush.”** Link: <http://www.serendipity.li/cia/gritz1.htm>. **GHW Bush** was very scared of what might happen to him if a hard ass like Perot ever became president. Bush was giving his **CIA assassins** the green light to murder/terrorize Ross Perot. **George H.W. Bush** said: “**you are authorized to use whatever means necessary** to recover said documents and insure that this criminal [Ross Perot] is brought to justice. **You are authorized to exceed existing regulations and FTM’s** to accomplish this mission. **If loss of life occurs as a result of the performance of your duties, you shall be exempt and protected from prosecution.**” [Chip Tatum, Pegasus Files - Google it!]

Incredibly important link on Chip Tatum, CIA Pegasus assassin:
<http://whatreallyhappened.com/RANCHO/POLITICS/MENA/TATUM/tatum.html>
Chip Tatum quit the CIA rather than being used by GHW Bush to neutralize or terrify Ross Perot in the 1992 campaign. Perot knew ALL about the Bush/Clinton/CIA drug smuggling of the 1980’s and Bush was terrified at what a President Perot would do with this knowledge (i.e. throw Bush in jail).

CIA & Air Force Major General Edward Lansdale was probably in operational charge of the JFK assassination in Dallas.

Edward Lansdale’s longtime benefactor was Allen Dulles who later was the de facto head and cover up artist of the Warren Commission farce

Major General Edward Lansdale was probably in operational charge of the assassination in Dallas. JFK did not make him ambassador to Vietnam in 1961, which Lansdale coveted. JFK did make Lansdale the Head of Operation Mongoose which was filled to the brim with CIA and anti-Castro Cubans who hated JFK as much as they hated Fidel Castro. Here is a photo of Lansdale taken on the sidewalk in front of and just a few feet west of the Texas School Book Depository: ! <http://www.apfn.net/dcia/tramps1.jpg> **[In a conversation on 2/4/2017 Robert Groden, the world’s expert on the film and photography of the JFK assassination, told JFK researcher Robert Morrow that the 3 tramps photos with Lansdale was taken at approximately**

1:10PM, a mere 40 minutes after the JFK assassination.]

Fletcher Prouty gives his insights: <http://www.prouty.org/letter.html> Here is a 3/14/85 letter by Gen. Victor H. Krulak also identifying Edward Lansdale at the TSBD on 11/22/63: <http://www.ratical.com/ratville/JFK/USO/appD.html> Edward Lansdale, the CIA's assassinations expert, - his presence in Dallas indicts the CIA.

Here is a Lansdale bio:

<http://spartacus-educational.com/COLDlansdale.htm>

Also, Wikipedia on Lansdale: :

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Lansdale Forget the 3 tramps, the identification of Lansdale by Fletcher Prouty and General Krulak is the jewel in that photo! Edward Lansdale had a rectangular head:
http://www.google.com/images?um=1&hl=en&rls=com.microsoft%3Aen-us%3AIE-SearchBox&tbs=isch%3A1&sa=1&q=gen+edward+lansdale&btnG=Search&aq=f&aql=&aql=&oq=&gs_rfai=

More on Ed Lansdale and his black warfare in the 1950's in Vietnam:

<http://www.historynet.com/ed-lansdales-black-warfare-in-1950s-vietnam.htm>

[In the book Edward Lansdale's Cold War by Jonathan Nashel, there is a picture taken in 1986, the year before Lansdale died, of Lansdale and a bunch of 1980's Cold Warriors, including Oliver North. [p. 126, Edward Lansdale's Cold War]. Oliver North considered himself a protégé of Lansdale and referred to himself as "Lansdalian." The Washington Post says Oliver North "was already Lansdale-ized when he reached the NSC. Oliver North, under the supervision of VP GHW Bush and William Casey, designed an "off-the-shelf, self-sustaining, stand alone" (meaning no congressional oversight) foreign policy of the 1908's. Oliver North had a plan to suspend the U.S. Constitution called Rex 84 Alpha, short for Readiness Exercise 1984. North also had a similar plan called "Operation Sledgehammer." (See Al Martin's blockbuster book The Conspirators: Confessions of an Iran-Contra Insider. Jeb Bush and Oliver North come off looking very, very bad in this book.)

Lansdale was the one who ran Operation Mongoose for the Kennedys. More importantly he wrote up Operation Northwoods for the JCS who presented it to JFK. Lansdale called his time on Operation Mongoose the most frustrating thing he ever did. Lansdale worked under Gen. LeMay who referred to the Kennedy people as "cockroaches" in his oral history. H.L. Hunt and D.H. Byrd, ultra rich LBJ supporters, were very close to both LBJ and Gen. LeMay.

Byrd founded the Civil Air Patrol which Oswald was in as a teenager. Byrd OWNED the Texas School Book Depository. Oliver North, the man who ran the

out of control foreign policy and massive drug smuggling in the 1980's is on the record as saying he patterned himself after Lansdale, the guy who put a bullet in JFK's head. Ollie tried to blame the Sandinistas for running drugs just like Lansdale/CIA tried to blame Fidel Castro for murdering JFK.

Nelson Rockefeller was a good friend of both Lyndon Johnson and Gen. Edward Lansdale

“Many of the richest families in America learned to avoid drawing attention to themselves - among the Rockefellers for example, only Nelson courted publicity and involved himself personally in covert operations, becoming an intimate friend of General Lansdale and other spooks.” [Sterling and Peggy Seagrave, *The Gold Warriors, America's Secret Recovery of Yamashita's Gold*, p. 266]

Robert Anderson - very close to both Lyndon Johnson and Air Force Gen. Edward Lansdale. Gen. Lansdale - a notorious figure in both the CIA and US military intelligence.

- Oliver North modeled himself off of Gen. Lansdale.
- Texan Robert Anderson - got LBJ his radio station.
- Gen. Edward Lansdale - a protégé of CIA Allen Dulles who ran the Warren Commission cover up
- Lansdale - helped to torture the Japanese emperor's driver to find out where the massive Jap gold stash was.

- Robert Anderson - helped to launder the massive Jap gold stash.
- Gen. Lansdale present at Dealey Plaza on 11-22-63
- LBJ spoke with Robert Anderson on the next day 11-23-63

From Robert Morrow 512-306-1510

1) Robert Anderson

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKanderson.htm> - laundered WWII Japanese gold. Robert Anderson, from Texas, help put KTBC Austin radio station into the hands of Lyndon Johnson. It was renamed as "KLBJ" and is not in the hands of the Johnson family any more.

LBJ's conversation with Robert Anderson on 11-23-63, the day after the JFK assassination:

<http://millercenter.org/presidentialrecordings/lbj-k6311.01a-11>

Go to LBJ Library's Daily Dairy of LBJ, search for Nov 23, 1963, then go to PDF of "President's Daily Dairy, November 23, 1963 - Supplemental Materials.

At 1:55 PM LBJ made a phone call to Robert Anderson and the notation says "President called him and asked him to come to Washington on Sun. at 4:00p"

So far I have been unable to pull up the President LBJ daily diary for Nov. 24, 1963

NYT obituary for Robert B. Anderson

<http://www.nytimes.com/1989/08/16/obituaries/robert-b-anderson-ex-treasury-chief-dies-at-79.html>

2) Lansdale: <http://spartacus-educational.com/COLDlansdale.htm> - tortured his way to WWII Japanese gold

3) Photo of Gen. Edward Lansdale at Dealey Plaza on 11-22-63:
<http://www.prouty.org/photos.html>

4) [Gen. Curtis LeMay, who was a special guest of the LBJ Ranch in 1957, called the Kennedys "cockroaches" in his LBJ Library oral history.](#)

5) [Senior Air Force officer saw JFK assassination as a military coup.](#)

6) [Air Force General Joseph J. Cappucci told Jan Amos and her husband that Lyndon Johnson had murdered JFK.](#) Cappucci, the head of Air Force counterintelligence, was very close to J. Edgar Hoover who in turn was a blood brother to Lyndon Johnson for decades.

7) More on Gen. Joseph J. Cappucci, a very big player in military intelligence: <http://tekgnosis.typepad.com/tekgnosis/2014/08/gen-joseph-j-cappucci-head-of-air-force-counterintelligence-told-jan-amos-and-her-husband-col-willia.html>

BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER

8) Gen. Edward Lansdale identified by Col. Fletcher Prouty and Gen. Victor Krulak as present at Dealey Plaza on 11-22-63.
<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16308>

9) [Gen Krulak identifies Lansdale in letter to Col. Fletcher Prouty:](#)

10) [Oliver North modeled himself off of Gen. Edward Lansdale.](#) The "out of control" foreign policy of criminality in the 1980's modeled on the "out of control" criminal foreign policy of the JFK assassination.

11) According to [Sterling Seagrave](#), Lansdale was sent by General [Charles Willoughby](#) to the [Philippines](#) after the war. Lansdale "joined the torture sessions of Major Kojima Kashii "as an observer and participant". As Seagrave explains: "Since Yamashita had arrived from Manchuria in October 1944 to take over the defense of the Philippines, Kojima had driven him everywhere."

In charge of Kojima's torture was an intelligence officer named Severino Garcia Diaz Santa Romana (Santy). He wanted Major Kojima to reveal each place to which he had taken General [Tomoyuki](#)

[Yamashita](#), where bullion and other treasure were hidden." [Ray Cline](#) argues that between 1945 and 1947 the gold bullion recovered by Santy and Lansdale was moved by ship to 176 accounts at banks in 42 countries. [Robert Anderson](#) and CIA agent [Paul Helliwell](#) set up these black gold accounts "providing money for political action funds throughout the noncommunist world."

12) Sterling Seagrove's book the Gold Warriors, which has critical passages on Edward Lansdale: http://www.amazon.com/Gold-Warriors-Americas-Recovery-Yamashitas/dp/1859845428/ref=sr_1_fkmr0_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1435975249&sr=8-1-fkmr0&keywords=sterling+seagrove+the+gold+warriors

13) LBJ obviously really ran KTBC and not Lady Bird: <https://www.tab.org/convention-and-trade-show/ladybird-johnson>

LBJ put Edward Lansdale in charge of the “pacification program” in Vietnam

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?s=8ba1ca09f322439fa1365bc3bef4db&showtopic=22077>

David Josephs: Brian - you've really only just touched on the story if you're ending Lansdale's Vietnam presence with his retirement...

First he's put into the "Food for Peace" program as a consultant and then:

*Lansdale continued to advocate a non-military solution to [Vietnam](#) and in 1965, under orders from President [Lyndon B. Johnson](#), the new US ambassador in Saigon, [Henry Cabot Lodge](#), **put Lansdale in charge of the "pacification program"** in the country. As [Newsweek](#) reported: "Lansdale is expected to push hard for a greater effort on the political and economic fronts of the war, while opposing the recent trend bombing and the burning of villages."*

In February 1966 Lansdale was removed from his position in control of the pacification program. However, instead of giving the job to a Vietnamese, William Porter, was given the post. Lansdale was now appointed as a senior liaison officer, with no specific responsibilities.

Gen. Edward Lansdale very likely wrote the Operation Northwoods document. Same Gen.

Edward Lansdale who was identified at Dealey Plaza on 11-22-63 by his peers Col. Fletcher Prouty and Gen. Victor Krulak

From authorburns@hotmail.com (Michael Burns) to Morrow321@aol.com on 2-20-16

Robert,

Here is what I based my theory on. Also, there is periphery evidence: look at page eight (Projection d: "Use a provocation and overthrow the Castro-Communist regime by U.S. military force.") These are Lansdale's own words!

http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/620725%20Review%20of%20Op.%20Mongoose.pdf

Now, here is the Northwoods Memo:

<http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/news/20010430/northwoods.pdf>

The Chief of Operations for the Cuba Project was Lansdale. (Operation Mongoose)

Here's the *key memo to this whole thing* written by Lansdale:

<http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/bayofpigs/19620316.pdf>

According to White House logs, Kennedy met with Lemnitzer privately after this meeting on March 16.

MICHAEL BURNS

You will find this very interesting:

http://en.wikipilipinas.org/index.php/Napoleon_valeriano

If Lansdale was in Dealey Plaza, Valeriano would have been close by...

This appears to be Lansdale's first false flag operation, he murdered Aurora Quezon in order to stir up the people:

"Violent events then changed the rules of habeas corpus. On April 28, 1949, the widow of prewar President Manuel Quezon was on her way by car through the Sierra Madre mountains to inaugurate the Quezon Memorial Hospital in her home town of Baler. She was accompanied by her eldest daughter, and son-in-law. Mrs. Quezon was hugely popular as a 'queen-mother and patron saint', but Lansdale considered her a dangerous populist. According to press reports, her small motorcade was "ambushed by 210 Huks under the leadership of Commander Stalin" -- a name dreamed up by Lansdale. Mrs. Quezon, her daughter and son-in-law, all died. The outpouring of grief over their death, blamed on the Huks, made it easy for President Quirino to shut down civil rights in October 1950 by declaring martial law, suspending habeas corpus throughout the country. TIME magazine quoted a Philippine Congressman saying that suspension of habeas corpus was "less to ferret out Communists than to intimidate Quirino critics."

This outburst of hypocrisy -- punishing the weak for the crimes of the strong -- was a particular sorepoint to the popular Dr. Victor Buencamino, head of the School of Veterinary Science and onetime advisor to President Quezon. His family were among Pampanga's biggest landowners, with thousands of acres of sugar cane, but he was appalled by what his fellow oligarchs had done to Filipinos: "It was the task of my generation, under the leadership of Quezon, to seek the independence of this country. Then came the war, and something snapped. It was patriotic to steal from the enemy; to sabotage him. The only trouble was that long after the war was over, the stealing orgy went on, not the least among those in positions of authority. The desire to possess material things became a pervasive obsession. The prewar brand of integrity seems to have been destroyed. Vote buying became more rampant. Terrorism reigned, often with the acquiescence of the men at the top. Quezon once said he'd rather have a government run like hell by the Filipinos than a government run like heaven by the Americans. It is a tragedy that a government run like hell came so soon."

For Lansdale, Bohannon, and Valeriano, it was only a test-run for Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and all of Central America."

From Sterling Seagraves

also this:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hukbalahap>

Sterling Seagrave:

"According to a Pentagon study of documents recently declassified, Lansdale told Bohannon explicitly: "I have the charges, you invent the facts!"

There were careers to be boosted, great sums to be misappropriated by the U.S. Congress for the new anti-communist crusade. As Lansdale pointed out many times, this was best done by stirring the pot, and scaring everyone.

"If there isn't fire," he told Bohannon, "we'll light one." If the Huks were not sufficiently 'marxist' or sufficiently 'terrorist', Lansdale and Bohannon would and did stage all the acts of terror needed, using special units of the Philippine Army pretending to be Huks, while Lansdale's movie cameras filmed the attacks. (See THE MARCOS DYNASTY for the bizarre details.)"

The JFK assassination was the ultimate expression of Operation Northwoods:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Northwoods

The LBJ/Israeli attack on the USS Liberty was yet another egregious enactment of Operation Northwoods, except they called it Operation Cyanide.

Stunning Operation Northwoods memo:

<http://www.ratical.org/ratville/CAH/Northwoods.html>

The JCS Operation Northwoods proposed these false flag attacks to provoke a war with Cuba

2. A series of well coordinated incidents will be planned to take place in and around Guantanamo to give genuine appearance of being done by hostile Cuban forces.

a. Incidents to establish a credible attack (not in chronological order):

- (1) Start rumors (many). Use clandestine radio.
- (2) Land friendly Cubans in uniform "over-the-fence" to stage attack on the base.
- (3) Capture Cuban (friendly) saboteurs inside the base.
- (4) Start riots near the entrance to the base (friendly Cubans).

Appendix to
Enclosure A

Page 11

- (5) Blow up ammunition inside the base; start fires.
- (6) Burn aircraft on airbase (sabotage).
- (7) Lob mortar shells from outside of base into base. Some damage to installations.
- (8) Capture assault teams approaching from the sea of vicinity of Guantanamo City.
- (9) Capture militia group which storms the base.

(10) Sabotage ship in harbor; large fires -- naphthalene.

(11) Sink ship near harbor entrance. Conduct funerals for mock-victims (may be lieu of (10)).

b. United States would respond by executing offensive operations to secure water and power supplies, destroying artillery and mortar emplacements which threaten the base.

c. Commence large scale United States military operations.

3. A "Remember the Maine" incident could be arranged in several forms:

a. We could blow up a US ship in Guantanamo Bay and blame Cuba.

b. We could blow up a drone (unmanned) vessel anywhere in the Cuban waters. We could arrange to cause such incident in the vicinity of Havana or Santiago as a spectacular result of Cuban attack from the air or sea, or both. The presense of Cuban planes or ships merely investigating the intent of the vessel could be fairly compelling evidence that the ship was taken under attack. The nearness to Havana or Santiago would add credibility especially to those people that might have heard the blast or have seen the fire. The US could follow with an air/sea rescue operation covered by US fighters to "evacuate" remaining members of the non-existent crew. Casualty lists in US newspapers would cause a helpful wave of national indignation.

4. We could develop a Communist Cuba terror campaign in the Miami area, in other Florida cities and even in Washington.

Appendix to
Enclosure A

Page 12

The terror campaign could be pointed at Cuban refugees seeking haven in the United States. We could sink a boatload of Cubans enroute to Florida (real or simulated). We could foster attempts on lives of Cuban refugees in the United States even to the extent of wounding in instances to be widely publicized. Exploding a few plastic bombs in carefully chosen spots, the arrest of Cuban agents and the release of prepared documents substantiating Cuban involvement also would be helpful in

projecting the idea of an irresponsible government.

5. A "Cuban-based, Castro-supported" filibuster could be simulated against a neighboring Caribbean nation (in the vein of the 14th of June invasion of the Dominican Republic). We know that Castro is backing subversive efforts clandestinely against Haiti, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Nicaragua at present and possible others. These efforts can be magnified and additional ones contrived for exposure. For example, advantage can be taken of the sensitivity of the Dominican Air Force to intrusions within their national air space. "Cuban" B-26 or C-46 type aircraft could make cane-burning raids at night. Soviet Bloc incendiaries could be found. This could be coupled with "Cuban" messages to the Communist underground in the Dominican Republic and "Cuban" shipments of arms which would be found, or intercepted, on the beach.

6. Use of MIG type aircraft by US pilots could provide additional provocation. Harassment of civil air, attacks on surface shipping and destruction of US military drone aircraft by MIG type planes would be useful as complementary actions. An F-86 properly painted would convince air passengers that they saw a Cuban MIG, especially if the pilot of the transport were to announce such fact. The primary drawback to this suggestion appears to be the security risk inherent in obtaining or modifying an aircraft. However, reasonable copies of the MIG could be purchased from US resources in about three months.

Appendix to
Enclosure A

Page 13

7. Hijacking attempts against civil air and surface craft should appear to continue as harassing measures condoned by the government of Cuba. Concurrently, genuine defections of Cuban civil and military air and surface craft should be encouraged.

8. It is possible to create an incident which will demonstrate convincingly that a Cuban aircraft has attacked and shot down a chartered civil airliner enroute from the United States to Jamaica, Guatemala, Panama or Venezuela. The destination would be chosen only to cause the flight plan route to cross Cuba. The passengers could be a group of college students off on a holiday or any grouping of persons with a common interest to support chartering a non-scheduled flight.

a. An aircraft at Eglin AFB would be painted and numbered as an exact duplicate for a civil registered aircraft belonging to a CIA proprietary organization in the Miami area. At a designated time the duplicate would be substituted for the actual civil aircraft and would be loaded with the selected passengers, all boarded under carefully prepared aliases. The actual registered aircraft would be converted to a drone.

b. Take off times of the drone aircraft and the actual aircraft will be scheduled to allow a rendezvous south of Florida. From the rendezvous point the passenger-carrying aircraft will descend to minimum altitude and go directly into an auxiliary field at Eglin AFB where arrangements will have been made to evacuate the passengers and return the aircraft to its original status. The drone aircraft meanwhile will continue to fly the filed flight plan. When over Cuba the drone will be transmitting on the international distress frequency a "MAY DAY" message stating he is under attack by Cuban MIG aircraft. The transmission will be interrupted by the destruction of aircraft which will be triggered by radio signal. This will allow IACO radio

Appendix to
Enclosure A

Page 14

stations in the Western Hemisphere to tell the US what has happened to the aircraft instead of the US trying to "sell" the incident.

9. It is possible to create an incident which will make it appear that Communist Cuban MIGs have destroyed a USAF aircraft over international waters in an unprovoked attack.

a. Approximately 4 of 5 F-101 aircraft will be dispatched in trail from Homestead AFB, Florida, to the vicinity of Cuba. Their mission will be to reverse course and simulate fakir aircraft for an air defense exercise in southern Florida. These aircraft would conduct variations of these flights at frequent intervals. Crews would be briefed to remain at least 12 miles off the Cuban coast; however, they would be required to carry live ammunition in the event that hostile actions were taken by the Cuban MIGs.

b. On one such flight, a pre-briefed pilot would fly tail-end Charley at considerable interval between aircraft. While near the Cuban Island this pilot would broadcast that he had been jumped by MIGs and was going down. No other calls would be made. The pilot would then fly directly west at extremely low altitude and land at a secure base, an Eglin auxiliary. The aircraft would be met by the proper people, quickly stored and given a new tail number. The pilot who had performed the mission under an alias, would resume his proper identity and return to his normal place of business. The pilot and aircraft would then have disappeared.

c. At precisely the same time that the aircraft was presumably shot down a submarine or small surface craft would disburse F-101 parts, parachute, etc., at approximately 15 to 20 miles off the Cuban coast and depart. The pilots retuning to Homestead would have a true story as far as they knew. Search ships and aircraft could be dispatched and parts of aircraft found.

Lyndon Johnson in late 1964 was urging Gen. Maxwell Taylor to let Gen. Edward Lansdale and CIA station chief Lucien Conein help him on Vietnam

Author H.R. McMaster:

Although Taylor objected to the introduction of ground combat units, he observed that the current situation in Vietnam demanded some sort of action: "We are presently on a losing track" and "must risk a change." He rejected the president's hint that old Vietnam hands like Gen. Edward Lansdale and CIA station chief Lucien Conein might assist him. No one would be able to "change national characteristics, create leadership where it does not exist, raise large additional combat forces or seal porous borders to infiltration."

[H.R. McMaster, *Dereliction of Duty: Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara, The Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Lies that Led to Vietnam*, p. 205]

The McMaster passage was based on footnote 24 of Chapter 10. Maxwell Taylor, Telegram for the President 6 January 1965.

Some folks who I think were involved in the murder of John Kennedy (just a starter list; the plot to murder JFK was a big one). *The cover up had many more players.*

Here are the folks who I think were involved in the murder of John Kennedy. Some folks had foreknowledge and were participants in the planning of the murder of JFK. Some were elite sponsors and some actually physically carried out the assassination. Other folks knew the truth and actively covered up the assassination, protecting the LBJ/CIA murderers of JFK. Some of these folks were sponsors, some carried out the field operations, others just knew about it in advance and approved the JFK murder. Notice how many of these guys were hawkish CIA Republicans – that is who Lyndon Johnson made his dirty deal with.

1) Lyndon Johnson – Mastermind of the JFK assassination. The job of the CIA was to do the actual slaughtering of JFK. Both Lyndon Johnson and the CIA were up to their ears in the JFK assassination. The job of LBJ and Hoover was to cover up the assassination.

1A) Curtis LeMay, Lyman Lemniter, Edward Lansdale – all generals.

2) J. Edgar Hoover of FBI- I think he had foreknowledge. Like LBJ, he hated the Kennedys. Elite sponsor of JFK assassination. "If I told you what I really know, it would be very dangerous to the country. Our whole political system could be disrupted." – Hoover to Billy Byars, Jr., son of Texas oil man Billy Byars, Sr., a very close friend to Hoover. Hoover was responding to a question of whether Oswald really shot JFK.

3) Allen Dulles, head of CIA fired by JFK. #1 Cover up artist on Warren Commission. First one picked by LBJ to be on Warren Commission sham. Allen Dulles may very well have been a co-CEO of the JFK assassination along with Lyndon Johnson: the CIA/mafia in charge of the killing and LBJ and his close friend J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI in charge of the cover up. Elite sponsor of JFK Assassination. Allen Dulles : "That little Kennedy...he thought he was a god."

4) Nelson Rockefeller – hated the Kennedys. Very deep and longstanding CIA. Close working relationship with Allen Dulles. If Dulles was in on it, then Nelson Rockefeller was in on it. [note: Henry Kissinger was Nelson's closest aide for decades. The more I study the JFK assassination, the more I am convinced of Rockefeller/CIA involvement in conjunction with Texas oil. And Henry Kissinger has been an elite player/aide/ally with the Rockefellers since the 1950's as well as Bilderberger attendee.] Elite sponsor of JFK Assassination. ***Very significantly, Lyndon Johnson's #1 pick to be president in spring 1968: to***

keep the JFK murder cover up going.

5) George Herbert Walker Bush - High ranking Texas CIA in 1963. Oil industry. A top political and CIA player even in 1961 when he organized Bay of Pigs invasion at age 37. Lied about not being in the CIA; also says he can't remember where he was when JFK was assassinated. Who does this joker think he is fooling? His dad Prescott Bush was close friends with Allen Dulles and Prescott later wrote a letter saying he never forgave JFK for firing Allen Dulles from CIA. Elite sponsor of JFK Assassination.

6) Gen. Edward Lansdale - CIA (probably the guy running the field operation for the assassination on site at Dealey Plaza. He was photographed on the side walk just west of TSBD and identified by Col. Fletcher Prouty and Gen. Victor Krulak. Ed Lansdale was a pet of the Dulles brothers and the CIA Georgetown set. I absolutely believe Gen. Ed Lansdale was a key player in the JFK assassination. **Very key player.**

7) H.L. Hunt - Texas oil billionaire, LBJ supporter, JFK hater. LBJ told his most beloved mistress Madeleine Brown that it was the Texas oil fat cats and the CIA who murdered JFK. Lyndon Johnson forgot to add that they murdered JFK on Johnson's behalf! Elite sponsor of JFK Assassination.

8) Clint Murchison, Sr. If Hunt was in it, then Murchison was in it. Murchison was close friends with cover up artist Hoover at the FBI. Murchison was all mobbed up with close ties to his friend Carlos Marcello in New Orleans and the Genovese family in New York. The Murchison maid reported that champagne, caviar and joy overflowed at the Murchison house the week after JFK was assassinated. Elite sponsor of JFK Assassination.

John Simkin (7-23-13) on Clint Murchison and the JFK assassination:

Clint Murchison was also closely linked to the Mafia. In 1955 a Senate committee discovered that 20 per cent of the Murchison Oil Lease Company was owned by Vito Genovese and his family. The committee also discovered Murchison had close financial ties with Carlos Marcello. Later, Bobby Baker claimed that. "Murchison owned a piece of Hoover. Rich people always try to put their money with the sheriff, because

they're looking for protection. Hoover was the personification of law and order and officially against gangsters and everything, so it was a plus for a rich man to be identified with him. That's why men like Murchison made it their business to let everyone know Hoover was their friend. You can do a lot of illegal things if the head lawman is your buddy."

Web link: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=20314>

Spartacus bio on Clint Murchison

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKmurchison.htm>

9) Cliff Carter - very close LBJ aide; certainly involved in the JFK assassination as well as many other murders for Lyndon Johnson. Cliff Carter was the political director for LBJ as well as his assassinations director.

10) Malcolm Wallace - LBJ's personal hit man. Billie Sol Estes reports how he, LBJ, Cliff Carter and Malcolm Wallace used murders to cover up LBJ's gargantuan political and criminal liabilities. Malcolm Wallace probably coordinated in the field with the CIA murderers of JFK.

11) Ed Clark - LBJ's lawyer and close friend. He was probably coordinating with HL Hunt, Clint Murchison and the CIA regarding the JFK assassination. Ed Clark was an extremely powerful power broker in Texas at this time. Huge power - in on JFK assassination.

12) James Angleton - probably running Lee Harvey Oswald, supervising Oswald's sheep dipping and setting him up to be the patsy of the JFK assassination. Blame it on Cuba/Russia, perhaps to justify an invasion of Cuba. Also, very close to Allen Dulles - Angleton even carried the ashes of Dulles in an urn at Dulles' funeral, that is how close they were. Oswald was probably being run as an "off the books" agent supervised by James Angleton.

13) Richard Helms - CIA, started its MK-ULTRA mind control programs, helped to cover up JFK assassination. Possibly in on it in advance. LBJ had Deke DeLoach of the FBI interview Richard Helms twice over lunch before LBJ selected him as CIA director.

14) David Morales - top CIA assassin for latin America. Ran the Miami operations against Castro. In Operation Mongoose. JFK hater. Later said we got the bastard, didn't we. Yes, he was in on it in the field game. Actual quote was "Well, we took care of that son of a bitch, didn't we? (referring to JFK). Robert Walton, the ex-lawyer for David Morales quotes him as saying something like: "I was in Dallas when we got that motherfucker [JFK] and I was in Los Angeles when we got the little bastard [RFK]."

<http://www.zengardner.com/assassins-assassinations/>

David “El Indio” Sanchez Morales: Deeply involved in the CIA covert operation that overthrew **President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán** of Guatemala. Acquired a reputation as CIA’s top assassin in Latin America. Through the 1960s and mid-1970s, Morales was involved at top levels in projects plots to assassinate **Fidel Castro**, the Bay of Pigs Invasion operation, the JFK assassination, the CIA’s secret war in Laos, the capture of **Che Guevara** and his real killer, and the overthrow of Salvador Allende.

“Stories about him permeated the Agency”, remembered **CIA agent Tom Clines**. “If the U.S. government as a matter of policy needed someone or something neutralized, Dave would do it, including things that were repugnant to a lot of people.”

15) E. Howard Hunt – CIA. Hated JFK after Bay of Pigs fiasco. He was in on it at the field operations level.

16) Frank Sturgis – CIA JFK after Bay of Pigs fiasco. He was in on it at the field operations level. Sturgis was the one who went to the media and tried to float the absurd canard that the Russians did it. The Russians, in fact, were convinced LYNDON JOHNSON murdered John Kennedy.

17) David Atlee Phillips – CIA Mexico City Station chief. May have been running Oswald out in the field. Phillips was “Maurice Bishop” and he and Antonio Veciana met with Oswald in Dallas in September, 1963. James Angleton and David Atlee Phillips may very well have been the ones to sheepdip Oswald as a fake communist, so that he could be a useful patsy later.

17) continued: other CIA men probably involved: Ted Shackley, Tracy Barnes, Desmond Fitzgerald. Ted Shackley worked very closed with GHW Bush, even becoming a speech writer for him in 1980. Roy Hargraves told author Noel Twymann that (OSS/CIA) Mitch WerBell supplied the silencers used by some of the gunman in Dallas.

18) Curtis LeMay – head of the Air Force. Ultra-hawk, wanted to start WWII and just get it over with. Big time JFK hater. Almost certainly he was in on, aware of and supporting the JFK assassination. Was at JFK’s autopsy, chewing on a cigar and grinning. LeMay hated John Kennedy so much that a child could have recruited him into an assassination plot.

19) Henry Cabot Lodge – US ambassador to Vietnam, was about to be fired by JFK on 11/24/63 for insubordination. Lodge liked Ed Lansdale and wanted Lansdale’s services in Vietnam. On 11/21/63, the day before the JFK assassination, Henry Cabot Lodge was making phone calls in the lobby of his Hawaiian hotel (2 reasons, no record of who he was calling [possibly the JFK murderers} and also so he could not be taped recorded on a phone.) Lodge had been openly insubordinate of JFK in his role as ambassador.

20) William King Harvey – fired from Operation Mongoose by Kennedy. Close

friends with suave mob hit man Johnny Rosselli. JFK hater to the max. Very likely in on JFK assassination.

21) Johnny Rosselli – suave mob hitman for Chicago’s Sam Giancana. Extremely close friends with CIA assassin/ CIA expert player William King Harvey. Rosselli later said Jack Ruby was one of our guys and we got him to kill Oswald. Tosh Plumlee says he flew in Rosselli to Dallas for an “abort mission” on 11/22/63. Guess that mission did not work out too well! Rosselli was involved in the JFK assassination; may even have been a shooter. Johnny Roselli was the one who went to Jack Anderson with the absurd story that Castro killed JFK; that was a diversionary story to cover Rosselli’s participation.

22) Jack Ruby – killed Oswald to cover up plot. And he was probably in on the JFK assassination ahead of time with the mob, the CIA and/or including Lyndon Johnson’s people.

23) James Rowley, head of the Secret Service. The Secret Service protection was so bad and so non-existent in Dallas, it seems likely that Secret Service leadership was involved in the JFK assassination. Many of the Secret Service agents on the ground were just following the orders of their superiors, just like the Dallas motorcycle cops that for the most part were not around JFK’s limo.

24) Col. Howard Burris. One of the most important men in the Pentagon at this time 1963 and a very close military aide to Lyndon Johnson. He was very close friend of Richard Helms and most likely a CIA asset with a military cover. He got very rich after the JFK assassination.

25) Carlos Marcello and Santos Trafficante: these guys had close ties with CIA and anti-Castro Cubans. The actual shooters of the JFK assassination were either Operation 40 guys or elite mafia hitmen in the Southern USA. Of course, Jimmy Hoffa wanted Kennedy dead, too, but he was probably not an actual player in the logistics of the operation. Hoffa was probably just cheering them on. Johnny Rosselli may very well have been one of the shooters:

In the early 1990s', Frank Ragano told journalists a story, repeated in his book *Mob Lawyer*, that Ragano had taken a message from Hoffa to Trafficante and Carlos Marcello to carry out the murder of the President. Ragano wrote that in 1987 a seriously-ill Trafficante told him that he and Marcello had carried out the order, but that he had misgivings - "I think Carlos f**ked up in getting rid of Giovanni (John) -- maybe it should have been Bobby."

http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Santos_Trafficante_-_It_Should_Have_Been_Bobby

26) David Ferrie – was a pilot and very close aide to Carlos Marcello. Ferrie was a hard core JFK –hater; he considered JFK a communist and Ferri was very concerned about Castro in Cuba. David Ferrie knew Lee Harvey Oswald from Civil Air Patrol. I think in some way Ferrie was involved in the lower level

logistics/planning of the JFK assassination. David Ferrie was also an expert in Napoleonic Law and was sitting at Carlos Marcello's side when he was acquitted and not deported on 11/22/63.

27) McGeorge Bundy, JFK's National Security Advisor. The more I study the JFK assassination, the more likely it seems that McGeorge Bundy was involved in the assasssination. Don Jeffries says about McGeorge Bundy: "who was confidently assuring JFK's cabinet members-as they flew back from Hawaii only a few hours after the shooting-that the assassin had been caught and there was no conspiracy. Hard for me to accept that this bureaucrat could innocently be so confident of that, when no real investigation into the crime had even begun at that point."

Other folks like Arlen Specter, Gerald Ford, James McCoy, Jack Valenti, Bill Moyers may not have been killers, but they may have known the truth and helped to cover it up after the fact. Atty. General Robert Kennedy's top aide at Justice Nicholas Katzenbach helped cover it up as well. As did MANY CIA assets in the print and TV media. John J. McCloy, the chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations from 1953-1970, was heavily involved in the cover up of the JFK assassination with his role on the Warren Commission, along with Allen Dulles and Gerald Ford.

As for Lee Harvey Oswald, I lean toward the view that he was completely set up to be the "patsy" of the assassination by the CIA. He probably did not kill Officer Tippitt either. If Oswald was one of the killers/plotters/shooters, then he was doing an operation at the behest of the CIA and Lyndon Johnson. The whole case against Oswald was pretty much a fabrication by the CIA and FBI. Oswald was probably a low level CIA agent who *probably acted as an informer for the FBI*, who were rivals to the CIA.

Columnist Arthur Krock was openly speculating in the New York Times about a CIA coup d'etat against John Kennedy - CIA was out of control, literally.

This is absolutely blockbuster! Can you imagine in 2010 The New York Times, Wash Post, ABC/NBC/CBS or FOX openly speculating on the record about a CIA coup d'etat against a sitting US president?

Check out the amazing Arthur Krock column in NYT on 10/03/63! The CIA and JFK were at WAR with each other! JFK knew he did not have control of the CIA. <http://www.jfklancer.com/Krock.html> An stunning column which even includes public speculation in an elite newspaper (back then) about the possibility of the CIA engineering a coup d'etat! The bottom line is that John

Kennedy did NOT have control of the CIA and his WAR with them was *even spilling into print into the public elite media.*

The New York Times
October 3, 1963 p. 34
The Intra-Administration
War in Vietnam
By Arthur Krock

... One reporter in this category is Richard Starnes of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Today, under a Saigon dateline, he related that, "according to a high United States source here, twice the C.I.A. flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge . . . [and] in one instance frustrated a plan of action Mr. Lodge brought from Washington because the agency disagreed with it." Among the views attributed to United States officials on the scene, including one described as a "very high American official . . . who has spent much of his life in the service of democracy . . . are the following:

The C.I.A.'s growth was "likened to a malignancy" which the "very high official was not sure even the White House could control . . . any longer." "If the United States ever experiences [an attempt at a coup to overthrow the Government] it will come from the C.I.A. and not the Pentagon." The agency "represents a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone."

... The C.I.A. may be guilty as charged. Since it cannot, or at any rate will not, openly defend its record in Vietnam, or defend it by the same confidential press "briefings" employed by its critics, the public is not in a position to judge. Nor is this department, which sought and failed to get even the outlines of the agency's case in rebuttal. But Mr. Kennedy will have to make a judgment if the spectacle of war within the Executive branch is to be ended and the effective functioning of the C.I.A. preserved. And when he makes this judgment, hopefully he also will make it public, as well as the appraisal of fault on which it is based.

"Spooks" make life miserable for Ambassador Lodge **By Richard T. Starnes, The Washington Daily News** **October 2, 1963, p.3**

[Note: I think that Henry Cabot Lodge was the U.S. official making the off the record speculation in October, 1963, that a CIA coup might overtake the American government. - Robert Morrow]

The Washington Daily News, Wednesday, October 2, 1963, p.3

'SPOOKS' MAKE LIFE MISERABLE FOR AMBASSADOR LODGE

'Arrogant' CIA Disobeys Orders in Viet Nam

By Richard T. Starnes

SAIGON, Oct.2 - The story of the Central Intelligence Agency's role in South Viet Nam is a dismal chronicle of bureaucratic arrogance, obstinate disregard of orders, and unrestrained thirst for power.

Twice the CIA flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, according to a high United States source here.

In one of these instances the CIA frustrated a plan of action Mr. Lodge brought with him from Washington because the agency disagreed with it.

This led to a dramatic confrontation between Mr. Lodge and John Richardson, chief of the huge CIA

apparatus here. Mr. Lodge failed to move Mr. Richardson, and the dispute was bucked back to Washington. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and CIA Chief John A. McCone were unable to resolve the conflict, and the matter is now reported to be awaiting settlement by President Kennedy.

It is one of the developments expected to be covered in Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's report to Mr. Kennedy.

Others Critical, Too

Other American agencies here are incredibly bitter about the CIA.

"If the United States ever experiences a 'Seven Days in May' it will come from the CIA, and not from the Pentagon," one U.S. official commented caustically.

("Seven Days in May" is a fictional account of an attempted military coup to take over the U.S. Government.)

CIA "spooks" (a universal term for secret agents here) have penetrated every branch of the American community in Saigon, until non-spook Americans here almost seem to be suffering a CIA psychosis.

An American field officer with a distinguished combat career speaks angrily about "that man at headquarters in Saigon wearing a colonel's uniform." He means the man is a CIA agent, and he can't understand what he is doing at U.S. military headquarters here, unless it is spying on other Americans.

Another American officer, talking about the CIA, acidly commented: "You'd think they'd have learned something from Cuba but apparently they didn't."

Few Know CIA Strength

Few people other than Mr. Richardson and his close aides know the actual CIA strength here, but a widely used figure is 600. Many are clandestine agents known only to a few of their fellow spooks.

Even Mr. Richardson is a man about whom it is difficult to learn much in Saigon. He is said to be a former OSS officer, and to have served with distinction in the CIA in the Philippines.

A surprising number of the spooks are known to be involved in their ghostly trade and some make no secret of it.

"There are a number of spooks in the U.S. Information Service, in the U.S. Operations mission, in every aspect of American official and commercial life here," one official - presumably a non-spook - said.

"They represent a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone," he added.

Coupled with the ubiquitous secret police of Ngo Dinh Nhu, a surfeit of spooks has given Saigon an oppressive police state atmosphere.

The Nhu-Richardson relationship is a subject of lively speculation. The CIA continues to pay the special forces which conducted brutal raids on Buddhist temples last Aug. 21, altho in fairness it should be pointed out that the CIA is paying these goons for the war against communist guerillas, not Buddhist bonzes (priests).

Hand Over Millions

Nevertheless, on the first of every month, the CIA dutifully hands over a quarter million American dollars to pay these special forces.

Whatever else it buys, it doesn't buy any solid information on what the special forces are up to. The Aug. 21 raids caught top U.S. officials here and in Washington flat-footed.

Nhu ordered the special forces to crush the Buddhist priests, but the CIA wasn't let in on the secret. (Some CIA button men now say they warned their superiors what was coming up, but in any event the warning of harsh repression was never passed to top officials here or in Washington.)

Consequently, Washington reacted unsurely to the crisis. Top officials here and at home were outraged at the news the CIA was paying the temple raiders, but the CIA continued the payments.

It may not be a direct subsidy for a religious war against the country's Buddhist majority, but it comes close to that.

And for every State Department aide here who will tell you, "Dammit, the CIA is supposed to gather information, not make policy, but policy-making is what they're doing here," there are military officers who scream over the way the spooks dabble in military operations.

A Typical Example

For example, highly trained trail watchers are an important part of the effort to end Viet Cong infiltration from across the Laos and Cambodia borders. But if the trailer watchers spot incoming Viet Congs, they report it to the CIA in Saigon, and in the fullness of time, the spooks may tell the military.

One very high American official here, a man who has spent much of his life in the service of democracy, likened the CIA's growth to a malignancy, and added he was not sure even the White House could control it any longer.

Unquestionably Mr. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor both got an earful from people who are beginning to fear the CIA is becoming a Third Force co-equal with President Diem's regime and the U.S. Government - and answerable to neither.

There is naturally the highest interest here as to whether Mr. McNamara will persuade Mr. Kennedy something ought to be done about it.

More here: [http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?show topic=7534](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?show%20topic=7534)

JFK was an out of control sex freak - and his enemies used that to their advantage:

President John Kennedy: "I am not through with a girl till I've had her three ways." [Traphes Bryant, Dog Days at the White House, p. 38]

The people (LBJ, CIA, military, Hoover) who murdered him used that as a one justification for their actions. They considered JFK soft on communism, reckless in his personal life, and MOST IMPORTANTLY a direct threat to their power (LBJ, CIA, Allen Dulles, Hoover): <http://www.cwporter.com/jfksex.htm>
[Important note: Lyndon Johnson himself was seriously and clinically manic-

depressive, as well as a flagrant adulterer. LBJ additionally was a stone cold killer.]

The Dark Side of Camelot by Seymour Hersh is an excellent book to get inside the minds of the CIA killers of John Kennedy. It does a good job of detailing JFK's out of control womanizing as well as showing how Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn on the night of 7/13/60 blackmailed John Kennedy into putting Johnson on the 1960 Democratic ticket.

Dark Side of Camelot summary:

<http://bztv.typepad.com/Winter/DarkSideSummary.pdf>

Also, this interesting web site: <http://www.reformation.org/kennedy-assassination.html>

Reply to charges of JFK being a sex freak. I believe JFK was indeed an out of control sex freak.

1) <http://www.ctka.net/pr997-jfk.html>

2) <http://www.ctka.net/pr1197-jfk.html>

Lyndon Johnson's crooked business relationship with Billie Sol Estes was critical

I urge you to look into LBJ's close association with Malcolm Wallace, his on call hit man. A good book to get is Billie Sol Estes a Texas Legend. Billie Sol will tell you about Lyndon's murderous ways:

http://www.amazon.com/Billie-Sol-Estes-Texas-Legend/dp/B000ANCGGS/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234809493&sr=1-1

Read the book and you will see how CLOSE Billie Sol was to Cliff Carter, LBJ's political operative.

Francoise Carlier: "As to Billie Sol Estes, I met him in Paris in 2003 and sat at a table with him and a journalist. I had some time to ask him a few questions. I asked him why Johnson had Kennedy killed (according to him). I will always remember what he answered. One word : "immunity". That is correct. Lyndon Johnson was about to be dropped from the 1964 Democratic ticket and he was heavily implicated in the bribes and kickback scams of the Bobby Baker affair. The only way for Lyndon Johnson to prevent possible/probable prosecution for those crimes was to control the levers of government. So a big reason LBJ murdered JFK was out of FEAR and a desire to have IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION. The CIA's reasons for murdering John Kennedy were more ideological: they wanted to invade Cuba and fight a war in Vietnam. The CIA considered John Kennedy a traitor and an appeaser and a threat to their interests.

Lyndon Johnson's most beloved mistress was Madeleine Duncan Brown – what LBJ told her is blockbuster and a key to truth in the JFK assassination:

Texas in the Morning by Madeleine Duncan Brown. LBJ told her on 12/31/63 at the Driskell Hotel in Austin that he knew that big oil and the CIA had murdered JFK. I think Lyndon was lying; I think he forgot to add that big oil, the CIA and his own hit man Malcolm Wallace was involved.

<http://www.21stcenturyradio.com/1314-presidents.html>

Madeleine Duncan Brown, YouTube interview 6/30/97:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zA-nEy4vEs0> Here are some more:

[http://www.youtube.com/results?](http://www.youtube.com/results?search_type=&search_query=Madeleine+Duncan+Brown&aq=f)

[search_type=&search_query=Madeleine+Duncan+Brown&aq=f](http://www.youtube.com/results?search_type=&search_query=Madeleine+Duncan+Brown&aq=f)

Here is another good web link to YouTube video interviews of Madeleine:

<http://hidhist.wordpress.com/assassination/jfk/lbjs-mistress-blows-whistle-on-jfk-assassination/>

JFK Murder Treason: LBJ's Mistress Blows Whistle on LBJ:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NzPvpPcmiGA>

Madeleine Brown is incorrect when she describes a big party in Dallas on the night of Thursday 11/21/63 ... it did not happen that way, however I think Madeleine is right about what Lyndon Johnson told her about Texas oil and CIA involvement in the JFK assassination. I think that Lyndon Johnson's close allies H.L. Hunt and Clint Murchison, Sr. were deeply involved in the JFK assassination.

The Final Confessions of longtime CIA agent E. Howard Hunt who said that Lyndon Johnson made a dirty deal with the CIA to murder John Kennedy:

I would read everything that Saint John Hunt, the son of E. Howard Hunt has to say. E. Howard Hunt made a deathbed revelation saying that LBJ recruited Cord Meyer of the CIA to murder JFK.

<http://www.saintjohnhunt.com/> Also,

http://forwardamerica.blogspot.com/2007/05/death-of-dorothy-hunt-probing_25.html A super article is "The Last Confessions of E. Howard Hunt":

http://www.infowars.com/articles/us/jfk_hunt_last_confessions_rolling_stone.htm

E. Howard Hunt on Youtube (Part 1): http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VQQqxY_PwU

(Part 2): <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sKUalnht32I>

Another one: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o_QjqwP2PtY

Here is a good article on E. Howard Hunt's revelation:

http://onlinejournal.com/artman/publish/printer_1918.shtml

"Having Kennedy liquidated, thus elevating himself to the presidency without having to work for it himself, could have been a very tempting and logical move on Johnson's part," the late E. Howard Hunt wrote in his book, *American Spy: My Secret History in the CIA, Watergate & Beyond*. "LBJ had the money and the connections to manipulate the scenario in Dallas and is on record as having convinced JFK to make the appearance in the first place."

<http://www.infowars.com/former-first-lady-jackie-fingers-johnson-and-texan-tycoons-in-jfk-assassination/>

In 1964 CIA E. Howard Hunt in offered to spy on Barry Goldwater for the Johnson White House

QUOTE

Barnes also dabbled in American politics, which was strictly off-limit under the CIA's charter. He ran what he called "morale ops" to "influence people's thinking," said Elizabeth McDonald, one of his operatives. "We would try to plant editorials about candidates we regarded as pro-CIA. We knew we were not supposed to." The head of these operations was E. Howard Hunt. "This was before Watergate," said McDonald. "There were no break-ins or buggings, yet."

During the 1964 presidential elections Hunt offered to spy for the Johnson administration on Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican candidate, in order to ingratiate the CIA with the White House. The target was fairly innocuous: Hunt proposed to obtain copies of Goldwater's speeches before they were delivered. As Barnes later explained it to Chet Cooper, a former CIA analyst who had joined the White House staff, Hunt had come to Barnes and said, "Hey, I've got a great idea! We'll do a favor for the White House, get Goldwater's speeches in advance. A little 'intell'."

UNQUOTE

[Evan Thomas, *The Very Best Men: Four Who Dared: The Early Years of the CIA*, p. 312]

Barr McClellan says top inside players at the law firm for LBJ were convinced that Lyndon Johnson and Ed Clark were behind JFK assassination:

Barr McClellan wrote a book fingering LBJ. Don Thomas, of Box 13 fame, and a very, very close aide of LBJ said flatly that Ed Clark "took care of things in Dallas." Meaning Ed Clark, who was later given 2 million dollars by the oil companies, helped kill JFK for LBJ. Another firm lawyer also told Barr McClellan that LBJ murdered JFK.

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKmcclellan.htm> Here is Barr's book: Blood, Money and Power: How L.B.J. Killed J.F.K.

http://www.amazon.com/Blood-Money-Power-L-B-J-Killed/dp/0963784625/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234810223&sr=1-1

Loy Factor MAY have been a sniper recruited by LBJ's hit man Mac Wallace to murder JFK; certainly a possibility:

I find the account of Loy Factor in the Men on the Sixth Floor to be possibly credible. Loy Factor was possibly one of the hit men recruited by LBJ and Mac Wallace to murder JFK. In reality I think it was more of a CIA operation using anti-Castro Cubans and other CIA operatives. Here is the web page: <http://home.earthlink.net/~sixthfloor/> I would read this book very closely. How does this Indian from Oklahoma know so much about the layout of the Texas School Book Depository? Maybe because he was there and Mac Wallace recruited him. You can interview author Glen Sample at 714-638-8724. He personally met Loy Factor and is convinced of his accuracy. They have 7 hours of taped interviews with Loy Factor. I do not believe that Oswald was firing away on the 6th floor as Factor recounts.

I currently do NOT believe that Malcolm Wallace's fingerprint was a match to one found on the TSBD 6th floor: <http://www.clpex.com/images/Darby-Wallace-Analysis/Erroneous-Match.htm>

In 2011 I interviewed Kasey Wertheim, an experienced fingerprint examiner, and he told me that in NO WAY was the Mac Wallace fingerprint a match. Kasey's email is kaseywertheim@aol.com .

Robert Kennedy in fall of 1963, was telling the Wash DC press that it was open season on Lyndon Johnson:

The Kennedys and LBJ were having a fight: the Kennedys brought knives to it and LBJ brought guns; they had no idea how dangerous LBJ was.

Here is a good link by Phil Brennan, detailing the pressure that Robert Kennedy was putting on Lyndon Johnson at this time: <http://home.earthlink.net/%7Esixthfloor/brennen.htm>

Some Relevant Facts About the JFK Assassination

Bay of Pigs fiasco and Cuba policy was a BIG reason JFK was assassinated by CIA and anti-Castro Cubans:

Walt Brown is an expert on the JFK assassination who is convinced LBJ was involved. Read his essay on Cuba: The Line in the Sand. The fiasco of the Bay of Pigs, then the later Cuban Missile Crisis, both probably created a fertile ground of Kennedy-haters for LBJ to recruit his killers of JFK. Check it out: <http://www.manuscriptservice.com/DPQ/dparchiv1.htm#CUBA>

Here is a good summary of the “LBJ did it” case: <http://www.viewzone.com/lbj/>

Then there is the positive identification of Malcolm Wallace's fingerprint on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

10) Craig Zirbel wrote a book The Texas Connection in 1991 that presents an excellent case that LBJ murdered JFK:
http://www.amazon.com/Texas-Connection-Craig-I-Zirbel/dp/0446364339/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234811193&sr=1-1 Here is a good YouTube clip with Craig Zirbel on LBJ's probable involvement: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uBxoq_ZMhos

11) The Men Who Killed Kennedy, the Guilty Men was so close to the truth that the LBJ family, Presidents Carter and Ford, Jack Valenti and Bill Moyers demanded it be taken down. It is the Ugly Truth relating to LBJ. I urge you to watch it here on YouTube
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eaWUcyjAelk>

12) Lyndon Johnson and his neighbor in Washington, DC of 19 years, J. Edgar Hoover were absolutely critical to the cover up of the murder of John Kennedy:
<http://surftofind.com/document> I think they were both involved in the planning of the assassination.

13) Another web page “It was Johnson:”
<http://itwasjohnson.impioustdigest.com/index.htm> , covering the LBJ angle of the JFK assassination.

There are just so many things that implicate LBJ. Here is another little nugget. LBJ wanted Jackie to ride with him in Dallas! According to one of JFK's friends:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cVdangf91BQ> LBJ did not want Jackie's brains to get blown out (such a gentleman – NOT!). Video posted as “Johnson wants Jackie to ride with him”

Jack Ruby called Lyndon Johnson a “Nazi” of the worst order” and said that if JFK had picked Adlai Stevenson instead of LBJ, Kennedy would still be alive.
(Damn straight.)

And here is Jack Ruby saying it was "the man in the office now"
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yv3o9vx3VNM>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b-L5xYwb2ls&NR=1> Another Jack Ruby video, not made public at the time it was made: <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-177236594543303>

A year after his conviction, in March 1965, Ruby conducted a brief televised news conference in which he stated: "Everything pertaining to what's happening has never come to the surface. The world will never know the true facts of what occurred, my motives. The people who had so much to gain, and had such an ulterior motive for putting me in the position I'm in, will never let the true facts come above board to the world." When asked by a reporter: "Are these people in very high positions Jack?", he responded "Yes."

Jack Ruby also said to his jailer: **"Now there're going to find out about Cuba, the guns, New Orleans and everything"**

Then we have LBJ wanting a "deathbed confession" from Oswald, as relayed to Dr Crenshaw. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rB6q7b_3YvI The question I would want to ask Oswald would be "Was there anyone else involved, if so, who?"

Wim Dankbaar on Jack Ruby

<http://jfkmurdersolved.com/ruby.htm>

Jack Ruby (Oswald's assassin) makes a statement to reporters after he has been permitted a new trial. He says :

Everything pertaining to what's happening has never come to the surface. The world will never know the true facts, of what occurred, my motives. The people had , that had so much to gain and had such an ulterior motive for putting me in the position I'm in, will never let the true facts come above board to the world.

Reporter : Are these people in very high positions Jack ??

Jack : **Yes.**

Why has nobody seen this footage at the time it was shot? Because certain people with enough power didn't want you to see it. Just like they didn't want you to see the Zapruder film. Imagine what would have happened if the american public was shown just both of these films.

Other quotes of Jack Ruby that are on film:

"Gentlemen, I want to tell the truth, but I cannot tell it here. If you want a fair shake out of me, you have to take me to Washington"

"When I mentioned about Adlai Stevenson, if he was vice

president there would never have been an assassination of our beloved President Kennedy " Asked if he would explain it again Ruby continued "Well the answer is the man in office now" - that man was Lyndon Johnson.

Watch the video clip (Windows media) [Click here.](#)

Ruby fearing for his life, and the life of his family told the Warren commission...."Well, you won't see me again. I tell you that a whole new form of government is going to take over the country, and I know I won't live to see you another time"

It reads: "you must believe me that I know what is taking place, so please with all my heart, you must believe me, because I am counting on you to save this country a lot of blood-shed. As soon as you get out you must read Texan looks at Lyndon (A Texan Looks at Lyndon by J. Evetts Haley) , and it may open your eyes to a lot of things. This man is a Nazi in the worst order."

Further on in this letter Ruby writes: ... isn't it strange that Oswald who hasn't worked a lick most of his life, should be fortunate enough to get a job at the Book Building two weeks before the president himself didn't know as to when he was to visit Dallas, now where would a jerk like Oswald get the information that the president was coming to Dallas? Only one person could have had that information, and that man was Johnson who knew weeks in advance as to what was going to happen, because he is the one who was going to arrange the trip for the president, this had been planned long before the president himself knew about, so you can figure that one out. The only one who gained by the shooting of the president was Johnson, and he was in a car in the rear and safe when the shooting took place. What would the Russians, Castro or anyone else have to gain by eliminating the president? If Johnson was so heartbroken over Kennedy, why didn't he do something for Robert Kennedy? All he did was snub him.

This letter and Ruby's remarks to the press, suggest that Ruby became only later convinced that Johnson was a power behind the scenes. During his Warren testimony he shows no inkling of this conviction.

Lyndon Johnson and Hoover started the Cover Up of the JFK Assassination immediately

All law enforcement knew there was a shooter on the Grassy Knoll. But the murderers gameplan was to frame patsy and US intelligence agent Oswald because of his fake public persona of being a "pro-Castro Marxist:

"Washington's word to me was that it would hurt foreign relations if I alleged conspiracy - whether I could prove it or not. I was just to charge Oswald with plain murder and go for the death penalty. Johnson had Cliff Carter call me three or four times that weekend"

Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade

The reason Henry Wade could not charge "conspiracy" when everyone knew that was one, was because the "murderers" and "conspirators" were the ones in government.

Lyndon Johnson was a STONE COLD KILLER:

Johnson had murdered a LOT of people by the time he made a dirty deal with the CIA to murder John Kennedy.

*LBJ was running "Murder, Inc." down in Texas:
Malcolm Wallace was his hit man and killer*

Billie Sol Estes' 1984 letter to the US Justice Dept. regarding 8 murders of Lyndon Johnson

Before LBJ Cliff Carter died, he and Billie Sol Estes had a conversation and Cliff Carter told Estes that as far as he knew, Lyndon Johnson had murdered 17 people. Estes only mentioned eight of these murders, mainly the ones he had direct knowledge of, in his 1984 letter to the US Justice Department.

<http://home.earthlink.net/~sixthfloor/estes.htm>

LETTER #2 - FROM DOUGLAS CADDY (lawyer for Billie Sol Estes)

August 9, 1984

Mr. Stephen S. Trott
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

RE: Mr. Billie Sol Estes

Dear Mr. Trott:

My client, Mr. Estes, has authorized me to make this reply to your letter of May 29, 1984. Mr. Estes was a member of a four-member group, headed by Lyndon Johnson, which committed criminal acts in Texas in the 1960's. The other two, besides Mr. Estes and LBJ, were Cliff Carter and Mac Wallace. Mr. Estes is willing to disclose his knowledge concerning the following criminal offenses:

I. Murders

- 1. The killing of Henry Marshall**
- 2. The killing of George Krutilek**
- 3. The killing of Ike Rogers and his secretary**
- 4. The killing of Harold Orr**
- 5. The killing of Coleman Wade**
- 6. The killing of Josefa Johnson**
- 7. The killing of John Kinser**
- 8. The killing of President J. F. Kennedy.**

Mr. Estes is willing to testify that LBJ ordered these killings, and that he transmitted his orders through Cliff Carter to Mac Wallace, who executed the murders. In the cases of murders nos. 1-7, Mr. Estes' knowledge of the precise details concerning the way the murders were executed stems from conversations he had shortly after each event with Cliff Carter and Mac Wallace.

In addition, a short time after Mr. Estes was released from prison in 1971, he met with Cliff Carter and they reminisced about what had occurred in the past, including the murders. During their conversation, Carter orally compiled a list of 17 murders which had been committed, some of which Mr. Estes was unfamiliar. A living witness was present at that meeting and should be willing to testify about it. He is Kyle Brown, recently of Houston and now living in Brady, Texas.

Mr. Estes, states that Mac Wallace, whom he describes as a "stone killer" with a communist background, recruited Jack Ruby, who in turn recruited Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Estes says that Cliff Carter told him that Mac Wallace fired a shot from the grassy knoll in Dallas, which hit JFK from the front during the assassination.

[The letter continues ...]

Sincerely yours,

Douglas Caddy

Lyndon Johnson wanted Jackie to ride in his car in the Dallas motorcade!! Source George Smathers who conversed with JFK on Air Force One on the flight back from Florida on Monday, Nov. 18, 1963

QUOTE

On Monday, Kennedy returned to Washington on *Air Force One*. His back hurt. Lying on his stateroom bed, he summoned George Smathers from the front of the plane: "God, I wish you could think of some way of getting me out of going to Texas.... Look how screwed up it's going to be. You've got Lyndon, who is insisting that Jackie ride with him. You've got Ralph Yarborough, who hates Lyndon, and Johnson doesn't want Yarborough with him. Connally is the Governor.

"They are all prima donnas of the biggest order, and they're all insisting that they either ride with me or Jackie. The law says the Vice President can't ride with the President. I've got to start off my speech saying what a fine guy Johnson is, what a fine guy Connally is, and then Yarborough, and they all don't like each other. I just wish to hell I didn't have to go. Can't you think of some emergency we could have?"

UNQUOTE

[Michael Beschloss, *The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev 1960-1963*, pp. 665-666]

Lyndon Johnson wanted JACKIE to ride in his car in Texas!! Source: Sen. George Smathers, a good friend of JFK (11/18/63 talk on Air Force 1)

*****Lyndon did not want Jackie's brains to get blown out, too*****

Sen. George Smathers, U.S. Congress 1946-1968:

"I came back to Washington with the President. He was lying down. They had a bed in the Air Force One for him to lie on. So he said, "Gee, I really hate to go to Texas. I got to go to Texas next week and it's just a pain in the rear end and I just don't want to go. I wish I could get out of it." And I said, "Well, what's the problem?" He said, "Well, you know how Lyndon is." Lyndon was Vice President. "Lyndon wants to ride with me, but John Connally is the governor and he wants to ride and I think that protocol says that he's supposed to ride and Johnson wants Jackie to ride with him." And Connally was, at that time, a little bit jealous of Lyndon and Lyndon was a little jealous of him, so it's all these fights were going on. He said, "I just don't want to go down in that mess. I hate to go. I wish I could think of a way to get out of it."

Transcript from PBS "American Experience - The Kennedys Part II - The Sons" available on line here:

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/transcript/kennedys-transcript/>

about 1/2 way down the page on the transcript.

You can watch the George Smathers' clip here at PBS. It is at the 1 hour 44 minute 30 second mark:

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/kennedys/player/>

I asked a fellow JFK researcher: Does it seem funny that Lyndon Johnson would be asking to be in JFK's car if Lyndon knew that JFK was going to be slaughtered in a kill zone during the motorcade? The key point is that nothing that Lyndon Johnson ever did in his life justifies giving him "the benefit of the doubt." Precisely the opposite. And here was his reply:

Re: "But the part that puzzles me is Johnson wanting to ride with Kennedy."

JFK Researcher: I wouldn't worry about this at all, and here's why:

1. The Smather's on-camera statement was made decades later, so there has to be some allowance here for a slight jumbling in recollection and "re-transmission"
2. (and more important) :very likely, Lyndon—when he talked to JFK about this-- dissembled (as he always seemed to do), beat around the bush, and very likely sent a confusing message to JFK, which, in the re-telling to Smathers, may have been jumbled (and/or misunderstood) ; and then we have (as noted in my point 1) the re-telling, by Smathers, to a camera, decades later.

So this is a very interesting problem of separating "the signal from the noise" (as they say in information theory); and I think what is truly important is that Smathers remembers JFK complaining, on 11/18, and on a ride aboard AF-1 from Florida, that (a) he didn't want to go to Texas and (b) among the many problems he had to deal with was this business of LBJ wanting Jackie to ride with him.

This interview by Smathers provides really excellent “first hand” evidence of the extent to which JFK was being personally lobbied, by his own Vice President, on matters pertaining to the Texas trip—i.e., on getting him to go there (to Texas, AND to Dallas) in the first place; and then to the extent of the actual configuration of which car she would ride in, in the Dallas motorcade (!). If it weren’t for Smathers, all we’d have is the mealy-mouthed cop-out language of Sorensen, and others like him.

3. Also, please do note the logical problem if LBJ really wanted to ride with JFK: IF that little snippet of a quote were to be taken seriously (and I do not take it seriously), then the actual configuration (i.e. Car-seating) would be that Lyndon Johnson would want to be in the same car as JFK, so if that were to be so—then how could it then be that LBJ “wanted Jackie to ride with him”? The phrase “ride with him” implies separate cars. Clearly.

And, finally, for the same reason that the President and the vice President do NOT ever fly on the same aircraft, I am positive that—just on those grounds alone—it would be a complete violation of security for the President and the Vice President to appear in an open car together.

So my appraisal of this “re-transmission” (by Smathers) of what he heard JFK saying, is that: (a) Lyndon was making a bunch of noise, complaining about this and that; and (b) buried in that “noise” was his real message; and that his real message was that he, as a “galaant” Texas, wanted the President’s wife to ride with him. I think that the rest of what Smathers heard—or thinks he heard, and then re-transmitted, in this interview—is simply false.

And again, let me repeat my reasons for saying so. . .

Because:

(1) Common sense rules out that the Pres and the Vice Pres would ride in the same limo. (Ever).

(2) IF LBJ really wanted “to ride with JFK,” then his request that he wanted Jackie “to ride with him” would make no logical sense.

OK. . . Those are my beliefs about this remarkable little piece of information.

First of all; I think its valid; and secondly, it shows what a sneaky bastard LBJ was—to try to actually lobby the President so that he would not have his wife within inches, and it would make him an easier target.

Of course—had LBJ succeeded in this gambit, he would have to have had a lot of explaining to do afterwards, to credibly explain why Jackie was not seated next to her husband, in Dallas, as she obviously was in other cities.

JFK Researcher #2 commented on George Smathers’ comments:

I agree that Smathers' interpretation of "Johnson wants to ride with me" was in error. Secret Service regulations forbade the President and Vice-President riding together in the same car. At the time of the Dallas visit, there was a feud going on between Texas Democrats with the conservatives of the Johnson-Connally faction against the more liberal Democrats led by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, a JFK supporter. Yarborough was the one riding in Johnson's car with LBJ and Lady Bird.

It has been reported that on the morning of the assassination, LBJ came to the President's suite at the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth and a loud argument broke out between the men. The subject of their disagreement, it was said, was the seating arrangements for the Dallas motorcade. Johnson, it appears, was making a last ditch attempt to get Connally out of JFK's car by using the excuse that Yarborough didn't want to ride with HIM. (Which was true.) But I believe that the seating arrangements were for a purpose --- to show solidarity by having Connally with JFK and Yarborough with LBJ, so there was NO WAY JFK was going to budge on the seating arrangements.

Had Kennedy yielded to Johnson's demands, which would have put Yarborough in JFK's limo, Yarborough, instead of Connally, would have been shot along with Kennedy.

More on that in a second.

H.L. Hunt, Johnson's financial backer and mentor, had a religious foundation called the LIFELINE FOUNDATION. It enjoyed religious status and Federal exemption from income taxes. But in its weekly radio broadcasts, its messages were more political than religious and when I say political, I mean anti-JFK.

In the weeks before the assassination, Hunt's radio program blasted the Administration and its policies.

It accused JFK of bypassing Congress to follow a line enunciated from Moscow.

It was a time, Lifeline broadcasts cried, for "extreme patriotism".

(Source: POWER TO DESTROY, The Political Uses of the IRS from Kennedy to Nixon by John A. Andrew III,, published by Ivan R. Dee, Chicago 2002-- pg 97)

Many of the funds that were "donations" to these tax-exempt religious organizations were in fact earmarked for right-wing extremist groups. These religious organizations allowed contributors to make donations to right-wing extremist groups and receive a tax deduction for them.

In 1961, the President asked Walter and Victor Reuther to come up with a plan to combat these extreme right-wing forces. Known as the "Reuther Memorandum", one of the things that the document suggested was to "choke off the flow of money to the radical right by challenging groups' tax-exempt status".

(ibid. pg 21)

Hence, the IRS' Ideological Organizations Project (IOP) was formed.

A March 9, 1962 IRS internal memo listed the first groups to be investigated. Among them were Hunt's Lifeline Organization (Dallas District) , the John Birch Society (for which "Lifeline" was a front) and the National Indignation Convention, Dallas District.

(ibid. pg 29)

In February 1963, (at a time when Oswald was "buying" his weapons), the IRS recommended revocation of the tax-exempt status for Hunt's "Life Line". Lifeline had run into problems with the IRS because "approximately 50%" of its publications were "in the nature of propaganda. These releases discussed only one side of an issue and were not consistent with the purposes of an exempt educational organization".

(ibid. pg 33)

Now here's the kicker.

A Senate Sub-Committee was scheduled to hold hearings in January 1964 on the tax-exemption status of religious organizations with extremist political viewpoints.

The Chair of that Sub-Committee ? Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Texas.

(ibid. pg 34)

Had Yarborough been in Kennedy's car instead of Connally, HE would have been the one shot up, not Connally. There would have been no hearings, no investigation of Hunt's organization and others.

I find this all extremely interesting in lieu of the fact that Johnson tried so hard, even up to the last minute, to change the seating arrangements for the Dallas motorcade.

Famous Altgens photo

*In it JFK has already been shot in throat from front
I think I can see LBJ in back, I do not think he was ducking
LBJ knew HE was not going to be shot!*

Famous "Altgens" photo: I think it is obvious Lyndon Johnson had foreknowledge of when and where the assassination attempt on Kennedy would be made.

<http://www.ratical.org/ratville/JFK/images/Altgens.jpg>

Notice you can see Lady Bird wearing her white pill box hat in the 3rd car back. In my opinion that light blob far to the right of Lady Bird's right is Lyndon Johnson just about to go into DUCK MODE right after the first shots have rung out.

The second thing to notice is the oak tree. Perhaps 1/2 second before, JFK's limo was UNDER the oak tree and SHIELDED from any clean shot from the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Supposedly (not in reality) Lee Harvey Oswald is in that upper southeastern window of the TSBD firing shots at JFK. How can he LHO fire a shot at JFK through that tree, from his phantom spot of the upper right corner of the TSBD? Answer: he CAN'T and he DIDN'T! The first shot at JFK came from else where, either directly in front or directly behind JFK's limo.

Lyndon Johnson wants Jackie to ride in his car in Dallas!

LBJ and Secret Service agent Rufus Youngblood were listening to a walkie talkie turned down low: <http://senatoryarborough.tripod.com/> Remember Texas US Senator Ralph Yarborough and LBJ hated each other, so Yarborough was not going to cover for him. LBJ was in the 3rd car behind John Kennedy. In 1963, on the day John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Ralph Yarborough rode in the motorcade only two cars back from the presidential limousine. Yarborough was in the same convertible as Vice President Lyndon Johnson, Lady Bird Johnson, and secret service agent Rufus Youngblood. On the morning of 11/22/63 Johnson and Kennedy got into a huge argument over Johnson trying to put his hated enemy Ralph Yarborough in JFK's limo and his get his close friend John Connally to ride in LBJ's convertible (so Connally would not get his brains blown out.) Also, before the Dallas trip Lyndon Johnson was arguing with JFK and he was trying to get JACKIE to sit in his (LBJ's) limo on the Texas trip!!! ***That last sentence is worth repeating so the importance of it will sink in: before the Dallas trip Lyndon Johnson was arguing with JFK and he was trying to get JACKIE to sit in his (LBJ's) limo on the Texas trip!!!*** Johnson was a "gentleman," he did not want Jackie to get her brains blown out! (the source for that is one of JFK's friends George Smathers who told that story in a documentary, The Kennedys on PBS' American experience.

Senator's Ralph Yarborough's Suspicion of Lyndon Johnson

"There is the well-publicized story of Agent Rufus Youngblood, who reportedly threw himself on top of Vice President Johnson after the shooting began in Dealey Plaza.... Johnson, in a statement to the Warren Commission, mentioned the incident:

I was startled by a sharp report or explosion, but I had no time to speculate as to its origin because Agent Youngblood turned in a flash, immediately after the first explosion, hitting me on the shoulder, and shouted to all of us in the back seat to get down. I was pushed down by Agent Youngblood. Almost in the same moment in which he hit or pushed me, he vaulted over the back seat and sat on me. I was bent over under the weight of Agent Youngblood's body, toward Mrs. Johnson and Senator Yarborough....

However, former Texas senator Ralph Yarborough, who was sitting beside Johnson that day, told this author: 'It just didn't happen.... It was a small car, Johnson was a big man, tall. His knees were up against his chin as it was. There was no room for that to happen.' Yarborough recalled that both Johnson and Youngblood ducked down as the shooting began and that Youngblood never left the front seat. Yarborough said Youngblood held a small walkie-talkie over the back of the car's seat and that he and Johnson both put their ears to the device. He added: 'They had it turned down real low. I couldn't hear what they were listening to.'"
--Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy*

Ralph Yarborough's Suspicion of the Warren Commission Investigators

"A couple of fellows [from the Warren Commission] came to see me. They walked in like they were a couple of deputy sheriffs and I was a bank robber. I didn't like their attitude. As a senator I felt insulted. They went off and wrote up something and brought it back for me to sign. But I refused. I threw it in a drawer and let it lay there for weeks. And they had on there the last sentence which stated: 'This is all I know about the assassination.' They wanted me to sign this thing, then say this is all I know. Of course, I would never have signed it. Finally, after some weeks, they began to bug me. 'You're holding this up, you're holding this up' they said, demanding that I sign the report. So I typed one up myself and put basically what I told you about how the cars all stopped. I put in there, 'I don't want to hurt anyone's feelings but for the protection of future presidents, they should be trained to take off when a shot is fired.' I sent that over. That's dated July 10, 1964, after the assassination. To my surprise, when the volumes were finally printed and came out, I was surprised at how many people down at the White House didn't file their affidavits until after the date, after mine the 10th of July, waiting to see what I was going to say before they filed theirs. I began to lose confidence then in their investigation and that's further eroded with time."

--Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy*

Lyndon Johnson to Dr. Charles Crenshaw on 11/24/63

"I want a death-bed confession from the accused assassin. There's a man in the operating room who will take a statement. I will expect full cooperation in this matter."

Johnson is trying to get a confession out of Lee Harvey Oswald, not ask him stuff like who sent you, are there more people, is it a conspiracy. On Friday, Johnson had TWICE told people he thought it was an "international conspiracy," he told it to a policeman at Parkland Hospital and Gen. Godfrey McHugh had to slap LBJ on Air Force One because LBJ was so hysterical muttering about "conspiracy." In my opinion, Johnson is acting like a guilty man trying to cover his tracks.

Robert Kennedy, in the fall of 1963, was telling the Washington press corps that it was open season on Lyndon Johnson

LBJ was very aware of this & angry, frightened and concerned

Here is a good link by Phil Brennan, detailing the pressure that Robert Kennedy was putting on Lyndon Johnson at this time: <http://home.earthlink.net/%7Esixthfloor/brennen.htm> Phil Brennan wrote this 11/19/2003 - 40 years after the assassination about how Robert Kennedy was telling the Washington press corp it was open season on Lyndon Johnson and his corruption:

“For the most part, the Washington press corps kept the lid on the story - until the

late Bob Humphrey, then the GOP Senate leadership's spokesman, an incredibly gifted strategist and a mentor, asked me to tell the story to the late Delaware Republican Sen. John Williams, a crusader for good government and a crackerjack of an investigator.

Sen. Williams asked me to introduce him to Hill and I did. They got together with some Senate investigators for the GOP minority and Hill told them the whole story, including the part played by Vice President Johnson. Williams got his committee to launch an investigation and the lid came off.

A few days later, the attorney general, Bobby Kennedy, called five of Washington's top reporters into his office and told them it was now open season on Lyndon Johnson. It's OK, he told them, to go after the story they were ignoring out of deference to the administration.

And from that point on until the events in Dallas, Lyndon Baines Johnson's future looked as if it included a sudden end to his political career and a few years in the slammer. The Kennedys had their knives out and sharpened for him and were determined to draw his political blood - all of it.

In the Senate, the investigation into the Baker case was moving quickly ahead. Even the Democrats were cooperating, thanks to the Kennedys, and an awful lot of really bad stuff was being revealed - until Nov. 22, 1963.

By Nov. 23, all Democrat cooperation suddenly stopped. Lyndon would serve a term and a half in the White House instead of the slammer, the Baker investigation would peter out and Bobby Baker would serve a short sentence and go free. Dallas accomplished all of that. “

Excellent Spartacus biography on Lyndon Johnson:
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAjohnsonLB.htm>

LIFE Magazine, being fed damaging info by
RFK, was on the verge of running a story on
11/29/63 that would have annihilated
Lyndon Johnson's political career once and
for all

***Source: James Wagenvoord who in 1963 was the 27 year old
assistant to LIFE Magazine's managing editor; this issue
would have been dated 12/6/63 and mailed out 11/29 and
11/30/63 (Friday/Saturday mailing)***

[http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?
showtopic=14966&st=0](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=14966&st=0)

James Wagenvoord to John Simkin (in November, 2009):

"I've been reading through your web site and believe that I can add one of the final jigsaw puzzle pieces that affect the timing of JFK's Dallas trip and the nervousness of LBJ during the weeks preceding the killing. At the time I was the 27 year old Editorial business manager and assistant to Life Magazine's Executive Editor. Beginning in later summer 1963 the magazine, based upon information fed from Bobby Kennedy and the Justice Department, had been developing a major newsbreak piece concerning Johnson and Bobby Baker. On publication Johnson would have been finished and off the '64 ticket (reason the material was fed to us) and would probably have been facing prison time. At the time LIFE magazine was arguably the most important general news source in the US. The top management of Time Inc. was closely allied with the USA's various intelligence agencies and we were used after by the Kennedy Justice Department as a conduit to the public. Life's coverage of the Hoffa prosecution, and involvement in paying off Justice Department Memphis witnesses was a case in point.

The LBJ/Baker piece was in the final editing stages and was scheduled to break in the issue of the magazine due out the week of November 24 (the magazine would have made it to the newsstands on Nov. 26th or 27th). It had been prepared in relative secrecy by a small special editorial team. On Kennedy's death research files and all numbered copies of the nearly print-ready draft were gathered up by my boss (he had been the top editor on the team) and shredded. The issue that was to expose LBJ instead featured the Zapruder film. Based upon

our success in syndicating the Zapruder film I became Chief of Time/LIFE editorial services and remained in that job until 1968."

Biography of James Wagenvoord:

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKwagenvoord.htm>

LIFE Magazine was within days of breaking a major story on Lyndon Johnson that would have been extremely politically damaging to him. By 11/22/63, the political career of Lyndon Johnson was hanging by a thin, thin thread and Robert Kennedy, having told the Washington press corps that it was open season on Johnson, was about to cut it with scissors:

In 1963 Johnson got drawn into political scandals involving [Fred Korth](#), [Billie Sol Estes](#) and [Bobby Baker](#). According to [James Wagenvoord](#), the editorial business manager and assistant to Life Magazines Executive Editor, *the magazine was working on an article that would have revealed Johnson's corrupt activities. "Beginning in later summer 1963 the magazine, based upon information fed from Bobby Kennedy and the Justice Department, had been developing a major newsbreak piece concerning Johnson and Bobby Baker. On publication Johnson would have been finished and off the 1964 ticket (reason the material was fed to us) and would probably have been facing prison time. At the time LIFE magazine was arguably the most important general news source in the US.* The top management of Time Inc. was closely allied with the USA's various intelligence agencies and we were used after by the Kennedy Justice Department as a conduit to the public."

The fact that it was [Robert Kennedy](#) who was giving this information to [Life Magazine](#) suggests that [John F. Kennedy](#) intended to drop Johnson as his vice-president. This is supported by [Evelyn Lincoln](#), Kennedy's secretary. In her book, [Kennedy and Johnson](#) (1968) she claimed that in November, 1963, Kennedy decided that because of the emerging [Bobby Baker](#) scandal he was going to drop Johnson as his running mate in the 1964 election. Kennedy told Lincoln that he was going to replace Johnson with [Terry Sanford](#).

[Don B. Reynolds](#) appeared before a secret session of the Senate Rules Committee on 22nd November, 1963. Reynolds told [B. Everett Jordan](#) and his committee that Johnson had demanded that he provided kickbacks in return for him agreeing to a life insurance policy arranged by him in 1957. This included a \$585 Magnavox stereo. Reynolds also had to pay for \$1,200 worth of advertising on KTBC, Johnson's television station in Austin. Reynolds had paperwork for this transaction including a delivery note that indicated the stereo had been sent to the home of Johnson. Reynolds also told of seeing a suitcase full of money which Baker described as a "\$100,000 payoff to Johnson for his role in securing the Fort Worth TFX contract".

1) Please carefully read what Harry Truman said in WashPost 12/22/63. Truman wrote an Op-Ed in the Washington Post saying "Limit CIA role to Intelligence" just one month to the day after the JFK assassination. I think it is clear from this column that he thinks the CIA may very well have had something to do with the JFK assassination.

2) Please note: Harry Truman's column on the CIA was **REMOVED FROM THE AFTERNOON EDITION** of the Washington Post that day. Do you think it was because Truman hit some nerves ... and told too much of the truth? I do. - Robert Morrow 512-306-1510

Newsweek's Ben Bradlee, a close friend of JFK: *Newsweek* on 11-22-63 had already physically printed an article on the Bobby Baker scandal and its connections to LBJ:

Ben Bradlee was in the lobby of the National Press Building when he heard the news that John F. Kennedy had been shot. He returned to his office in *Newsweek*: "Colleagues were crowded around the ticker, dazed, watching the deadly bursts of unbelievable, wrenching news, worsening every few seconds... And then, so suddenly, he was dead. Life changed, forever, in the middle of a nice day, at the end of a good week, in a wonderful year of what looked like an extraordinary decade of promise. It would take months before we would begin to understand how, but the inevitability of wrenching change was plain as tears."

Kennedy had died on a Friday. Bradlee claims that the journal's main article about the Bobby Baker scandal and its links with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson had already been printed: "Fridays are the beginning of the end of a week in the life of a news magazine. The covers have long since been printed, waiting for the rest of the book. All the features - the back of the book-have been edited and typeset. The leads of the news sections are being written, edited, rewritten, and rewritten again. The printed cover of the impending scandal involving Bobby Baker, LBJ's protégé, was scrapped. The entire magazine went out the window and we began all over again."

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKbradleeB.htm>

Robert Kennedy was feeding damaging information on Lyndon Johnson's corruption

to the Senate Rules Committee in fall, 1963, in attempt to destroy LBJ

SEYMOUR HERSH:

In a series of interviews for this book, Burkett Van Kirk, who was chief counsel in 1963 for the Republican minority on the Rules Committee, told me of his personal knowledge of Bobby Kennedy's direct intervention. "Bobby was feeding information to 'whispering Willie'" - the nickname for Senator John Williams. "They" - the Kennedy brothers, Van Kirk said - "were dumping Johnson.." Williams, as he did earlier with Donald Reynolds's information about Lyndon Johnson, relayed the Kennedy materials to the senior Republican on the Rules Committee, Carl Curtis. The attorney general thus was secretly dealing with Williams, and Williams was dealing secretly with Curtis and Van Kirk. The scheming was necessary, Van Kirk told me, because he and his fellow Republicans understood that a full-fledged investigation into Bobby Baker could lead to the vice president. They also understood, he said, that the chances of getting such an investigation were slim at best. The Democrats had an overwhelming advantage in the Senate - sixty-seven to thirty-three - and in every committee. The three Republicans on the ten member Rules Committee, Van Kirk said, had little power. "We never won one vote to even call a witness," he told me. The investigation into Bobby Baker and Lyndon Johnson would have to be done in a traditional manner - by newspaper leak.

Van Kirk, who was named after his grandfather Senator E. J. Burkett of Nebraska, said that Bobby Kennedy eventually designated a Justice Department lawyer that fall to serve as an intermediary to the minority staff; he began supplying the Republicans with documents about Johnson and his financial dealings. The lawyer, Van Kirk told me, "used to come up to the Senate and hang around me like a dark cloud. It took him about a week or ten days to, one, find out what I didn't know, and two, give it to me." Some of the Kennedy-supplied documents were kept in Williams's office safe, Van Kirk said, and never shown to him. There was no doubt of Bobby Kennedy's purpose in dealing with the Republicans, Van Kirk said: "To get rid of Johnson. To dump him. I am as sure of that the sun comes up in the east."

[Seymour Hersh, "The Dark Side of Camelot," pp. 406-407]

Drew Pearson was going to drop a Bunker
Buster Bomb column on Lyndon Johnson on
Sunday, November 24th with a focus on

LBJ's ties to Bobby Baker and also LBJ's involvement with the TFX fighter jet scandal

Drew Pearson's column by 1969 was syndicated in over 600 papers with a readership of 60 million people. Pearson also had a weekly radio show "Washington-Merry-Go-Round" that was nationally syndicated. Just before the JFK assassination Pearson was going to drop a bunker buster bomb column on LBJ that would have exploded in Sunday papers on doorsteps all over the East Coast by 7AM Eastern time, or within 43 hours of the JFK assassination.

Information on Drew Pearson: <http://www.library.american.edu/pearson/biography.html>

"On the afternoon of Thursday, November 21, less than twenty-four hours before the assassination, Pearson met with Bobby Baker in Washington. It was their first face-to-face conversation, and the Senate-aide-turned-lobbyist had dirt to share. "Bobby confirmed the fact that the president had been mixed up with a lot of women," Pearson wrote in his personal diary. One of Kennedy's women- a prominent aide to Jacqueline Kennedy- "had her bed wired for sound by her landlady when Jack was sleeping with her," the columnist wrote.

Johnson was in Pearson's crosshairs in the Baker story. That very Sunday- November 24- Pearson's column was due to target the vice president over his financial ties to the lobbyist. In his diary, Pearson wrote that it would be "quite a devastating story" involving Johnson, Baker, and possible corruption in a \$7 billion fighter-jet contract handed to General Dynamics, a Texas firm."

[Philip Shenon, *A Cruel and Shocking Act: The Secret History of The Kennedy Assassination*, pp. 43-44]

Top LBJ aide George Reedy: Lyndon Johnson was Obsessed with Robert Kennedy's efforts to Destroy Him

"This occurred when he was vice president and obsessed with the idea that Bobby Kennedy was directing an anti-LBJ campaign. His elevation to the presidency made absolutely no difference. Brush after brush took place with the journalists who, in the early days of his administration, accepted him as a miracle worker to be treated with downright reverence. Eventually, however, his conviction that they were opposed to him created an opposition- always the outcome of paranoia. He did not attribute this to his own shortcomings but to the machinations of the man he regarded as his arch foe. At this stage of the game, Bobby was helpless to do him much mischief but LBJ still believed that there was a plot for which the press was the principal instrument." [George Reedy, *Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir*, p. 70]

"In a very important sense, LBJ was a man who had been deprived of the normal joys of life. He knew how to struggle; he knew how to outfox political opponents; he knew how to make money; he knew how to swagger. But he did not know how to live. He had been programmed for business and for business only and outside of his programming he was lost." [George Reedy, *Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir*, p. 81]

"I never fully understood this or other similar episodes. In the back of his mind, it is possible that he believed these visits were inspired by Bobby Kennedy as part of a "plot" to delete the name LBJ from the ticket in 1964. This had become an obsession with him- a conviction that peopled the world with agents of the president's brother all seeking to do him in. Someone- I never found out who- very actively fed this belief and kept him in a perpetual state of anxiety. This reached major proportions with the outbreak of the Billy Sol Estes and Bobby Baker scandals....

There was absolutely nothing to keep Johnson's name in the Billy Sol Estes story except the LBJ refusal to deal with the press. He covered up when there was nothing to cover and thereby created the suspicion that he was involved somehow. His reasoning was simple: The whole thing existed as a Bobby Kennedy plot and to talk about it to the press was to help Bobby Kennedy. About the same thing happened in the Bobby Baker scandal except that in this instance he was really close to the central figure in the expose. He had considered Bobby as virtually a son and succeeded in promoting him to be secretary of the Senate Majority at an age when Bobby should have been in knee britches."

[George Reedy, *Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir*, pp. 134-135]

"But Johnson refused to accept the obvious explanation. He insisted that it stayed in the press because of conscious pressure from Bobby Kennedy, who, he claimed, was holding daily briefings with the sole purpose of knifing LBJ in the back. He was so convinced of the existence of these meetings that I made a personal effort to check on them myself. There was not the least bit of evidence that they were taking place or had taken place. I am not a master spy but it is hardly likely that during that period the attorney general of the United States could have engaged in such an organized effort without one of my newspaper friends tipping me off.

This viewpoint did not impress Johnson in the slightest. He merely said I was "naive" and that he would demonstrate the truth to me. The next time the two of us were together with a correspondent, he lectured the man on how wrong it was to ask stooge questions and then said: "I know all about those briefings downtown." It became apparent at once the correspondent did not know *not* know about them but that did not stop LBJ. He continued his lectures to other correspondents- a practice that led to some speculation as to his mental stability. Fortunately, the speculation did not appear in print.

These episodes were merely ludicrous. Much more serious was his interpretation of *all* his relations with the administration as involved with "plots." He resisted- to the point of hysteria- the round-the-world trip which later became famous for his discovery of Bashir, the camel driver, in Karachi.... He raved, at least to me, that Bobby Kennedy was trying to set him up.

[George Reedy, *Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir*, pp. 136-137]

"Those of us who had to deal with what few substantive matters characterized the vice presidency found it increasingly difficult to secure decisions from him. The consumption of booze increased as did the number of hours he would spend in bed at home just staring at the ceiling and growling at anyone who came into

the room... There was some demon within the man himself that would have operated in any position short of the presidency."
[Reedy, pp. 139-140]

President Lyndon Johnson was extremely worried about the Bobby Baker scandal on 2/4/64. Imagine how LBJ felt as a powerless eunuch in the fall, 1963, as Robert Kennedy was within days of destroying him with the exploding Bobby Baker scandal

[Noel Twyman, "Bloody Treason: the Assassination of John F. Kennedy," pp. 807-808.

Illustrating Johnson's fear of revelation of the Bobby Baker scandal, David Scheim wrote:

The hush on Baker may be explained by a conversation between Johnson and House Speaker John McCormack as reported in *The Washington Payoff* by ex-Washington lobbyist Robert Winter-Berger. On February 4, 1964, Winter-Berger was discussing public relations with McCormack in McCormack's Washington office. President Johnson then barged in and began ranting hysterically, Winter-Berger reported, oblivious to the lobbyist's presence. During his long tirade, Johnson said:

"John, that son of a bitch [Bobby Baker] is going to ruin me. If that cocksucker talks, I'm gonna land in jail....I practically raised that motherfucker, and now he's gonna make me the first President of the United States to spend the last days of his life behind bars."

When Johnson finally noticed Winter-Berger's presence, McCormack explained that the visiting lobbyist was a close friend of Nat Voloshen, who was a Mob fixer of enormous influence. Johnson then became enthusiastic, exclaiming, "Nat can get to Bobby. They're friends. Have Nat get to Bobby." When Winter-Berger volunteered that he had an appointment with Voloshen the next day, Johnson told Winter-Berger:

"Tell Nat that I want him to get in touch with Bobby Baker as soon as possible- tomorrow if he can. Tell Nat to tell Bobby that I will give him a million dollars if he takes this rap. Bobby must not talk. I'll see to it that he gets a million-dollar settlement."

Given a subsequent scandal involving intercessions for Mobsters from McCormack's office at Voloshen's behest, the recounted tirade would hardly have been exceptional in that office ..."

[Noel Twyman, "Bloody Treason: the Assassination of John F. Kennedy," pp. 807-808. Also Robert N. Winter-Berger, "The Washington Payoff: An Insider's View of Corruption in Government," pp. 61-68]

Lyndon Johnson to Speaker McCormack on 11/29/63: "Just keep them from investigating!"

We don't want to be testifying," Johnson said to Speaker of the House John McCormack, "and some fellow comes up from Dallas and says, "I think Khrushchev planned this whole thing and he got our President assassinated."... You can see what that'll lead us to, right quick. ... You take care of the House of Representatives for me."

"How am I going to take care of them?" McCormack asked.

"Just keep them from investigating!" was Johnson's decisive answer.

[Beschloss, Taking Charge, p. 62]

Bobby Baker (LBJ's right hand man and bag man) told Don Reynolds on 1/20/61 that the s.o.b. John Kennedy would never live out his term and that he would die a violent death

Bobby Baker, one of Lyndon Johnson's closest associates, said this during the inauguration of John Kennedy

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKbakerB.htm>

(11) [Edward Jay Epstein, Esquire Magazine \(December, 1966\)](#)

"In January of 1964 the Warren Commission learned that Don B. Reynolds, insurance agent and close associate of Bobby Baker, had been heard to say the FBI knew that Johnson was behind the assassination. When interviewed by the FBI, he denied this. But he did recount an incident during the swearing in of

Kennedy in which Bobby Baker said words to the effect that the s.o.b. would never live out his term and that he would die a violent death."

JFK despised Lyndon Johnson reports JFK's close friend Charles Spalding

Charles Spalding, Kennedy's old friend, may not have known the president's plans for 1964, but he did know Jack Kennedy. "Jack didn't like Lyndon," Spalding told me in a 1997 interview. "I know. He was just awful - so jealous, so disagreeable and ugly." What's worse, Spalding said, he and the president knew that Johnson wasn't loyal - "he really was anti-him [Kennedy]"

[Seymour Hersh, "The Dark Side of Camelot," pp. 407-408]

RFK described Lyndon Johnson as a physical coward during Cuban Missile Crisis

"Years later, when he was in the Senate, Robert Kennedy described Lyndon Johnson to Adam Walinsky, one of his aides, as someone who "panicked and couldn't function" in crises. "Kennedy told me," Walinsky, a New York attorney, said in a 1993 interview for this book, "that Johnson had been a physical coward during the Cuban missile crisis."

[Seymour Hersh, "The Dark Side of Camelot," p. 408]

Lee Harvey Oswald was an US intelligence agent

Key point: Lee Harvey Oswald was U.S. intelligence and he shot NO ONE on 11/22/63. Re: Oswald's intelligence connections read:

- 1) "Oswald and the CIA" book by John Newman
- 2) "Spy Saga: Lee Harvey Oswald and US Intelligence" book by Philip Melanson
- 3) "History Will Not Absolve Us" by Martin Schotz (Chapter 5 "Oswald and U.S. Intelligence" by Christopher Sharrett)
- 4) "Me and Lee" book by Judyth Vary Baker (Oswald's mistress in New Orleans, summer 1963)
- 5) "A Certain Arrogance: U.S. Intelligence's Manipulation of Religious Groups and Individuals in Two World Wars and the Cold War - and the Sacrificing of Lee Harvey Oswald" book by George Michael Evica
- 6) "Accessories After the Fact" by Sylvia Meagher, Chapter 19 "Oswald and the State Department"

- 7) "Coup D'Etat in America: The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy" by Alan Weberman & Michael Canfield, Chapter 3 "Was Oswald a CIA Agent?"
- 8) "Oswald in New Orleans: Case for Conspiracy with the CIA" by Harold Weisberg
- 9) Chapter 9 "Fingerprints of Intelligence" in "Reasonable Doubt" by Henry Hurt
- 10) Chapter 14 "Oswald and the CIA" in "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy" by Joachim Joesten
- 11) Chapter 12 " Was Oswald a Government Agent" in "Breach of Trust: How the Warren Commission Failed the Nation and Why" by Gerald McKnight
- 12) Google "Lee Harvey Oswald's reading habits summer 1963" by Judyth Vary Baker
- 13) Google " Lee Harvey Oswald---a U.S. Intelligence Agent: The Evidence by Hal Verb"

Here is a good link on US intelligence agent Oswald:

http://spot.acorn.net/JFKplace/09/fp.back_issues/07th_Issue/copa_lho.html

Presentation by Greg Burnham on McGeorge Bundy MAKING CHANGES TO JFK'S VIETNAM POLICY *BEFORE* THE 1963 COUP D'ETAT.

Bundy writing NSAM 273 the night before (11/21/63) the Coup

McBundy was a CFR Rockefeller guy - a hawk on Vietnam - and I think both him and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge were involved in the JFK assassination:

NSAM 263 - Get out of Vietnam ... NSAM 273 - Full Commitment to Vietnam

Part One: <http://vimeo.com/17699759>

Part Two: <http://vimeo.com/17700009>

This is an extremely important presentation and it shows how JFK's Vietnam policy was changed IMMEDIATELY upon JFK's death. Greg Burnham says he thinks McGeorge Bundy had FOREKNOWLEDGE of the JFK Assassination.

<http://www.vanityfair.com/politics/features/2010/11/moynihan-letters-201011>

Diary of Daniel Patrick Moynihan about 11/22/63:

"We went directly to the President's office which was torn apart with new carpets being put down in his office and the cabinet room. As if a new President were to take office. No one about save Chuck Daly. **McGeorge Bundy appeared. Icy.** Ralph Dungan came in smoking a pipe, quizzical, as if unconcerned. Then Sorensen. The three together in the door of the hallway that leads to the Cabinet room area. Dead silent. Someone said "It's over."

[Vanity Fair, An American Original, 10/6/10]

Ron Ecker: It's from the book *The President Has Been Shot*. Charles Roberts of Newsweek was on AF1 as it returned to Washington with the president's body. He wrote this about the arrival at Andrews and the unloading of the casket (p. 141):

"I remember looking at (McGeorge) Bundy because I was wondering if he had any word of what had happened in the world while we were in transit, whether this assassination was part of a plot. And he told me later that what he reported to the president during that flight back was that the whole world was stunned, but there was no evidence of a conspiracy at all."

Researcher John Simkin on LBJ and the JFK assassination

Education Forum web site: super place to learn about JFK assass.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=1435>

The second problem was far more serious. The conspirators fully expected Lyndon Johnson to order an invasion of Cuba after J. Edgar Hoover told him on 23rd November, 1963, that John F. Kennedy had been assassinated as a result of a conspiracy that involved Cuba and the Soviet Union. This was confirmed at a meeting that day with John McCone (Director of the CIA).

Johnson was reluctant to do this. He knew that the announcement of a communist conspiracy to kill John Kennedy would be followed by a full investigation into the events surrounding the assassination. If this happened, Johnson was likely to be forced to resign in disgrace.

HUGE JOHNSON LIABILITY IN BOBBY BAKER SCANDAL, FALL 1963

In November, 1963, Johnson was embroiled in a serious political scandal. According to Robert Winter Barger, Johnson told John McCormick: "... that son of a bitch (Bobby Baker) is going to ruin me. If that cocksucker talks, I'm gonna land in jail.... I practically raised that mother***** and now he's going to make me the first President of the United States to spend the last days of his life behind bars!" Senator John Williams was known as the "Sherlock Holmes of Capitol Hill

". During a 15 year period his investigations resulted in over 200 indictments and 125 convictions. In the summer of 1963 he began investigating the activities of Bobby Baker, Fred Black and Billie Sol Estes. Baker was LBJ's political secretary. Black was one of LBJ's political advisers. Both these men were involved in the business activities of Billie Sol Estes.

Senator John McClellan, chairman of the Permanent Investigations Committee,

also became involved in this inquiry. Williams and McClellan discovered that in 1962 Baker had established the Serve-U-Corporation with his friend, Fred Black, and mobsters Ed Levenson and Benny Sigelbaum. The company was to provide vending machines for companies working on federally granted programs. The machines were manufactured by a company secretly owned by Sam Giancana and other mobsters based in Chicago. It was claimed that LBJ was getting a rake-off from Serve-U-Corporation in return for arranging for vending machines to be placed in these company's offices and factories.

Evidence also emerged that Lyndon B. Johnson was also involved in political corruption concerning the placing of arms contracts. This included the award of a \$7 billion contract for a fighter plane, the TFX, to General Dynamics, a company based in Texas. Fred Korth, the Navy Secretary, and a close friend of LBJ, had been involved in negotiating this contract.

On 7th October, 1963, Baker was forced to leave his post as LBJ's [the Senate's] secretary. On 1st November, 1963, Korth was forced to resign over the TFX contract.

Rumours began to spread that JFK was going to drop LBJ as his running mate in 1964. Robert Kennedy appeared to confirm this by briefing against LBJ. This including information that suggested that LBJ would be prosecuted for political corruption.

DON REYNOLDS' TESTIMONY REGARDING JOHNSON'S CORRUPTION

At this time the key witness had yet to testify. His name was Don B. Reynolds. A close friend of Bobby Baker, Reynolds claimed that for many years he had a business relationship with LBJ. Reynolds was due to provide evidence before a secret session of the Senate Rules Committee on 22nd November, 1963. LBJ would not be there to hear what was said for on that day he was to be visiting Dallas with JFK.

On returning from Dallas LBJ discovered what Reynolds had told B. Everett Jordan and his Senate Rules Committee that day. According to Reynolds he had seen a suitcase full of money which Baker described as a "\$100,000 payoff to Johnson for his role in securing the Fort Worth TFX contract".

LBJ immediately contacted B. Everett Jordan to see if there was any chance of stopping this information being published. Jordan replied that he would do what he could but warned Johnson that some members of the committee wanted Reynolds's testimony to be released to the public.

To Johnson the safe option would be to claim that Lee Harvey Oswald was a lone gunman. J. Edgar Hoover also had good reasons to accept this option. Any thorough investigation would show Hoover's close relationship with Clint Murchison, a Texas multimillionaire who was suspected on being one of those who helped fund the assassination.

John McCone, Director of the CIA, also had his problems. An investigation would show that some senior figures in the organization, including Tracy Barnes, David Atlee Phillips, Ted Shackley, Desmond Fitzgerald, William Harvey and David Morales were implicated in the assassination.

It did not take long for Johnson to convince J. Edgar Hoover and John McCone to take part in the cover-up. The problem for Johnson was to provide a good reason for this action. He knew that eventually historians would discover what he had done.

Lyndon Johnson taped every telephone conversation he had as president. However, he erased most of these tapes afterwards. He did keep some and these were donated to the Lyndon Johnson Library on his death. Over the last few years these tapes have gradually been released.

As historians the most important question to ask is: Why did LBJ decide to keep these tapes? We have to assume he eventually wanted this information in the public domain. One tape saved was a telephone call he made to his great friend, Richard Russell on 29th November, 1963:

“Richard Russell: I know I don't have to tell you of my devotion to you but I just can't serve on that Commission. I'm highly honoured you'd think about me in connection with it but I couldn't serve on it with Chief Justice Warren. I don't like that man. I don't have any confidence in him at all.

Lyndon B. Johnson: It has already been announced and you can serve with anybody for the good of America and this is a question that has a good many more ramifications than on the surface and we've got to take this out of the arena where they're testifying that Khrushchev and Castro did this and did that and chuck us into a war that can kill 40 million Americans in an hour...

LBJ explains that if he accepts a communist conspiracy he will be under pressure to invade Cuba. This is likely to lead to a nuclear war that would “kill 40 million Americans in an hour.” Therefore, the only safe course is to believe that Oswald was a lone gunman. That there was no communist conspiracy. Therefore, LBJ's cover up helps to save the world.

The right-wing cabal that organized the assassination of JFK did not get the overthrow of Castro. However, they did get something very important out of the deal. The continuance of the Cold War. This after all is what the Military Industrial Complex wanted out of the assassination. In fact, the existence of a communist government so close to the United States helped to fuel the paranoia that was the life-blood of American foreign policy.

Exactly one month after JFK Assassination, Harry Truman wrote and Op-Ed piece in

Wash. Post calling for the CIA to be reigned in.

*Truman all but says the CIA murdered John Kennedy!
Column was pulled for afternoon editions ... hit some CIA nerves?*

<http://www.maebrussell.com/Prouty/Harry%20Truman's%20CIA%20article.html>

The Washington Post
December 22, 1963 - page A11

Harry Truman Writes:

Limit CIA Role To Intelligence

By Harry S Truman
Copyright, 1963, by Harry S Truman

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Dec. 21 — I think it has become necessary to take another look at the purpose and operations of our Central Intelligence Agency—CIA. At least, I would like to submit here the original reason why I thought it necessary to organize this Agency during my Administration, what I expected it to do and how it was to operate as an arm of the President.

I think it is fairly obvious that by and large a President's performance in office is as effective as the information he has and the information he gets. That is to say, that assuming the President himself possesses a knowledge of our history, a sensitive understanding of our institutions, and an insight into the needs and aspirations of the people, he needs to have available to him the most accurate and up-to-the-minute information on what is going on everywhere in the world, and particularly of the trends and developments in all the danger spots in the contest between East and West. This is an immense task and requires a special kind of an intelligence facility.

Of course, every President has available to him all the information gathered by the many intelligence agencies already in existence. The Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Interior and others are constantly engaged in extensive information gathering and have done excellent work.

But their collective information reached the President all too frequently in conflicting conclusions. At times, the intelligence reports tended to be slanted to conform to established positions of a given department. This becomes confusing and what's worse, such intelligence is of little use to a President in reaching the right decisions.

Therefore, I decided to set up a special organization charged with the collection of all intelligence reports from every available source, and to have those reports reach me as President without department "treatment" or interpretations.

I wanted and needed the information in its "natural raw" state and in as

comprehensive a volume as it was practical for me to make full use of it. But the most important thing about this move was to guard against the chance of intelligence being used to influence or to lead the President into unwise decisions—and I thought it was necessary that the President do his own thinking and evaluating.

Since the responsibility for decision making was his—then he had to be sure that no information is kept from him for whatever reason at the discretion of any one department or agency, or that unpleasant facts be kept from him. There are always those who would want to shield a President from bad news or misjudgments to spare him from being "upset."

For some time I have been disturbed by the way CIA has been diverted from its original assignment. It has become an operational and at times a policy-making arm of the Government. This has led to trouble and may have compounded our difficulties in several explosive areas.

I never had any thought that when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak and dagger operations. Some of the complications and embarrassment I think we have experienced are in part attributable to the fact that this quiet intelligence arm of the President has been so removed from its intended role that it is being interpreted as a symbol of sinister and mysterious foreign intrigue—and a subject for cold war enemy propaganda.

With all the nonsense put out by Communist propaganda about "Yankee imperialism," "exploitive capitalism," "war-mongering," "monopolists," in their name-calling assault on the West, the last thing we needed was for the CIA to be seized upon as something akin to a subverting influence in the affairs of other people.

I well knew the first temporary director of the CIA, Adm. Souers, and the later permanent directors of the CIA, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg and Allen Dulles. These were men of the highest character, patriotism and integrity—and I assume this is true of all those who continue in charge.

But there are now some searching questions that need to be answered. I, therefore, would like to see the CIA be restored to its original assignment as the intelligence arm of the President, and that whatever else it can properly perform in that special field—and that its operational duties be terminated or properly used elsewhere.

We have grown up as a nation, respected for our free institutions and for our ability to maintain a free and open society. There is something about the way the CIA has been functioning that is casting a shadow over our historic position and I feel that we need to correct it.

<http://www.commondreams.org/view/2009/12/29-8> Published on Tuesday, December 29, 2009 by CommonDreams.org

Washington Post excised Truman's column on the CIA from its later editions

Antonio D'Antonio says:

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/on-this-date/dec-22-1963-truman-calls-for-abolition-of-cia/#comments>

From Consortiumnews.com on December 22, 2013:

But Truman's warning fell mostly on deaf ears, at least within Establishment circles. The Washington Post published the op-ed in its early edition on Dec. 22, 1963, but immediately excised it from later editions. Other media ignored it. The long hand of the CIA?

From Historical Glances Facebook Page:

On December 22, 1963, the former President and creator of the CIA penned a bombshell of an editorial printed in the morning edition of the Washington Post. One month to the day after the assassination of President Kennedy, former President Truman openly lamented the creation of the CIA.....

.....Incredibly, the Washington Post pulled the piece in it's afternoon edition and no other media platform printed the article.

J.D. post 5-9-2015 at JFK Facts on Harry Truman wanting to abolish the CIA

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/on-this-date/dec-22-1963-truman-calls-for-abolition-of-cia/#comment-758944>

Truman voiced similar sentiments to writer Merle Miller, who recounted them in his book *Plain Speaking* (1974). Miller asked about the creation of the CIA, and Truman responded:

"I think it was a mistake. And if I'd known what was going to happen, I would never have done it. ... [Eisenhower] never paid any attention to it, and it got out of hand. Why, they've got an organization over there in Virginia now that is practically the equal of the Pentagon in many ways. And I think I've told you, one Pentagon is one Pentagon too many. Now, as nearly as I can make

out, those fellows in the CIA don't just report on wars and the like, they go out and make their own and there is nobody to keep track of what they are up to. They spend billions of dollars on stirring up trouble so they will have something to report on. ... They don't have to account to anybody. That's a very dangerous thing in a democratic society and it's got to be put a stop to. The people have got a right to know what those birds are up to."

Are Presidents Afraid of the CIA?

by Ray McGovern

In my article of Dec. 22, I referred to Harry Truman's op-ed of exactly 46 years before, titled "Limit CIA Role to Intelligence," in which the former President expressed dismay at what the Central Intelligence Agency had become just 16 years after he and Congress created it.

The *Washington Post* published the op-ed on December 22, 1963 in its early edition, but immediately excised it from later editions. Other media ignored it. The long hand of the CIA?

Truman wrote that he was "disturbed by the way CIA has been diverted from its original assignment" to keep the President promptly and fully informed and had become "an operational and at times policy-making arm of the government."

The Truman Papers

Documents in the Truman Library show that nine days after Kennedy was assassinated, Truman sketched out in handwritten notes what he wanted to say in the op-ed. He noted, among other things, that the CIA had worked as he intended only "when I had control."

In Truman's view, misuse of the CIA began in February 1953, when his successor, Dwight Eisenhower, named Allen Dulles CIA Director. Dulles' forte was overthrowing governments (in current parlance, "regime change"), and he was quite good at it. With coups in Iran (1953) and Guatemala (1954) under his belt, Dulles was riding high in the late Fifties and moved Cuba to the top of his to-do list.

Accustomed to the *carte blanche* given him by Eisenhower, Dulles was offended when young President Kennedy came on the scene and had the temerity to ask questions about the Bay of Pigs adventure, which had been set in motion under Eisenhower. When Kennedy made it clear he would NOT approve the use of U.S. combat forces, Dulles reacted with disdain and set out to mousetrap the new President.

Coffee-stained notes handwritten by Allen Dulles were discovered after his death and reported by historian Lucien S. Vandenbroucke. They show how Dulles drew Kennedy into a plan that was virtually certain to require the use of U.S. combat forces. In his notes Dulles explains that, "when the chips were down," the new President would be forced by "the realities of the situation" to give whatever military support was necessary "rather than permit the enterprise to fail."

Additional detail came from a March 2001 conference on the Bay of Pigs, which included CIA operatives, retired military commanders, scholars, and journalists. Daniel Schorr told National Public Radio that he had gained one new perception as a result of the "many hours of talk and heaps of declassified secret documents:"

"It was that the CIA overlords of the invasion, Director Allen Dulles and Deputy Richard Bissell had their own plan on how to bring the United States into the conflict...What they expected was that the invaders would establish a beachhead...and appeal for aid from the United States..."

"The assumption was that President Kennedy, who had emphatically banned direct American involvement, would be forced by public opinion to come to the aid of the returning patriots. American forces, probably Marines, would come in to expand the beachhead."

"In fact, President Kennedy was the target of a CIA covert operation that collapsed when the invasion collapsed," added Schorr.

The "enterprise" which Dulles said could not fail was, of course, the overthrow of Fidel Castro. After mounting several failed operations to assassinate him, this time Dulles meant to get his man, with little or no attention to what the Russians might do in reaction. Kennedy stuck to his guns, so to speak; fired Dulles and his co-conspirators a few months after the abortive invasion in April 1961; and told a friend that he wanted to "splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it into the winds."

The outrage was mutual, and when Kennedy himself was assassinated on November 22, 1963, it must have occurred to Truman that the disgraced Dulles and his outraged associates might not be above conspiring to get rid of a President they felt was soft on Communism-and, incidentally, get even.

In his op-ed of December 22, 1963 Truman warned: "The most important thing...was to guard against the chance of intelligence being used to influence or to lead the President into unwise decisions." It is a safe bet that Truman had the Bay of Pigs fiasco uppermost in mind.

Truman called outright for CIA's operational duties [to] be terminated or properly used elsewhere." (This is as good a recommendation now as it was then, in my view.)

On December 27, retired Admiral Sidney Souers, whom Truman had appointed to lead his first central intelligence group, sent a "Dear Boss" letter applauding Truman's outspokenness and blaming Dulles for making the CIA "a different animal than I tried to set up for you." Souers specifically lambasted the attempt "to conduct a 'war' invading Cuba with a handful of men and without air cover."

Souers also lamented the fact that the agency's "principal effort" had evolved into causing "revolutions in smaller countries around the globe," and added:

"With so much emphasis on operations, it would not surprise me to find that the matter of collecting and processing intelligence has suffered some."

Clearly, CIA's operational tail was wagging the substantive dog-a serious problem that persists to this day. For example, CIA analysts are super-busy supporting operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan; no one seems to have told them that they need to hazard a guess as to where this is all leading and whether it makes any sense.

That is traditionally done in a National Intelligence Estimate. Can you believe there at this late date there is still no such Estimate? Instead, the President has chosen to rely on the advice of Gen. David Petraeus, who many believe will be Obama's opponent in the 2012 presidential election.

Fox Guarding Henhouse?

In any case, the well-connected Dulles got himself appointed to the Warren Commission and took the lead in shaping the investigation of JFK's assassination. Documents in the Truman Library

show that he then mounted a targeted domestic covert action of his own to neutralize any future airing of Truman's and Souers' warnings about covert action.

So important was this to Dulles that he invented a pretext to get himself invited to visit Truman in Independence, Missouri. On the afternoon of April 17, 1964 he spent a half-hour trying to get the former President to retract what he had said in his op-ed. No dice, said Truman.

No problem, thought Dulles. Four days later, in a formal memo for his old buddy Lawrence Houston, CIA General Counsel from 1947 to 1973, Dulles fabricated a private retraction, claiming that Truman told him the *Washington Post* article was "all wrong," and that Truman "seemed quite astounded at it."

No doubt Dulles thought it might be handy to have such a memo in CIA files, just in case.

A fabricated retraction? It certainly seems so, because Truman did not change his tune. Far from it. In a June 10, 1964 letter to the managing editor of *Look* magazine, for example, Truman restated his critique of covert action, emphasizing that he never intended the CIA to get involved in "strange activities."

Dulles and Dallas

Dulles could hardly have expected to get Truman to recant publicly. So why was it so important for Dulles to place in CIA files a fabricated retraction. My guess is that in early 1964 he was feeling a good bit of heat from those suggesting the CIA might have been involved somehow in the Kennedy assassination. Indeed, one or two not-yet-intimidated columnists were daring to ask how the truth could ever come out with Allen Dulles on the Warren Commission. Prescient.

Dulles feared, rightly, that Truman's limited-edition op-ed might yet get some ink, and perhaps even airtime, and raise serious questions about covert action. Dulles would have wanted to be in position to flash the Truman "retraction," with the hope that this would nip any serious questioning in the bud. The media had already shown how co-opted-er, I mean "cooperative"-it could be.

As the *de facto* head of the Warren Commission, Dulles was perfectly positioned to exculpate himself and any of his associates, were any commissioners or investigators-or journalists-tempted to question whether the killing in Dallas might have been a CIA covert action.

Did Allen Dulles and other "cloak-and-dagger" CIA operatives have a hand in killing President Kennedy and then covering it up? The most up-to-date-and, in my view, the best-dissection of the assassination appeared last year in James Douglass' book, [JFK and the Unspeakable: Why He Died and Why It Matters](#). After updating and arraying the abundant evidence, and conducting still more interviews, Douglass concludes the answer is Yes.

April, 1967 Memo from CIA to Media Assets on how to defend Warren Report (i.e. cover up JFK assassination).

Question: why does CIA even HAVE media assets? Cord Meyer probably personally wrote those words below, Operation Mockingbird in action:

http://mtracy9.tripod.com/cia_instructions.htm

Article on this memo: <http://www.zerohedge.com/news/2015-02-23/1967-he-cia-created-phrase-conspiracy-theorists-and-ways-attack-anyone-who-challenge>

CIA Instructions to Media Assets in the JFK assassination cover up

Web Link:

<http://www.jfklancer.com/CIA.html>

This document caused quite a stir when it was discovered in 1977. Dated 4/1/67, and marked "DESTROY WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED", this document is a stunning testimony to how concerned the CIA was over investigations into the Kennedy assassination. Emphasis has been added to facilitate scanning.

CIA Document #1035-960, marked "PSYCH" for presumably Psychological Warfare Operations, in the division "CS", the Clandestine Services, sometimes known as the "dirty tricks" department.

RE: Concerning Criticism of the Warren Report

1. Our Concern. From the day of President Kennedy's assassination on, there has been speculation about the responsibility for his murder. Although this was stemmed for a time by the Warren Commission report, (which appeared at the end of September 1964), various writers have now had time to scan the Commission's published report and documents for new pretexts for questioning, and there has been a new wave of books and articles criticizing the Commission's findings. In most cases the critics have speculated as to the existence of some

kind of conspiracy, and often they have implied that the Commission itself was involved. Presumably as a result of the increasing challenge to the Warren Commission's report, a public opinion poll recently indicated that 46% of the American public did not think that Oswald acted alone, while more than half of those polled thought that the Commission had left some questions unresolved. Doubtless polls abroad would show similar, or possibly more adverse results.

2. This trend of opinion is a matter of concern to the U.S. government, including our organization. The members of the Warren Commission were naturally chosen for their integrity, experience and prominence. They represented both major parties, and they and their staff were deliberately drawn from all sections of the country. Just because of the standing of the Commissioners, efforts to impugn their rectitude and wisdom tend to cast doubt on the whole leadership of American society. **Moreover, there seems to be an increasing tendency to hint that President Johnson himself, as the one person who might be said to have benefited, was in some way responsible for the assassination. Innuendo of such seriousness affects not only the individual concerned, but also the whole reputation of the American government. Our organization itself is directly involved: among other facts, we contributed information to the investigation.** Conspiracy theories have frequently thrown suspicion on our organization, for example by falsely alleging that Lee Harvey Oswald worked for us. The aim of this dispatch is to provide material countering and discrediting the claims of the conspiracy theorists, so as to inhibit the circulation of such claims in other countries. Background information is supplied in a classified section and in a number of unclassified attachments.

3. Action. We do not recommend that discussion of the assassination question be initiated where it is not already taking place. Where discussion is active [business] addresses are requested:

a. To discuss the publicity problem with [?] and friendly elite contacts (especially politicians and editors), pointing out that the Warren Commission made as thorough an investigation as humanly possible, that the charges of the critics are without serious foundation, and that further speculative discussion only plays into the hands of the opposition. Point out also that parts of the conspiracy talk appear to be deliberately generated by Communist propagandists. Urge them to use their influence to discourage unfounded and irresponsible speculation.

b. To **employ propaganda assets to [negate] and refute the attacks of the critics. Book reviews and feature articles are particularly appropriate for this purpose.** The unclassified attachments to this guidance should provide useful background material for passing to assets. Our ploy should point out, as applicable, that the critics are (I) wedded to theories adopted before the evidence was in, (II) politically interested, (III) financially interested, (IV) hasty and inaccurate in their research, or (V) infatuated with their own theories. In the course of discussions of the whole phenomenon of criticism, a useful strategy may be to single out Epstein's theory for attack, using the attached Fletcher [?] article and Spectator piece for background. (Although Mark Lane's book is much less

convincing that Epstein's and comes off badly where confronted by knowledgeable critics, it is also much more difficult to answer as a whole, as one becomes lost in a morass of unrelated details.)

4. In private to media discussions not directed at any particular writer, *or in attacking publications which may be yet forthcoming*, **the following arguments should be useful:**

a. No significant new evidence has emerged which the Commission did not consider. The assassination is sometimes compared (e.g., by Joachim Joesten and Bertrand Russell) with the Dreyfus case; however, unlike that case, the attack on the Warren Commission have produced no new evidence, no new culprits have been convincingly identified, and there is no agreement among the critics. (A better parallel, though an imperfect one, might be with the Reichstag fire of 1933, which some competent historians (Fritz Tobias, A.J.P. Taylor, D.C. Watt) now believe was set by Vander Lubbe on his own initiative, without acting for either Nazis or Communists; the Nazis tried to pin the blame on the Communists, but the latter have been more successful in convincing the world that the Nazis were to blame.)

b. Critics usually overvalue particular items and ignore others. They tend to place more emphasis on the recollections of individual witnesses (which are less reliable and more divergent--and hence offer more hand-holds for criticism) and less on ballistics, autopsy, and photographic evidence. A close examination of the Commission's records will usually show that the conflicting eyewitness accounts are quoted out of context, or were discarded by the Commission for good and sufficient reason.

c. Conspiracy on the large scale often suggested would be impossible to conceal in the United States, esp. since informants could expect to receive large royalties, etc. Note that Robert Kennedy, Attorney General at the time and John F. Kennedy's brother, would be the last man to overlook or conceal any conspiracy. And as one reviewer pointed out, Congressman Gerald R. Ford would hardly have held his tongue for the sake of the Democratic administration, and Senator Russell would have had every political interest in exposing any misdeeds on the part of Chief Justice Warren. A conspirator moreover would hardly choose a location for a shooting where so much depended on conditions beyond his control: the route, the speed of the cars, the moving target, the risk that the assassin would be discovered. A group of wealthy conspirators could have arranged much more secure conditions.

d. Critics have often been enticed by a form of intellectual pride: they light on some theory and fall in love with it; they also scoff at the Commission because it did not always answer every question with a flat decision one way or the other. Actually, the make-up of the Commission and its staff was an excellent safeguard against over-commitment to any one theory, or against the illicit transformation of probabilities into certainties.

e. Oswald would not have been any sensible person's choice for a co-conspirator. He was a "loner," mixed up, of questionable reliability and an unknown quantity to any professional intelligence service. [Note: *This claim is demonstrably untrue with the latest file releases. The CIA had an operational interest in Oswald less than a month before the assassination. Source: Oswald and the CIA, John Newman and newly released files from the National Archives.*]

f. As to charges that the Commission's report was a rush job, it emerged three months after the deadline originally set. But to the degree that the Commission tried to speed up its reporting, this was largely due to the pressure of irresponsible speculation already appearing, in some cases coming from the same critics who, refusing to admit their errors, are now putting out new criticisms.

g. Such vague accusations as that "more than ten people have died mysteriously" can always be explained in some natural way e.g.: the individuals concerned have for the most part died of natural causes; the Commission staff questioned 418 witnesses (the FBI interviewed far more people, conducted 25,000 interviews and re-interviews), and in such a large group, a certain number of deaths are to be expected. (When Penn Jones, one of the originators of the "ten mysterious deaths" line, appeared on television, it emerged that two of the deaths on his list were from heart attacks, one from cancer, one was from a head-on collision on a bridge, and one occurred when a driver drifted into a bridge abutment.)

5. Where possible, counter speculation by encouraging reference to the Commission's Report itself. Open-minded foreign readers should still be impressed by the care, thoroughness, objectivity and speed with which the Commission worked. **Reviewers of other books might be encouraged to add to their account the idea that, checking back with the report itself, they found it far superior to the work of its critics.**

Other commentary:

"The Central Intelligence Agency owns everyone of any significance in the major media."

--William Colby, former CIA Director, quoted by Dave McGowan, *Derailing Democracy*

"You could get a journalist cheaper than a good call girl, for a couple hundred dollars a month."

--CIA operative, discussing the availability and prices of journalists willing to peddle CIA propaganda and cover stories. *Katherine the Great*, by Deborah Davis

"There is quite an incredible spread of relationships. You don't need to manipulate *Time* magazine, for example, because there are [Central Intelligence] Agency people at the management level."

--William B. Bader, former CIA intelligence officer, briefing members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, *The CIA and the Media*, by Carl Bernstein

"The Agency's relationship with [The New York] Times was by far its most valuable among newspapers, according to CIA officials. [It was] general Times policy ... to provide assistance to the CIA whenever possible."

--*The CIA and the Media*, by Carl Bernstein

"Senator William Proxmire has pegged the number of employees of the *federal* intelligence community at 148,000 ... though Proxmire's number is itself a conservative one. The "intelligence community" is officially defined as including only those organizations that are members of the U.S. Intelligence Board (USIB); a dozen *other* agencies, charged with both foreign and domestic intelligence chores, are not encompassed by the term.... The number of intelligence workers employed by the federal government is not 148,000, but some undetermined multiple of that number."

--Jim Houghan, *Spooks*

"For some time I have been disturbed by the way the CIA has been diverted from its original assignment. It has become an operational and at times a policy-making arm of the government.... I never had any thought that when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak and dagger operations."

--former President Harry Truman, 22 December 1963, one month after the JFK assassination, op-ed section of the *Washington Post*, early edition

"The CIA is made up of boys whose families sent them to Princeton but wouldn't let them into the family brokerage business." - Lyndon Johnson

"We used to say, 'Well, Allen Dulles, he's not a good administrator or a bad administrator, he's innocent of administration'"

--Karl G. Harr

Howard Baker (R-Tenn) on the CIA's role in Watergate:

As Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.), the vice chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, famously said at the time, the role of the CIA in the scandal (Watergate) was like "animals crashing around in the forest -- you can hear them but you can't see them."

The CIA invented the term "conspiracy theory" in the JFK assassination cover up

Web link: [https://books.google.com/ngrams/graph?](https://books.google.com/ngrams/graph?content=JFK+assassination%2C+conspiracy+theory&case_insensitive=on&year_start=1945&year_end=2008&corpus=15&smoothing=0&share=&direct_url=t4%3B%2CJFK)

[content=JFK+assassination](https://books.google.com/ngrams/graph?content=JFK+assassination%2C+conspiracy+theory&case_insensitive=on&year_start=1945&year_end=2008&corpus=15&smoothing=0&share=&direct_url=t4%3B%2CJFK)

[%2C+conspiracy+theory&case_insensitive=on&year_start=1945&year_end=2008&corpus=15&smoothing=0&share=&direct_url=t4%3B%2CJFK](https://books.google.com/ngrams/graph?content=JFK+assassination%2C+conspiracy+theory&case_insensitive=on&year_start=1945&year_end=2008&corpus=15&smoothing=0&share=&direct_url=t4%3B%2CJFK)

[%20assassination%3B%2Cc0%3B%2Cs0%3B%3BJFK%20assassination%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BJFK%20Assassination%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BJFK%20ASSASSINATION%3B%2Cc0%3B.t4%3B%2Cconspiracy%20theory%3B%2Cc0%3B%2Cs0%3B%3Bconspiracy%20theory%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BConspiracy%20Theory%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BConspiracy%20theory%3B%2Cc0](#)

From JFK Facts: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/slate-dodges-the-jfk-assassination-bullet/#comment-773461>

1. *Don Gul* says:

June 19, 2015 at 12:16 am

One can examine, as well, Google's n-gram viewer and see the jump in the use of the phrase "conspiracy theory" in 1967 and its steady rise from there.

An n-gram is a graph measuring the usage a certain phrase in books over a period of time. Not sure if it covers news articles, but if not then surely the jump would be much higher.

https://books.google.com/ngrams/graph?content=JFK+assassination%2CSeptember+11th%2Cconspiracy+theory&case_insensitive=on&year_start=1945&year_end=2008&corpus=15&smoothing=0&share=&direct_url=t4%3B%2CJFK%20assassination%3B%2Cc0%3B%2Cs0%3B%3BJFK%20assassination%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BJFK%20Assassination%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BJFK%20ASSASSINATION%3B%2Cc0%3B.t1%3B%2CSeptember%2011th%3B%2Cc0%3B.t4%3B%2Cconspiracy%20theory%3B%2Cc0%3B%2Cs0%3B%3Bconspiracy%20theory%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BConspiracy%20Theory%3B%2Cc0%3B%3BConspiracy%20theory%3B%2Cc0

Operation Mockingbird, CIA manipulation, and the MSM media cover up of the JFK assassination

CIA Assets were in print media, television, respected columnists: all pushing the Big Lie about JFK assassination for decades- Carl Bernstein's classic the CIA and the Media

Carl Bernstein's classic on The CIA and the Media, from Rolling Stone Magazine 10/20/77:
http://www.carlbernstein.com/magazine_cia_and_media.php

Also, read Joseph Trento's and Dave Roman's "The Spies Who Came in From the Newsroom in 1977"

CIA memo to its media assets in April, 1967 - "Countering Criticism of the Warren Report:
<http://www.namebase.org/foia/jfk01.html>

CIA instructions to media assets to defend pitiful Warren Commission report (dated 4/1/67):
http://mtracy9.tripod.com/cia_instructions.htm (CIA was concerned that folks were actually accusing Lyndon Johnson of the JFK murder! Gee wonder why?)

Memory Hole excellent blog post: the CIA and the media: <http://memoryholeblog.org/2018/03/28/the-cia-and-the-media-50-more-historical-facts-the-world-needs-to-know-2/>

Jerry Policoff's spectacular analysis of the MSM's treatment of JFK assassination:

1) JFK: How the Media Assassinated the Real Story by Robert Hennelly and Jerry Policoff
<http://www.assassinationresearch.com/v1n2/mediaassassination.html>
(the media played a critical role in framing Lee Harvey Oswald and protecting the CIA/LBJ murderers of John Kennedy.

2) Another good article on media suppression of the truth in the JFK assassination by Jerry Policoff. The New York Times has been one of the biggest offenders: **How All the News About Political Assassinations In the United States Has Not Been Fit to Print in The New York Times** by Jerry Policoff <http://www.ratical.org/ratville/JFK/PA-NYT.html>

Operation Mockingbird: CIA Media Manipulation -

Part 1: <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/mockingbird.htm>

Part 2: <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/mockingbird2.htm>

Also, read the book: *A Citizen's Dissent: Mark Lane Replies to the Defenders of the Warren Report, to the press and communications industry, to the Establishment intellectuals and commentators, and tells the often grim story of how his dissent was almost silenced. (1968):*
<http://www.amazon.com/Citizens-Dissent-Replies-Defenders-Warren/dp/B00005VLU6>

JFK Researcher Pat Speer on: **The Onslaught: the Media's Response to**

the 50th Anniversary of the JFK Assassination

<http://www.patspeer.com/the-onslaught>

"By the early 1950s," writes former Village Voice reporter Deborah Davis in Katharine the Great, "Wisner 'owned' respected members of the New York Times, Newsweek, CBS and other communications vehicles, plus stringers, four to six hundred in all, according to a former CIA analyst." The network was overseen by Allen Dulles, a templar for German and American corporations who wanted their point of view represented in the public print. Early MOCKINGBIRD influenced 25 newspapers and wire agencies consenting to act as organs of CIA propaganda. Many of these were already run by men with reactionary views, among them William Paley (CBS), C.D. Jackson (Fortune), Henry Luce (Time) and Arthur Hays Sulzberger (N.Y. Times).

[A very key point to make about the cover up of the JFK assassination was that the media cover up extended ACROSS THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM from right wing to left wing. The New York Times (establishment left), the Nation magazine (left) and I.F. Stone all were pushing the Big Lie or were fooled (I.F. Stone). And, of course, you had right wing CIA assets such as Henry Luce at Time-Life and William S. Paley at CBS whose organizations – hand in hand with the government/LBJ/CIA/FBI/Hoover were pushing the Big Lie as well. Do not overlook the critical buy-in and compromising of the Left in regards to the JFK assassination. – Robert Morrow]

Alex Constantine on Mockingbird: the Subversion of the Free Press by the CIA

<http://www.freedomofthepress.net/mockingbird.htm>

The CIA and the Media: 50 Facts the World Needs to Know

<http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-cia-and-the-media-50-facts-the-world-needs-to-know/5471956>

By Prof. James F. Tracy

Global Research, August 28, 2015

Since the end of World War Two the Central Intelligence Agency has been a major force in US and foreign news media, exerting considerable influence over what the public sees, hears and reads on a regular basis. CIA publicists and journalists alike will assert they have few, if any, relationships, yet the seldom acknowledged history of their intimate collaboration indicates a far different story—indeed, one that media historians are reluctant to examine.

Kennedy_CIA When seriously practiced, the journalistic profession involves gathering information concerning individuals, locales, events, and issues. In theory such information informs people about their world, thereby strengthening “democracy.” This is exactly the reason why news organizations and individual journalists are tapped as assets by intelligence agencies and, as the experiences of German journalist Udo Ulfkotte (entry 47 below) suggest, this practice is at least as widespread today as it was at the height of the Cold War.

Consider the coverups of election fraud in 2000 and 2004, the events of September 11, 2001, the invasions Afghanistan and Iraq, the destabilization of Syria, and the creation of “ISIS.” These are among the most significant events in recent world history, and yet they are also those much of the American public is wholly ignorant of. In an era where information and communication technologies are ubiquitous, prompting many to harbor the illusion of being well-informed, one must ask why this condition persists.

Further, why do prominent US journalists routinely fail to question other deep events that shape America’s tragic history over the past half century, such as the political assassinations of the 1960s, or the central role played by the CIA major role in international drug trafficking?

Popular and academic commentators have suggested various reasons for the almost universal failure of mainstream journalism in these areas, including newsroom sociology, advertising pressure, monopoly ownership, news organizations’ heavy reliance on “official” sources, and journalists’ simple quest for career advancement. There is also, no doubt, the influence of professional public relations maneuvers. Yet such a broad conspiracy of silence suggests another province of deception examined far too infrequently—specifically the CIA and similar intelligence agencies’ continued involvement in the news

media to mold thought and opinion in ways scarcely imagined by the lay public.

The following historical and contemporary facts—by no means exhaustive—provides a glimpse of how the power such entities possess to influence if not determine popular memory and what respectable institutions deem to be the historical record.

1.The CIA's Operation MOCKINGBIRD is a long-recognised keystone among researchers pointing to the Agency's clear interest in and relationship to major US news media. MOCKINGBIRD grew out of the CIA's forerunner, the Office for Strategic Services (OSS, 1942-47), which during World War Two had established a network of journalists and psychological warfare experts operating primarily in the European theatre.

2.Many of the relationships forged under OSS auspices were carried over into the postwar era through a State Department-run organization called the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC) overseen by OSS staffer Frank Wisner.

3.The OPC "became the fastest-growing unit within the nascent CIA," historian Lisa Pease observes, "rising in personnel from 302 in 1949 to 2,812 in 1952, along with 3,142 overseas contract personnel. In the same period, the budget rose from \$4.7 million to \$82 million." Lisa Pease, "The Media and the Assassination," in James DiEugenio and Lisa Pease, *The Assassinations: Probe Magazine on JFK, MLK, RFK and Malcolm X*, Port Townsend, WA, 2003, 300.

4.Like many career CIA officers, eventual CIA Director/Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) Richard Helms was recruited out of the press corps by his own supervisor at the United Press International's Berlin Bureau to join in the OSS's fledgling "black propaganda" program. "'[Y]ou're a natural," Helms' boss remarked. Richard Helms, *A Look Over My Shoulder: A Life in the Central Intelligence Agency*, New York: Random House, 2003, 30-31.

5.Wisner tapped Marshall Plan funds to pay for his division's early exploits, money his branch referred to as "candy." "We couldn't spend it all," CIA agent Gilbert Greenway recalls. "I remember once meeting with Wisner and the comptroller. My God, I said, how can we spend that? There were no limits, and nobody had to account for it. It was

amazing.” Frances Stonor Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War: The CIA and the World of Arts and Letters*, New York: The New Press, 2000, 105.

6. When the OPC was merged with the Office of Special Operations in 1948 to create the CIA, OPC’s media assets were likewise absorbed.

7. Wisner maintained the top secret “Propaganda Assets Inventory,” better known as “Wisner’s Wurlitzer”—a virtual rolodex of over 800 news and information entities prepared to play whatever tune Wisner chose. “The network included journalists, columnists, book publishers, editors, entire organizations such as Radio Free Europe, and stringers across multiple news organizations.” Pease, “The Media and the Assassination,” 300.

8. A few years after Wisner’s operation was up-and-running he “‘owned’ respected members of the New York Times, Newsweek, CBS, and other communication vehicles, plus stringers, four to six hundred in all, according to a CIA analyst. Each one was a separate ‘operation,’” investigative journalist Deborah Davis notes, “requiring a code name, a field supervisor, and a field office, at an annual cost of tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars—there has never been an accurate accounting.” Deborah Davis, *Katharine the Great: Katharine Graham and the Washington Post*, Second Edition, Bethesda MD: National Press Inc, 1987, 139.

9. Psychological operations in the form of journalism were perceived as necessary to influence and direct mass opinion, as well as elite perspectives. “[T]he President of the United States, the Secretary of State, Congressmen and even the Director of the CIA himself will read, believe, and be impressed by a report from Cy Sulzberger, Arnaud de Borchgrave, or Stewart Alsop when they don’t even bother to read a CIA report on the same subject,” noted CIA agent Miles Copeland. Cited in Pease, “The Media and the Assassination,” 301.

10. By the mid-to-late 1950s, Darrell Garwood points out, the Agency sought to limit criticism directed against covert activity and bypass congressional oversight or potential judicial interference by “infiltrat[ing] the groves of academia, the missionary corps, the editorial boards of influential journal and book publishers, and any other quarters where public attitudes could be effectively influenced.”

Darrell Garwood, *Under Cover: Thirty-Five Years of CIA Deception*, New York: Grove Press, 1985, 250.

11. The CIA frequently intercedes in editorial decision-making. For example, when the Agency proceeded to wage an overthrow of the Arbenz regime in Guatemala in 1954, Allen and John Foster Dulles, President Eisenhower's Secretary of State and CIA Director respectively, called upon New York Times publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger to reassign reporter Sydney Gruson from Guatemala to Mexico City. Sulzberger thus placed Gruson in Mexico City with the rationale that some repercussions from the revolution might be felt in Mexico. Pease, "The Media and the Assassination," 302.

12. Since the early 1950s the CIA "has secretly bankrolled numerous foreign press services, periodicals and newspapers—both English and foreign language—which provided excellent cover for CIA operatives," Carl Bernstein reported in 1977. "One such publication was the Rome Daily American, forty percent of which was owned by the CIA until the 1970s." Carl Bernstein, "The CIA and the Media," *Rolling Stone*, October 20, 1977.

13. The CIA exercised informal liaisons with news media executives, in contrast to its relationships with salaried reporters and stringers, "who were much more subject to direction from the Agency" according to Bernstein. "A few executives—Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York Times among them—signed secrecy agreements. But such formal understandings were rare: relationships between Agency officials and media executives were usually social—'The P and Q Street axis in Georgetown,' said one source. 'You don't tell William Paley to sign a piece of paper saying he won't fink.'" Director of CBS William Paley's personal "friendship with CIA Director Dulles is now known to have been one of the most influential and significant in the communications industry," author Debora Davis explains. "He provided cover for CIA agents, supplied out-takes of news film, permitted the debriefing of reporters, and in many ways set the standard for the cooperation between the CIA and major broadcast companies which lasted until the mid-1970s." Deborah Davis, *Katharine the Great: Katharine Graham and the Washington Post*, Second Edition, Bethesda MD: National Press Inc, 1987, 175.

14. "The Agency's relationship with the Times was by far its most valuable among newspapers, according to CIA officials," Bernstein

points out in his key 1977 article. "From 1950 to 1966, about ten CIA employees were provided Times cover under arrangements approved by the newspaper's late publisher, Arthur Hays Sulzberger. The cover arrangements were part of a general Times policy—set by Sulzberger—to provide assistance to the CIA whenever possible." In addition, Sulzberger was a close friend of CIA Director Allen Dulles. "'At that level of contact it was the mighty talking to the mighty,' said a high-level CIA official who was present at some of the discussions. 'There was an agreement in principle that, yes indeed, we would help each other. The question of cover came up on several occasions. It was agreed that the actual arrangements would be handled by subordinates.... The mighty didn't want to know the specifics; they wanted plausible deniability.'" Bernstein, "The CIA and the Media."

15.CBS's Paley worked reciprocally with the CIA, allowing the Agency to utilize network resources and personnel. "It was a form of assistance that a number of wealthy persons are now generally known to have rendered the CIA through their private interests," veteran broadcast journalist Daniel Schorr wrote in 1977. "It suggested to me, however, that a relationship of confidence and trust had existed between him and the agency." Schorr points to "clues indicating that CBS had been infiltrated." For example, "A news editor remembered the CIA officer who used to come to the radio control room in New York in the early morning, and, with the permission of persons unknown, listened to CBS correspondents around the world recording their 'spots' for the 'World News Roundup' and discussing events with the editor on duty. Sam Jaffe claimed that when he applied in 1955 for a job with CBS, a CIA officer told him that he would be hired—which he subsequently was. He was told that he would be sent to Moscow—which he subsequently was; he was assigned in 1960 to cover the trial of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers. [Richard] Salant told me," Schorr continues, "that when he first became president of CBS News in 1961, a CIA case officer called saying he wanted to continue the 'long standing relationship known to Paley and [CBS president Frank] Stanton, but Salant was told by Stanton there was no obligation that he knew of" (276). Schorr, Daniel. *Clearing the Air*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1977, 277, 276.

16.National Enquirer publisher Gene Pope Jr. worked briefly on the CIA's Italy desk in the early 1950s and maintained close ties with the Agency thereafter. Pope refrained from publishing dozens of stories

with “details of CIA kidnappings and murders, enough stuff for a year’s worth of headlines” in order to “collect chits, IOUs,” Pope’s son writes. “He figured he’d never know when he might need them, and those IOUs would come in handy when he got to 20 million circulation. When that happened, he’d have the voice to be almost his own branch of government and would need the cover.” Paul David Pope, *The Deeds of My Fathers: How My Grandfather and Father Built New York and Created the Tabloid World of Today*, New York: Phillip Turner/Rowman & Littlefield, 2010, 309, 310.

17. One explosive story Pope’s *National Enquirer*’s refrained from publishing in the late 1970s centered on excerpts from a long-sought after diary of President Kennedy’s lover, Mary Pinchot Meyer, who was murdered on October 12, 1964. “The reporters who wrote the story were even able to place James Jesus Angleton, the CIA’s head of counterintelligence operations, at the scene.” Another potential story drew on “documents proving that [Howard] Hughes and the CIA had been connected for years and that the CIA was giving Hughes money to secretly fund, with campaign donations, twenty-seven congressmen and senators who sat on sub-committees critical to the agency. There are also fifty-three international companies named and sourced as CIA fronts .. and even a list of reporters for mainstream media organizations who were playing ball with the agency.” Pope, *The Deeds of My Fathers*, 309.

18. Angleton, who oversaw the Agency counterintelligence branch for 25 years, “ran a completely independent group entirely separate cadre of journalist-operatives who performed sensitive and frequently dangerous assignments; little is known about this group for the simple reason that Angleton deliberately kept only the vaguest of files.” Bernstein, “The CIA and the Media.”

19. The CIA conducted a “formal training program” during the 1950s for the sole purpose of instructing its agents to function as newsmen. “Intelligence officers were ‘taught to make noises like reporters,’ explained a high CIA official, and were then placed in major news organizations with help from management. These were the guys who went through the ranks and were told ‘You’re going to be a journalist,’” the CIA official said.” The Agency’s preference, however, was to engage journalists who were already established in the industry. Bernstein, “The CIA and the Media.”

20. Newspaper columnists and broadcast journalists with household names have been known to maintain close ties with the Agency. "There are perhaps a dozen well known columnists and broadcast commentators whose relationships with the CIA go far beyond those normally maintained between reporters and their sources," Bernstein maintains. "They are referred to at the Agency as 'known assets' and can be counted on to perform a variety of undercover tasks; they are considered receptive to the Agency's point of view on various subjects." Bernstein, "The CIA and the Media."

21. Frank Wisner, Allen Dulles, and Washington Post publisher Phillip Graham were close associates, and the Post developed into one of the most influential news organs in the United States due to its ties with the CIA. The Post managers' "individual relations with intelligence had in fact been the reason the Post Company had grown as fast as it did after the war," Davis (172) observes. "[T]heir secrets were its corporate secrets, beginning with MOCKINGBIRD. Phillip Graham's commitment to intelligence had given his friends Frank Wisner an interest in helping to make the Washington Post the dominant news vehicle in Washington, which they had done by assisting with its two most crucial acquisitions, the Times-Herald and WTOP radio and television stations." Davis, *Katharine the Great: Katharine Graham and the Washington Post*, 172.

22. In the wake of World War One the Woodrow Wilson administration placed journalist and author Walter Lippmann in charge of recruiting agents for the Inquiry, a first-of-its-kind ultra-secret civilian intelligence organization whose role involved ascertaining information to prepare Wilson for the peace negotiations, as well as identify foreign natural resources for Wall Street speculators and oil companies. The activities of this organization served as a prototype for the function eventually performed by the CIA, namely "planning, collecting, digesting, and editing the raw data," notes historian Servando Gonzalez. "This roughly corresponds to the CIA's intelligence cycle: planning and direction, collection, processing, production and analysis, and dissemination." Most Inquiry members would later become members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Lippmann would go on to become the Washington Post's best known columnists. Servando Gonzalez, *Psychological Warfare and the New World Order: The Secret War Against the American People*, Oakland, CA: Spooks Books, 2010, 50.

23.The two most prominent US newsweeklies, Time and Newsweek, kept close ties with the CIA. "Agency files contain written agreements with former foreign correspondents and stringers for both the weekly newsmagazines," according to Carl Bernstein. "Allen Dulles often interceded with his good friend, the late Henry Luce, founder of Time and Life magazines, who readily allowed certain members of his staff to work for the Agency and agreed to provide jobs and credentials for other CIA operatives who lacked journalistic experience." Bernstein, "The CIA and the Media."

24.In his autobiography former CIA officer E. Howard Hunt quotes Bernstein's "The CIA and the Media" article at length. "I know nothing to contradict this report," Hunt declares, suggesting the investigative journalist of Watergate fame didn't go far enough. "Bernstein further identified some of the country's top media executives as being valuable assets to the agency ... But the list of organizations that cooperated with the agency was a veritable 'Who's Who' of the media industry, including ABC, NBC, the Associated Press, UPI, Reuters, Hearst Newspapers, Scripps-Howard, Newsweek magazine, and others." E. Howard Hunt, *American Spy: My Secret History in the CIA, Watergate, and Beyond*, Hoboken NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2007, 150.

25.When the first major exposé of the CIA emerged in 1964 with the publication of *The Invisible Government* by journalists David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, the CIA considered purchasing the entire printing to keep the book from the public, yet in the end judged against it. "To an extent that is only beginning to be perceived, this shadow government is shaping the lives of 190,000,000 Americans" authors Wise and Ross write in the book's preamble. "Major decisions involving peace and war are taking place out of public view. An informed citizen might come to suspect that the foreign policy of the United States often works publicly in one direction and secretly through the Invisible Government in just the opposite direction." Lisa Pease, "When the CIA's Empire Struck Back," *Consortiumnews.com*, February 6, 2014.

26.Agency infiltration of the news media shaped public perception of deep events and undergirded the official explanations of such events. For example, the Warren Commission's report on President John F. Kennedy's assassination was met with almost unanimous approval by US media outlets. "I have never seen an official report greeted with such universal praise as that accorded the Warren Commission's

findings when they were made public on September 24, 1964," recalls investigative reporter Fred Cook. "All the major television networks devoted special programs and analyses to the report; the next day the newspapers ran long columns detailing its findings, accompanied by special news analyses and editorials. The verdict was unanimous. The report answered all questions, left no room for doubt. Lee Harvey Oswald, alone and unaided, had assassinated the president of the United States." Fred J. Cook, *Maverick: Fifty Years of Investigative Reporting*, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1984, 276.

27. In late 1966 the New York Times began an inquiry on the numerous questions surrounding President Kennedy's assassination that were not satisfactorily dealt with by the Warren Commission. "It was never completed," author Jerry Policoff observes, "nor would the New York Times ever again question the findings of the Warren Commission." When the story was being developed the lead reporter at the Times' Houston bureau "said that he and others came up with 'a lot of unanswered questions' that the Times didn't bother to pursue. 'I'd be off on a good lead and then somebody'd call me off and send me out to California on another story or something. We never really detached anyone for this. We weren't really serious.'" Jerry Policoff, "The Media and the Murder of John Kennedy," in Peter Dale Scott, Paul L. Hoch and Russell Stetler, eds., *The Assassinations: Dallas and Beyond*, New York: Vintage, 1976, 265.

28. When New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison embarked on an investigation of the JFK assassination in 1966 centering on Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in New Orleans in the months leading up to November, 22, 1963, "he was cross-whipped with two hurricane blasts, one from Washington and one from New York," historian James DiEugenio explains. The first, of course, was from the government, specifically the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI, and to a lesser extent, the White House. The blast from New York was from the major mainstream media e.g. Time-Life and NBC. Those two communication giants were instrumental in making Garrison into a lightning rod for ridicule and criticism. This orchestrated campaign ... was successful in diverting attention from what Garrison was uncovering by creating controversy about the DA himself." DiEugenio, Preface, in William Davy, *Let Justice Be Done: New Light on the Jim Garrison Investigation*, Reston VA: Jordan Publishing, 1999.

29.The CIA and other US intelligence agencies used the news media to sabotage Garrison's 1966-69 independent investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Garrison presided over the only law enforcement agency with subpoena power to seriously delve into the intricate details surrounding JFK's murder. One of Garrison's key witnesses, Gordon Novel, fled New Orleans to avoid testifying before the Grand Jury assembled by Garrison. According to DiEugenio, CIA Director Allen "Dulles and the Agency would begin to connect the fugitive from New Orleans with over a dozen CIA friendly journalists who—in a blatant attempt to destroy Garrison's reputation—would proceed to write up the most outrageous stories imaginable about the DA." James DiEugenio, *Destiny Betrayed: JFK, Cuba, and The Garrison Case*, Second Edition, New York: SkyHorse Publishing, 2012, 235.

30.CIA officer Victor Marchetti recounted to author William Davy that in 1967 while attending staff meetings as an assistant to then-CIA Director Richard Helms, "Helms expressed great concerns over [former OSS officer, CIA operative and primary suspect in Jim Garrison's investigation Clay] Shaw's predicament, asking his staff, 'Are we giving them all the help we can down there?'" William Davy, *Let Justice Be Done: New Light on the Jim Garrison Investigation*, Reston VA: Jordan Publishing, 1999.

31.The pejorative dimensions of the term "conspiracy theory" were introduced into the Western lexicon by CIA "media assets," as evidenced in the design laid out by Document 1035-960 Concerning Criticism of the Warren Report, an Agency communiqué issued in early 1967 to Agency bureaus throughout the world at a time when attorney Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* was atop bestseller lists and New Orleans DA Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination began to gain traction.

32.Time had close relations with the CIA stemming from the friendship of the magazine's publisher Henry Luce and Eisenhower CIA chief Allen Dulles. When former newsman Richard Helms was appointed DCI in 1966 he "began to cultivate the press," prompting journalists toward conclusions that placed the Agency in a positive light. As Time Washington correspondent Hugh Sidney recollects, "'[w]ith [John] McCone and [Richard] Helms, we had a set-up when the magazine was doing something on the CIA, we went to them and put it before them ... We were never misled.' Similarly, when Newsweek decided in the fall of 1971 to do a cover story on Richard Helms and 'The New

Espionage,' the magazine, according to a Newsweek staffer, went directly to the agency for much of the information. And the article ... generally reflected the line that Helms was trying so hard to sell: that since the latter 1960s ... the focus of attention and prestige within CIA' had switched from the Clandestine Services to the analysis of intelligence, and that 'the vast majority of recruits are bound for' the Intelligence Directorate." Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks, *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974, 362-363.

33. In 1970 Jim Garrison wrote and published the semi-autobiographical *A Heritage of Stone*, a work that examines how the New Orleans DA "discovered that the CIA operated within the borders of the United States, and how it took the CIA six months to reply to the Warren Commission's question of whether Oswald and [Jack] Ruby had been with the Agency," Garrison biographer and Temple University humanities professor Joan Mellen observes. "In response to *A Heritage of Stone*, the CIA rounded up its media assets" and the book was panned by reviewers writing for the *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Chicago Sun Times*, and *Life* magazine. "John Leonard's *New York Times* review went through a metamorphosis," Mellen explains. "The original last paragraph challenged the Warren Report: 'Something stinks about this whole affair,' Leonard wrote. 'Why were Kennedy's neck organs not examined at Bethesda for evidence of a frontal shot? Why was his body whisked away to Washington before the legally required Texas inquest? Why?' This paragraph evaporated in later editions of the *Times*. A third of a column gone, the review then ended: 'Frankly I prefer to believe that the Warren Commission did a poor job, rather than a dishonest one. I like to think that Garrison invents monsters to explain incompetence.'" Joan Mellen, *A Farewell to Justice: Jim Garrison, JFK's Assassination, and the Case That Should Have Changed History*, Washington DC: Potomac Books, 2005, 323, 324.

34. CIA Deputy Director for Plans Cord Meyer Jr. appealed to Harper & Row president emeritus Cass Canfield Sr. over the book publisher's pending release of Alfred McCoy's *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, based on the author's fieldwork and Yale PhD dissertation wherein he examined the CIA's explicit role in the opium trade. "Claiming my book was a threat to national security," McCoy recalls, "the CIA official had asked Harper & Row to suppress it. To his credit, Mr. Canfield had refused. But he had agreed to review the manuscript

prior to publication.” Alfred W. McCoy, *The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade*, Chicago Review Press, 2003, xx.

35. Publication of *The Secret Team*, a book by US Air Force Colonel and Pentagon-CIA liaison L. Fletcher Prouty recounting the author’s firsthand knowledge of CIA black operations and espionage, was met with a wide scale censorship campaign in 1972. “The campaign to kill the book was nationwide and world-wide,” Prouty notes. “It was removed from the Library of Congress and from college libraries as letters I received attested all too frequently ... I was a writer whose book had been cancelled by a major publisher [Prentice Hall] and a major paperback publisher [Ballantine Books] under the persuasive hand of the CIA.” L. Fletcher Prouty, *The Secret Team: The CIA and Its Allies in Control of the United States and the World*, New York: SkyHorse Publishing, 2008, xii, xv.

36. During the Pike Committee hearings in 1975 Congressman Otis Pike asked DCI William Colby, “Do you have any people paid by the CIA who are working for television networks?” Colby responded, “This, I think, gets into the kind of details, Mr. Chairman, that I’d like to get into in executive session.” Once the chamber was cleared Colby admitted that in 1975 specifically “the CIA was using ‘media cover’ for eleven agents, many fewer than in the heyday of the cloak-and-pencil operations, but no amount of questioning would persuade him to talk about the publishers and network chieftains who had cooperated at the top.” Schorr, *Clearing the Air*, 275.

37. “There is quite an incredible spread of relationships,” former CIA intelligence officer William Bader informed a US Senate Intelligence Committee investigating the CIA’s infiltration of the nation’s journalistic outlets. “You don’t need to manipulate Time magazine, for example, because there are Agency people at the management level.” Bernstein, “The CIA and the Media.”

38. In 1985 film historian and professor Joseph McBride came across a November 29, 1963 memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover, titled, “Assassination of President John F. Kennedy,” wherein the FBI director stated that his agency provided two individuals with briefings, one of whom was “Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency.” “When McBride queried the CIA with the memo a “PR man was tersely formal and opaque: ‘I can neither confirm nor deny.’ It was the standard response the agency gave when it dealt with its sources and

methods,” journalist Russ Baker notes. When McBride published a story in *The Nation*, “The Man Who Wasn’t There, ‘George Bush,’ C.I.A. Operative,” the CIA came forward with a statement that the George Bush referenced in the FBI record “apparently” referenced a George William Bush, who filled a perfunctory night shift position at CIA headquarters that “would have been the appropriate place to receive such a report.” McBride tracked down George William Bush to confirm he was only employed briefly as a “probationary civil servant” who had “never received interagency briefings.” Shortly thereafter *The Nation* ran a second story by McBride wherein “the author provided evidence that the Central Intelligence Agency had foisted a lie on the American people ... As with McBride’s previous story, this disclosure was greeted with the equivalent of a collective media yawn.” Since the episode researchers have found documents linking George H. W. Bush to the CIA as early as 1953. Russ Baker, *Family of Secrets: The Bush Dynasty, America’s Invisible Government, and the Hidden History of the Last Fifty Years*, New York: Bloomsbury Press, 2009, 7-12.

39. Operation Gladio, the well-documented collaboration between Western spy agencies, including the CIA, and NATO involving coordinated terrorist shootings and bombings of civilian targets throughout Europe from the late 1960s through the 1980s, has been effectively expunged from major mainstream news outlets. A LexisNexis Academic search conducted in 2012 for “Operation Gladio” retrieved 31 articles in English language news media—most appearing in British newspapers. Only four articles discussing Gladio ever appeared in US publications—three in the *New York Times* and one brief mention in the *Tampa Bay Times*. With the exception of a 2009 BBC documentary, no network or cable news broadcast has ever referenced the state-sponsored terror operation. Almost all of the articles referencing Gladio appeared in 1990 when Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti publicly admitted Italy’s participation in the process. The *New York Times* downplayed any US involvement, misleadingly designating Gladio “an Italian creation” in a story buried on page A16. In reality, former CIA director William Colby revealed in his memoirs that covert paramilitaries were a significant agency undertaking set up after World War II, including “the smallest possible coterie of the most reliable people, in Washington [and] NATO.” James F. Tracy, “False Flag Terror and Conspiracies of Silence,” *Global Research*, August 10, 2012.

40. Days before the April 19, 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City DCI William Colby confided to his friend, Nebraska State Senator John DeCamp his personal concerns over the Militia and Patriot movement within the United States, then surging in popularity due to the use of the alternative media of that era—books, periodicals, cassette tapes, and radio broadcasts. “I watched as the Anti-War movement rendered it impossible for this country to conduct or win the Vietnam War,” Colby remarked. “I tell you, dear friend, that the Militia and Patriot movement in which, as an attorney, you have become one of the centerpieces, is far more significant and far more dangerous for American than the Anti-War movement ever was, if it is not intelligently dealt with. And I really mean this.” David Hoffman, *The Oklahoma City Bombing and the Politics of Terror*, Venice CA: Feral House, 1998, 367.

41. Shortly after the appearance of journalist Gary Webb’s “Dark Alliance” series in the San Jose Mercury News chronicling the Agency’s involvement in drug trafficking, the CIA’s public affairs division embarked on a campaign to counter what it termed “a genuine public relations crisis for the Agency.” Webb was merely reporting to a large audience what had already been well documented by scholars such as Alfred McCoy and Peter Dale Scott, and the 1989 Kerry Committee Report on Iran-Contra—that the CIA had long been involved in the illegal transnational drug trade. Such findings were upheld in 1999 in a study by the CIA inspector general. Nevertheless, beginning shortly after Webb’s series ran, “CIA media spokesmen would remind reporters seeking comment that this series represented no real news,” a CIA internal organ noted, “in that similar charges were made in the 1980s and were investigated by the Congress and were found to be without substance. Reporters were encouraged to read the “Dark Alliance’ series closely and with a critical eye to what allegations could actually be backed with evidence.”

http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/DOC_0001372115.pdf

42. On December 10, 2004 investigative journalist Gary Webb died of two .38 caliber gunshot wounds to the head. The coroner ruled the death a suicide. “Gary Webb was MURDERED,” concluded FBI senior special agent Ted Gunderson in 2005. “He (Webb) resisted the first shot [to the head that exited via jaw] so he was shot again with the second shot going into the head [brain].” Gunderson regards the theory that Webb could have managed to shoot himself twice as

“impossible!” Charlene Fassa, “Gary Webb: More Pieces in the Suicided Puzzle,” Rense.com, December 11, 2005.

43.The most revered journalists who receive “exclusive” information and access to the corridors of power are typically the most subservient to officialdom and often have intelligence ties. Those granted such access understand that they must likewise uphold government-sanctioned narratives. For example, the New York Times’ Tom Wicker reported on November 22, 1963 that President John F. Kennedy “was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the Adam’s apple.” Yet his account went to press before the official story of a single assassin shooting from the rear became established. Wicker was chastised through “lost access, complaints to editors and publishers, social penalties, leaks to competitors, a variety of responses no one wants.” Barrie Zwicker, *Towers of Deception: The Media Coverup of 9/11*, Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2006, 169-170.

44.The CIA actively promotes a desirable public image of its history and function by advising the production of Hollywood vehicles, such as *Argo* and *Zero Dark Thirty*. The Agency retains “entertainment industry liaison officers” on its staff that “plant positive images about itself (in other words, propaganda) through our most popular forms of entertainment,” Tom Hayden explains in the *LA Review of Books*. “So natural has the CIA-entertainment connection become that few question its legal or moral ramifications. This is a government agency like no other; the truth of its operations is not subject to public examination. When the CIA’s hidden persuaders influence a Hollywood movie, it is using a popular medium to spin as favorable an image of itself as possible, or at least, prevent an unfavorable one from taking hold.” Tom Hayden, “Review of *The CIA in Hollywood: How the Agency Shapes Film and Television* by Tricia Jenkins,” *LA Review of Books*, February 24, 2013,

45.Former CIA case officer Robert David Steele states that CIA manipulation of news media is “worse” in the 2010s than in the late 1970s when Bernstein wrote “*The CIA and the Media*.” “The sad thing is that the CIA is very able to manipulate [the media] and it has financial arrangements with media, with Congress, with all others. But the other half of that coin is that the media is lazy.” James Tracy interview with Robert David Steele, August 2, 2014,

46.A well-known fact is that broadcast journalist Anderson Cooper interned for the CIA while attending Yale as an undergraduate in the late 1980s. According to Wikipedia Cooper's great uncle, William Henry Vanderbilt III, was an Executive Officer of the Special Operations Branch of the OSS under the spy organization's founder William "Wild Bill" Donovan. While Wikipedia is an often dubious source, Vanderbilt's OSS involvement would be in keeping with the OSS/CIA reputation of taking on highly affluent personnel for overseas derring-do. William Henry Vanderbilt III, Wikipedia.

47.Veteran German journalist Udo Ulfkotte, author of the 2014 book *Gekaufte Journalisten* (Bought Journalists) revealed how under the threat of job termination he was routinely compelled to publish articles written by intelligence agents using his byline. "I ended up publishing articles under my own name written by agents of the CIA and other intelligence services, especially the German secret service," Ulfkotte explained in a recent interview with Russia Today. "German Journo: European Media Writing Pro-US Stories Under CIA Pressure," RT, October 18, 2014.

48.In 1999 the CIA established In-Q-Tel, a venture capital firm seeking to "identify and invest in companies developing cutting-edge information technologies that serve United States national security interests." The firm has exercised financial relationships with internet platforms Americans use on a routine basis, including Google and Facebook. "If you want to keep up with Silicon Valley, you need to become part of Silicon Valley," says Jim Rickards, an adviser to the U.S. intelligence community familiar with In-Q-Tel's activities. "The best way to do that is have a budget because when you have a checkbook, everyone comes to you." At one point IQT "catered largely to the needs of the CIA." Today, however, "the firm supports many of the 17 agencies within the U.S. intelligence community, including the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate." Matt Egan, "In-Q-Tel: A Glimpse Inside the CIA's Venture Capital Arm," FoxBusiness.com, June 14, 2013.

49.At a 2012 conference held by In-Q-Tel CIA Director David Patraeus declared that the rapidly-developing "internet of things" and "smart home" will provide the CIA with the ability to spy on any US citizen should they become a "person of interest" to the spy community,"

Wired magazine reports. “‘Transformational’ is an overused word, but I do believe it properly applies to these technologies,’ Patraeus enthused, ‘particularly to their effect on clandestine tradecraft’ ... ‘Items of interest will be located, identified, monitored, and remotely controlled through technologies such as radio-frequency identification, sensor networks, tiny embedded servers, and energy harvesters — all connected to the next-generation internet using abundant, low-cost, and high-power computing,” Patraeus said, “the latter now going to cloud computing, in many areas greater and greater supercomputing, and, ultimately, heading to quantum computing.” Spencer Ackerman, “CIA Chief: We’ll Spy on You Through Your Dishwasher,” Wired, March 15, 2012.

50. In the summer of 2014 a \$600 million computing cloud developed by Amazon Web Services for the CIA began servicing all 17 federal agencies comprising the intelligence community. “If the technology plays out as officials envision,” The Atlantic reports, “it will usher in a new era of cooperation and coordination, allowing agencies to share information and services much more easily and avoid the kind of intelligence gaps that preceded the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.” “The Details About the CIA’s Deal With Amazon,” The Atlantic, July 17, 2014.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article.

Copyright © Prof. James F. Tracy, Global Research, 2015

Dr. Janet Travell: in early 1963 there were rumors in Wash DC that Lyndon Johnson was going to be dropped from the 1964 Democratic ticket

QUOTE

...During the first half of 1963, before I went to Hyannis Port with Jackie, the Vice President made a habit of stopping to see me when he had a few minutes to spare in the White House. He could stretch out to rest on the long

sofa-bed in my treatment room and he could talk on the telephone at the same time. If he desired background music, our piped-in system supplied an unobtrusive flow of sound without interruption by commercials. My office was a small oasis of peace in the center of the hurricane.

Lyndon Johnson was pleased that Lady Bird, Lynda, and Lucy had each chosen to see me professionally. He relished telling me of their accomplishments, especially Lucy's talent for writing poetry. He did not have to talk politics to me, and I did not want anything from him.

"Doctor, if I stopped being Vice President, I couldn't come in to see you whenever I pleased," he said once, teasingly.

At that time, there were rumors of his being dropped from the Democratic ticket for 1964.

UNQUOTE

[Janet Travell, *Office Hours: Day and Night, the Autobiography of Janet Travell, M.D.*, p. 431]

Richard Nixon, on 11-22-63, at Idlewood Airport in New York, to reporters and photographers, just before he finds out JFK has been shot in Dallas:

"The President may have to drop Johnson as his running mate. In the fight for civil rights, Lyndon Johnson has become a liability to the ticket. He may be more of a hindrance than an asset."

[Jim Bishop, *The Day Kennedy was Shot*, 1968 edition, pp. 178-179]

Evelyn Lincoln, the close secretary of John Kennedy, says JFK was going to DROP (!) Lyndon Johnson from the 1964 Democratic ticket and replace him with Terry Sanford of North Carolina

Lyndon Johnson had an urgency to kill - LBJ ruthless & desperate

Evelyn Lincoln:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evelyn_Lincoln

In 1968 she wrote a book, *Kennedy and Johnson* in which she wrote that President Kennedy had told her that [Lyndon B. Johnson](#) would be replaced as [Vice President of the United States](#). Lincoln wrote of that [November 19, 1963](#) conversation, just before the [assassination of President Kennedy](#),

“ As Mr. Kennedy sat in the rocker in my office, his head resting on its back he placed his left leg across his right knee. He rocked slightly as he talked. In a slow pensive voice he said to me, 'You know if I am re-elected in sixty-four, I am going to spend more and more time toward making government service an honorable career. I would like to tailor the executive and legislative branches of government so that they can keep up with the tremendous strides and progress being made in other fields.' 'I am going to advocate changing some of the outmoded rules and regulations in the Congress, such as the seniority rule. To do this I will need as a running mate in sixty-four a man who believes as I do.' Mrs. Lincoln went on to write "I was fascinated by this conversation and wrote it down verbatim in my diary. Now I asked, 'Who is your choice as a running-mate?' **'He looked straight ahead, and without hesitating he replied, 'at this time I am thinking about Governor [Terry Sanford](#) of [North Carolina](#). But it will not be Lyndon.'**

Lyndon Johnson, using the dirt that his friend J. Edgar Hoover had on JFK, blackmailed his way onto the 1964 Demo ticket. Sam Rayburn was helping Lyndon Johnson in this process:
<http://www.reformation.org/president-lyndon-johnson.html> (excellent link)

Kennedy's close and trusted personal secretary for 12 years was Evelyn Lincoln. Here is a report about the Johnson blackmail:

Evelyn Lincoln, JFK's secretary, reports that Johnson, with J. Edgar Hoover's dark help, got on the 1960 Democratic ticket by using **BLACKMAIL** on the Kennedys

“During the 1960 campaign, according to Mrs. Lincoln, Kennedy discovered how vulnerable his womanizing had made him. Sexual blackmail, she said, had long been part of Lyndon Johnson's modus operandi—abetted by Edgar. "J. Edgar Hoover," Lincoln said, "gave Johnson the information about various congressmen and senators so that Johnson could go to X senator and say, 'How about this little deal you have with this woman?' and so forth. That's how he kept them in line. He

used his IOUs with them as what he hoped was his road to the presidency. He had this trivia to use, because he had Hoover in his corner. And he thought that the members of Congress would go out there and put him over at the Convention. But then Kennedy beat him at the Convention. And well, after that Hoover and Johnson and their group were able to push Johnson on Kennedy. "LBJ," said Lincoln, "had been using all the information Hoover could find on Kennedy—during the campaign, even before the Convention. And Hoover was in on the pressure on Kennedy at the Convention." (**Anthony Summers, *Official and Confidential*, p. 272**).

According to Lincoln, Kennedy had definite plans to drop Johnson for the Vice Presidency in 1964, and replace him with Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina. ***In 1964, new President Lyndon Johnson gave FBI director J. Edgar Hoover a lifetime waiver from the mandatory retirement age of 70 that Hoover would hit on 1/1/65! In other words, Hoover could live to age 120 and still be head of the FBI.*** In my opinion, both LBJ and Hoover were conspirators, along with the CIA, in the JFK assassination. LBJ's and Hoover's jobs were to cover up the murder.

More on how Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn blackmailed and threatened John Kennedy to get Lyndon Johnson on the Democratic ticket in 1960

The ***Dark Side of Camelot*** by Seymour Hersh is an excellent book and I highly recommend it. Through Seymour Hersh, you get the voices of the CIA people and perhaps Secret Service people who hated John Kennedy. JFK was not murdered because he was a reckless and prolific womanizer. But it gave JFK's killers one more justification to kill someone they did not respect ... and actually hated for reasons both personal and ideological.

Seymour Hersh really does a fantastic job detailing how the psychopathic serial killer LYNDON JOHNSON BLACKMAILED HIS WAY ONTO THE 1960 DEMOCRATIC TICKET ... with last minute threats and blackmails issued by him and Sam Rayburn late in the night of July 13th, 1960 at the Democratic convention in Los Angeles. By the morning of July 14th, Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn (using Hoover's blackmail info on Kennedy) had TWISTED THE ARM of John Kennedy enough to force him to break his deal with

Symington and INSTEAD put the homicidal maniac and Kennedy-hater Lyndon Johnson on the 1960 Demo ticket.

That my friends, was a FATAL decision. Because Johnson works like this: blackmail you today, kill you tomorrow. Like Jack Ruby famously said, if John Kennedy had picked Adlai Stevenson, Kennedy would still be alive... or at least would not have been shot like a dog in the streets of Dallas.

In reality John Kennedy was all set to pick Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri who was very popular in California, which had a whopping 35 electoral votes at that time. With Johnson on the ticket, Kennedy lost California by a razor close 1/2 of a percent. It is very possible that a Kennedy/Symington ticket would have WON California.

Read the Dark Side of Camelot by Seymour Hersh, p.124-129:

Close JFK friend Hy Raskin: "Johnson was not being given the slightest bit of consideration by any of the Kennedys... On the stuff I saw it was always Symington who was going to be the vice president. The Kennedy family had approved Symington." [Hersh, p. 124]

John Kennedy to Clark Clifford on July 13, 1960: "We've talked it out - me, dad, Bobby - and we've selected Symington as the vice president." Kennedy asked Clark Clifford to relay that message to Symington "and find out if he'd run." ..."I and Stuart went to bed believing that we had a solid, unequivocal deal with Jack." [Hersh, p.125]

Hy Raskin: "It was obvious to them that something extraordinary had taken place, as it was to me," Raskin wrote. "During my entire association with the Kennedys, I could not recall any situation where a decision of major significance had been reversed in such a short period of time.... Bob [Kennedy] had always been involved in every major decision; why not this one, I pondered... I slept little that night." [Hersh, p. 125]

John Kennedy to Clark Clifford in the morning of July 14, 1960: "I must do something that I have never done before. I made a serious deal and now I have to go back on it. I have no alternative." Symington was out and Johnson was in. Clifford recalled observing

that Kennedy looked as if he'd been up all night." [Hersh, p. 126]

John Kennedy to Hy Raskin: "You know we had never considered Lyndon, but I was left with no choice. He and Sam Rayburn made it damn clear to me that Lyndon had to be the candidate. Those bastards were trying to frame me. They threatened me with problems and I don't need more problems. I'm going to have enough problems with Nixon." [Hersh, p. 126]

Raskin "The substance of this revelation was so astonishing that if it had been revealed to me by another other than Jack or Bob, I would have had trouble accepting it. Why he decided to tell me was still very mysterious, but flattering nonetheless." [Hersh, p. 126]

CBS Reporter Nancy Dickerson's Account of how Lyndon Johnson got selected at the 1960 Democratic convention

As the convention drew nearer, JFK had three secret meetings with Clark Clifford, who was handling the campaign of Senator Stuart Symington. The first was a luncheon at Kennedy's Washington house, where, through Clifford, he offered the Vice Presidency to Symington, provided Symington's Missouri delegation votes went to Kennedy. Symington turned down the deal. The second conversation, which took place in Los Angeles, was a repeat of the first, and again it was refused. The third conversation was in Kennedy's hideaway in Los Angeles, during which he told Clifford that he was fairly certain of a first-ballot victory and asked if Symington would be his running mate. As Clifford later told me, "There were no strings attached. It was a straight offer." The Symington and Clifford families conferred, Symington agreed to run, and Clifford relayed the news to Kennedy.

Clifford was playing a unique role: he was not only Symington's campaign advisor but JFK's personal lawyer as well. He is one of the world's most sophisticated men, and he does not make mistakes about matters like this. As he told me, "We had a deal signed, sealed and delivered."

[...]

Early the next morning, Thursday, July 14, John Kennedy walked down the flight of stairs from his suite to call on Senator and Mrs. Johnson. There was a new sense of seriousness about him, a reserved inner calm that was perceptible not only in the way he walked, but in the way reporters and onlookers gave him a new deference, standing aside to let him through. I never dreamed that he was there to offer the Vice Presidency to LBJ- and if any of those among the more than fifty other reporters outside the door were thinking about it, they didn't say so. It never crossed my mind because Johnson had sworn to me a dozen times, both on the air and off, that he would never take the Vice Presidency.

For his part, Johnson had been expecting the offer; he took it at face value and said he'd think it over. A politician to his bones, he could see the merits of a Kennedy-Johnson combination. All the Johnson aides believed it was a serious offer, and LBJ went to his grave saying he thought so, but there were many in the Kennedy camp who believed that it was only a courtesy."

[Nancy Dickerson, "Among Those Present: A Reporter's View of 25 Years in Washington," pp. 43-44]

Photographer Hank Walker describes his photo, taken in morning of July 14, 1960, of JFK sitting in a chair and RFK sitting on the edge of the bed, talking quietly and intensely over the VP selection

QUOTE

Life magazine photographer Hank Walker captured one of the most enduring photographs to come out of the convention. The morning

after the nomination, he followed Bobby up to Jack's room and made a photograph of them talking quietly. "Jack told Bobby who he was going to choose as vice president," said Walker. "I only made one picture in there and then I waited outside for Bobby to come out. When he did he was furious. We were walking back down the stairs, and Bobby was hitting his hand like this, saying 'Shit, shit, shit.' You know he really hated Johnson."

UNQUOTE

[Norman Mailer, *JFK: Superman Comes to the Supermarket*, p. 160]

LBJ surrogate India Edwards, standing with John Connally, at the 1960 Democratic convention, accusing JFK of having Addison's Disease

"Doctor's have told me he would not be alive if not for cortisone." - India Edwards

[Thomas Oliphant & Curtis Wilkie, *The Road to Camelot: Inside JFK's Five-Year Campaign*, p. 242]

Lyndon Johnson, on July 11, 1960, at the Democratic National Convention, speaking to the state of Washington delegates and referring to JFK's dad Joe Kennedy:

"I wasn't any Chamberlain umbrella man. I never thought Hitler was right."

[Thomas Oliphant & Curtis Wilkie, *The Road to Camelot: Inside JFK's Five-Year Campaign*, p. 242]

JFK had already selected Stuart Symington for Vice President, then LBJ moved in for a hostile take over of the Vice Presidency

QUOTE

Clifford and the six Symingtons talked far into the night. In a separate interview Jim Symington remembered that he and his brother discouraged their father. "We told him, 'You don't want to go and carry another guy's water for him. Go back to the Senate where you can make a difference.' He said, 'Thanks, boys.'"

Clifford was ultimately persuasive in convincing Symington to give his assent to second place on the Democratic ticket on the grounds that he could do more for Missouri as vice president than as senator.

They all went to bed waiting word from Kennedy.

At the top of the Kennedy high command, a similar belief prevailed about Symington's imminent selection. According to Dick Donahue, who spent time with Larry O'Brien and Ken O'Donnell after a brief period of celebration, "We were satisfied it was Stuart Symington. You know, that was it, and there wasn't any doubt about it."

The choice of Symington had actually leaked into public print hours before Kennedy won the nomination. Both Charles Bartlett and John Seigenthaler filed stories for Wednesday citing unnamed sources who confirmed Symington's selection. (Jack and Robert Kennedy were later identified, respectively, as the unnamed sources.) Then all hell broke loose.

[Thomas Oliphant & Curtis Wilkie, *The Road to Camelot: Inside JFK's Five-Year Campaign*, p. 259-260]

Joe Alsop on how he supported LBJ for Vice President and how many Kennedy insiders were vehemently opposed to LBJ and instead favored Sen. Stuart Symington

QUOTE

I had concluded that Kennedy would make a bad mistake if he did not offer the second spot on his ticket to Lyndon Johnson. By the longest possible chalk, Johnson was, after Kennedy himself, the biggest figure in the Democratic party. To pass him over would be dangerous for that reason alone but also would imply abandonment of all hope for southern votes in the electoral college. After a little research, I had concluded that substantial numbers of Kennedy's closest advisors were advising him passionately to avoid any sort of offer to Johnson. (Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri was the alternate choice most often mentioned.) So I laid conclusions before Phil Graham. He agreed with me on every point. I, therefore, suggested that we go to Kennedy's suite at the Biltmore to give the candidate our advice - for what it might be worth.

UNQUOTE

[Joseph Alsop, *"I've Seen the Best of It,"* pp. 426-427]

Pierre Salinger was convinced that Lyndon Johnson blackmailed his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17218&st=75&gopid=218292&>

Robert Kennedy to Pierre Salinger on why in the world John Kennedy would pick the despised Lyndon Johnson to be his VP running mate in 1960: **"The whole story will never be known. And it's just as well that it won't be."** RFK said this to Salinger just a few days after the 1960 Democratic convention.

John Simkin:

"One of Kennedy's most important advisers, Hyman Raskin, claims

that Kennedy had a meeting with Johnson and Rayburn early on the morning after his nomination. According to all other sources, at this time, these two men were strongly opposed to the idea of Johnson becoming Kennedy's running-mate. However, Kennedy told Raskin a different story. Johnson was very keen to join the ticket and "made an offer he could not refuse". Raskin took this to mean that Kennedy was blackmailed into offering Johnson the post. (16)

This view is supported by another of Kennedy's close advisers. Pierre Salinger was opposed to the idea of Johnson being Kennedy's running-mate. He believed that the decision would lose more votes than it would gain. Salinger believed that Kennedy would lose the support of blacks and trade unionists if Johnson became the vice-presidential candidate. Although Johnson would deliver Texas his place on the ticket would mean Kennedy would lose California. A few days after the decision had been made, Salinger asked Kennedy why? He replied, "The whole story will never be known. And it's just as well that it won't be." Salinger also got the impression that Kennedy had been blackmailed into accepting Johnson. (17)"

Robert Kennedy said that Stuart Symington was the final pick for Vice President for JFK

(That is ... until LBJ and Sam Rayburn threatened/blackmailed JFK in the AM July 14, 1960)

John Simkin: "In an interview with John Bartlow Martin for the Kennedy Oral History Project on 1st March 1964, Robert Kennedy claims that "the only people who were involved in the discussions (about who should join JFK on the ticket) were Jack and myself. Nobody else was involved in it". "We thought either (Scoop) Jackson or (Stuart) Symington". Robert goes on to say they eventually settled on Symington. Unfortunately, he does not explain why LBJ became the final choice."

Stuart Symington oral history - he dodges over that JFK had selected him for the vice presidency and instead picked LBJ

JFK's WWII love affair with Inga Arvad could have been the blackmail tool that LBJ/Rayburn used to force JFK to Lyndon Johnson on the 1960 Demo ticket

David Lifton:

As I have indicated, I disagree with Peter, because the way it was (apparently) put was not that LBJ had to be selected--but rather, that the offer had to be made, that LBJ had to be given "the right of first refusal." That was the essence of the deception, and the reason for the shock and amazement (on the Kennedy brothers' part) when LBJ said, in effect, "Oh thank you, Jack. I'm so glad you offered. Why yes, I do accept!"

But getting to your point, Dawn, and what you have correctly zero'd in as as "the problem with that explanation" ("that explanation" being, really, any explanation that concerns the arithmetic of the electoral vote): ". . .there would be no reason to hide it."

That is correct. There would be no reason to hide that. And so. . the question then becomes: just what WAS it that was Kennedy's Achilles heel? If there was pressure, what was the "blackmail" all about? What was it that he (JFK) was alluding to (without being specific) when he said what he did to Hyman Raskin? And when he told Pierre Salinger that it would be best that it never be revealed?

I have analyzed and re-analyzed this many times, and I believe there is only one reasonable answer.

THE ANSWER

First of all, and logically, one must rule out just about all the incidents that have been cited by many and which occurred after JFK reached the White House. Obviously. None of that had occurred yet.

So. . what was it IN HIS PAST?

I believe there is only one answer, one thing that qualifies as packing the dynamite punch that would have frightened JFK--and that is something that was ALREADY part of the FBI files that Hoover had, and which could have been (and I think was) made available to whoever it was who pressured JFK. And that would be his affair with Inga Arvad, the Danish beauty with whom he was quite in love, way back in the early 1940s when he was in his 20's.

For all practical purposes, no one knew about Arvad back in 1960, but--and this

is so very critical-- it was all a matter of record in FBI files, and today--because of FOIA--it is not only available, it has been published in some important books.

Inga Arvad --in later years--went on to live a perfectly normal and exemplary life, becoming the wife of TV western actor Tim McCoy. But Inga Arvad, back in 1936, was a Danish beauty ("Miss Denmark") and a budding journalist who had attended the 1936 Olympics with Adolph Hitler. I don't think there is any reason to believe she ever had an affair with Hitler, but she certainly had an association with him (because she was writing about him, for her Copenhagen newspaper) and there are pictures of the two of them together, with Hitler looking admiringly (if not adoringly) at her. And she was his companion at the 1936 Olympics.

So it would have been easy to smear Kennedy by going back to the early 1940s, and saying that a major love of his life--and that, she was--had been "Hitler's girlfriend" and a "German spy."

And that, basically, is what's in the FBI files.

Then, it gets worse: Inga Arvad came to the U.S. and worked for the Washington Star. There, she became friends with one of John Kennedy's sisters--in fact, if I recall, she extended a helping hand to the sister, in connection with her launching a journalism career.

Everything I am saying above is laid out, chapter and verse, in chapter 28 of Kurt Gentry's 1991 book, "J. Edgar Hoover: The Man and His Secrets". Every freshman legislature rated a file, and those files were "kept in the office of [FBI official] Lou Nichols, who handled Congressional liason."

Then he goes on to say the following: "The most potentially damaging--and the fattest, containing over 250 documents and more than 600 pages--was initially kept in Nichol's office and later transferred to the office of the director, where it became a part of Hoover's own Official/Confidential file."

And then he continues, as follows: "Although much of it deal with the sexual activities of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, it was not filed under his name but was instead captioned FEJOS, Mrs. Paul, NEE INGA ARVAD-IS-ESP-G, the initials being Bureau shorthand for INTERNAL SECURITY-ESPIONAGE-GERMAN.

The FBI agent who actually conducted the Inga Arvad investigation was Special Agent Frederick Ayer, Jr. and the entire story of that investigation, and this file, is spelled out in Chapter 28 of Gentry's book, titled "The Kennedys". Inga Arvad, who had been "Miss Denmark," and then "Miss Europe ("crowned by Maurice Chevalier") became the Berlin correspondent for a Copenhagen newspaper, interviewed Hermann Goring "and was among the select few invited to his wedding. . . " Hoover kept a file on young Kennedy, reporting his findings to FDR and ONI. As a result, Kenedy was transferred to South Carolina But he kept seeing Arvad on weekends (this is in 1942) with the bureau keeping detailed

records, and even having wiretaps of their lovemaking."

"Kennedy's father grew concerned, and arranged for his son to get a transfer to the Pacific." As Gentry put it (with some irony): "Although the end result was certainly not what the FBI director had intended, Kennedy was sent to the South Pacific, had his P-T boat rammed and sunk, returned home a hero, and (skipping details here). . "was launched on his political career, serving first as a congressman, then as a senator, and in July of 1960, as the Democratic nominee for president of the United States. If Hoover felt in any way responsible for Kennedy's rise, he never bragged about it."

Let me assure anyone reading this post that the Inga Arvad affair was --in 1960-- political dynamite, if not nitro-glycerine. If it had been revealed, in 1960, that the FBI had national security files on Senator Kennedy, because of his connection, in Washington, with "Hitler's girlfriend" (not an accurate characterization, but easily described that way, for purposes of smearing the candidate)--AND that Kennedy's sister was a friend of the woman (when both worked at a Washington newspaper), that could have been very damaging, politically. It would have damaged him with liberals, with the Jewish vote, etc.

Writes Gentry: "Hoover's documentation on the Arvad affair, and the uses to which the FBI director might put it, concerned John F. Kennedy and his father throughout the 1960 campaign and long afterward. Damaging as the revelations of Kennedy's sexual involvement with a suspected Nazi spy would have been to his political hopes, it could have been worse. For, voluminous as the FBI's Kennedy-Arvad file was--it ran to 628 pages and included transcriptions of the two bugged weekends in the Charleston hotel room--it was incomplete. Finally, having decided that Inga Arvad was probably not a spy, or that at least "no subversive activities were discovered," the FBI in March 1945 closed its investigation."

The fact is that Inga Arvad was a serious woman, and Kennedy had been deeply in love with her. He also saw her, briefly, AFTER the war ended (in NYC in November 1946).

In my opinion, nothing was more potentially damaging to Kennedy's 1960 presidential hopes than the Inga Arvad affair, and the fact that it was the subject of a 600 page FBI file.

Gentry also notes something else that seems relevant, and that's what occurred just weeks after the July 14, 1960 Kennedy announcement that LBJ would be his running mate:

QUOTE

Less than three weeks after JFK's nomination, on August 4, 1960, the New York Times reported, "During a series of news conferences on his lawn today, Senator Kennedy was asked whether, if elected, he would retain J. Edgar Hoover as

director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and continue the agency's program as it is constituted. He replied that he would, of course, retain Mr. Hoover and planned no major changes within the agency." (footnote 14: "NYT, Aug 4,1960")

Although the statement was, in all likelihood, triggered in the usual way, by a planted question from a favored reporter, both the candidate and his father must have anticipated it well in advance, realizing there was only one possible response.

UNQUOTE

Here's my own commentary: This is two weeks after what was very likely the Hoover-supplied blackmail data, re Arvad, that (I believe) was used (by some third party) to insure that Kennedy chose Johnson as his veep."

So. . .to recap: Its my opinion that the 600 page (plus) Inga Arvad was used, by whomever turned the screws on Senator Kennedy, in the early AM of July 14, to get him to go along with this political farce, and make the "offer" to Lyndon Johnson. But let me make this clear: I do not know who the "cut-out" was--i.e., I do not know who actually met with Kennedy, and made the threat. (In other words: I do not know who did Lyndon Johnson's dirty work.) But someone must have done just that. All I do believe, and with considerable certainty, is that it began sometime after midnight, when Kennedy was at Chasen's restaurant, was tapped on the shoulder, went out to the parking lot, and was delivered the message that he should call Sam Rayburn. Then, just hours later, comes the complete reversal in who's picked to be his Veep, the disingenuous offer to Johnson, the amazement at his acceptance, the conversation with Hyman Raskin about why these puzzling events had just occurred: that he (JFK) was being blackmailed by Rayburn and Johnson, etc.

What is important about the above explanation is that it ties the blackmail threat to something very specific, something that was fully documented and in Hoover's FBI files, and something that Kennedy would definitely have seen as a serious political threat.

So no, I don't believe for a minute that it was Kennedy's "philandering" that did him in, or some recent affair with any Hollywood personality--rather, it was this very real and fully documented affair with a woman with whom he had in fact, years before, been very much in love, and who could be associated with Adolph Hitler (and his sister's friendship with that same person, years later, after the war); and the existence of this very damaging FBI file.

One final irony to all this; Kurt Gentry was Bugliosi's "co-author" in writing Helter Skelter. In other words, and in plain English, Gentry--who (years later) did so much original research for his book on Hoover--happens to be the person who, years before, had essentially written Helter Skelter, the book that put Vincent Bugliosi on the map, earlier in his writing career; the same Bugliosi who relied

so heavily on Dale Myers, in writing Reclaiming History.

DSL
2/9/11; 1 PM
Los Angeles, CA

Evelyn Lincoln was a firm believer that a conspiracy composed of Lyndon Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, the CIA, the Mafia and the anti-Castro Cubans murdered John Kennedy

Key point: all these groups knew each other, worked together and had a white hot hatred of the Kennedys. She got it right.

James Fetzer published the letter by Evelyn Lincoln to "Richard" dated October 7, 1994, in ASSASSINATION SCIENCE (1998), page 372. Preserving the punctuation, the spacing of lines (including hyphens and such), that letter reads as follows:

*Evelyn Lincoln
4701 Willard Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20816
(301) 664-3670*

October 7, 1994

Dear Richard,

It was a pleasure to receive your kind letter concerning your desire to obtain my assessment of President Kennedy's administration and assassination to pass along to your students.

I am sending along to you an article which was written by Muriel Ressman for the "Lady's Circle" October 1964, and was recently reprinted in a current issue of that magazine, which will give you an insight into my impression of the man.

As for the assassination is concerned, it is my belief that there was a conspiracy because there were those that disliked him and felt the only way to get rid of him was to assassinate him. These five conspirators, in my opinion, were Lyndon B. Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, the Mafia, the CIA and the Cubans in Florida. The House Intelligence Committee investigation, also, came to the conclusions that there was a conspiracy.

My very best wishes to you and your students.

Sincerely,

s/

Evelyn Lincoln

NOTE: The first few words of the third paragraph, "As for the . . .", indicates that she began to write, "As far as the . . .", but did not.

John Simkin: "Evelyn Lincoln wrote a letter to Richard Duncan, a teacher at Northside Middle School in Roanoke, on 7th October, 1994: "As for (sic) the assassination is concerned it is my belief that there was a conspiracy because there were those that disliked him and felt the only way to get rid of him was to assassinate him. These five conspirators, in my opinion, were Lyndon B. Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, the Mafia, the CIA, and the Cubans in Florida.""

More on Evelyn Lincoln: She suspected Lyndon Johnson and the CIA in real time on 11/22/63

By Susannah Cahalan of NY Post, 12/10/10

http://www.nypost.com/p/news/national/jfk_aide_unusual_suspects_7oeoNgAM8ynCmDHRJQn2OO

John F. Kennedy's closest aide was the queen of conspiracy theorists.

Evelyn Lincoln, his personal secretary, wrote down a list of suspects in her beloved boss' assassination -- and it included both Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

The never-before-seen personal note, scribbled by Lincoln as she sat aboard Air Force One return ing to Washington on the day of JFK's death, lists those she thought might be behind the pres ident's murder.

The note, estimated to be worth \$30,000, is now on the auction block.

Lincoln was Kennedy's personal secretary from 1953 until his death on Nov. 22, 1963, and was riding in the Dallas motorcade that fateful day. She died in 1995 at age 85.



THEORIES: This list of suspects - jotted down by JFK secretary Evelyn Lincoln (here with him and JFK Jr.) after the assassination - is up for sale.

Her note listed "Lyndon, KKK, Dixiecrats, [Teamsters boss Jimmy] Hoffa, [the] John Birch Society, Nixon, [South Vietnam President Ngo Dinh] Diem, Rightist, CIA in Cuban fiasco, Dictators [and] Communists."

On the back of the list is another note, written more than 20 years later when she passed on her letters to Kennedy collector Robert White.

"There is no end to the list of suspected conspirators to Pres. Kennedy murder. Many factions had their reasons for wanting the young president dead. That fact alone illustrates how the world suffers from a congenital proclivity to violence," it reads.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Olpl7qZxPhA> Bush's friend E. Howard Hunt

Cord Meyer of the CIA (approached by LBJ according to E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis):
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKmeyerC.htm>

Lyndon Johnson lived 174 feet away from J. Edgar Hoover for 19 years - friends for 30 years, LBJ and Hoover were "blood brothers"

LBJ lived in a brick colonial at 4921 30th Place NW, Washington D.C. 20015, a few blocks off Connecticut Avenue in northwest Washington. The house had an attic, a basement, and a large porch. J. Edgar Hoover lived across the street, 3 houses away from the direction of D.C., at 4136 30th PL NW Washington D.C. 20015 D.C. from 1938 until 1972. That is 171 feet, a little over half a football field away. LBJ moved to another larger home - *4040 Fifty-second Street NW* - after he was inaugurated as Vice President. <http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=w>

LBJ bought his first home in 1943 for \$18,000. It sold for \$1,310,000 in 2005.

From p. 78 of LBJ: Mastermind of JFK's Assassination:

Johnson's home for twenty years was in a quiet, exclusive neighborhood in Northwest Washington, nestled in the four blocks between Connecticut Avenue and Rock Creek Park at 4921 Thirtieth Place. Among his neighbors there were J. Edgar Hoover (across the street), Fred Black (next door), Bobby Baker (the next street), and the "King" of Washington lobbyists, Irving Davidson (around the block). In 1961 Johnson bought the mansion called "The Elms" owned by Washington socialite Pearl Mesta—the "hostess with the mostess [sic]" known for her lavish parties featuring artists, entertainers, and Washington political figures, at 4040 Fifty-second Street NW—when he became vice president. Within the next several months, Baker and Black both sold their houses and moved next to the Johnson's so they could continue to be neighbors again: "On one side was [Baker's] friend and business partner Fred Black. On the other side was his longtime mentor, Lyndon B. Johnson."

George Reedy, who worked closely with Lyndon Johnson from 1951-1965, calls LBJ a "bully, a sadist, a lout, and egoist" in his book

"Deeply disturbed" does not adequately describe Lyndon Johnson ... pathological liar, master manipulator, clever sociopath, and serial killer along the lines of a John Wayne Gacy or Ted Bundy (charming ... then you are dead)

George Reedy, former press secretary for Lyndon Johnson:

http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/George_Reedy

George Reedy on Lyndon Johnson:

- "He may have been a son of a bitch, but he was a colossal son of a bitch."
- "Not only did Johnson get somewhat separated from reality, he had a fantastic faculty for disorienting everybody around him as to what reality was."
- "What was it that would send him into those fantastic rages where he could be one of the nastiest, most insufferable, sadistic SOBs that ever lived and a few minutes later really be a big, magnificent and inspiring leader?"

In his book, Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir by George Reedy... Reedy is quoted on his book flap as calling LBJ "a bully, a sadist, lout, and egoist." He describes LBJ as "magnificent, inspiring leader; the other that of an insufferable bastard."

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKmeyerC.htm>

Lyndon Johnson personally told Capt. Will Fritz to quit questioning Oswald on 11/23/63

There is an extremely important passage in Noel Twymann's *Bloody Treason*; it is on pages 792 to 803 of the hardback version. Twymann details and confirms Lyndon Johnson PERSONALLY calling Will Fritz late on Saturday 11/23/63 and telling him to QUIT investigating the JFK assassination.

Author Noel Twymann spoke to 2 people: Frank B. Harrell and Jim Leavelle. Here is what Twymann says about his meeting with Harrell:

"He was very cooperative. He remembered the lunch and confirmed that Captain Fritz told that story, that Lyndon Johnson had called and ordered Captain Fritz to pull off questioning Oswald." (p. 794, *Bloody Treason*).

"Harrell says that Fritz was 'pulled off because he was getting too close.' He said that in 'a couple of more hours he'd have broken Oswald, but they pulled Oswald out.'" (p. 794 *Bloody Treason*)

It is just another example of Lyndon Johnson being so swift and furious with the cover up of the JFK assassination; remember the day before he was telling 2 people a Dallas cop and Gen. Godfrey McHugh that there was an "international conspiracy."

Senator's Ralph Yarborough's Suspicion of Lyndon Johnson

"There is the well-publicized story of Agent Rufus Youngblood, who reportedly threw himself on top of Vice President Johnson after the shooting began in Dealey Plaza.... Johnson, in a statement to the Warren Commission, mentioned the incident:

I was startled by a sharp report or explosion, but I had no time to speculate as to its origin because Agent Youngblood turned in a flash, immediately after the first explosion, hitting me on the shoulder, and shouted to all of us in the back seat to get down. I was pushed down by Agent Youngblood. Almost in the same moment in which he hit or pushed me, he vaulted over the back seat and sat on me. I was bent over under the weight of Agent Youngblood's body, toward Mrs. Johnson and Senator Yarborough....

However, former Texas senator Ralph Yarborough, who was sitting beside Johnson that day, told this author: 'It just didn't happen.... It was a small car, Johnson was a big man, tall. His knees were up against his chin as it was. There was no room for that to happen.' Yarborough recalled that both Johnson and Youngblood ducked down as the shooting began and that Youngblood never left the front seat. Yarborough said Youngblood held a small walkie-talkie over the back of the car's seat and that he and Johnson both put their ears to the device. He added: 'They had it turned down real low. I couldn't hear what they were listening to.'"
--Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy*

Ralph Yarborough's Suspicion of the Warren Commission Investigators:

"A couple of fellows [from the Warren Commission] came to see me. They walked in like they were a couple of deputy sheriffs and I was a bank robber. I didn't like their attitude. As a senator I felt insulted. They went off and wrote up something and brought it back for me to sign. But I refused. I threw it in a drawer and let it lay there for weeks. And they had on there the last sentence which stated: 'This is all I know about the assassination.' They wanted me to sign this thing, then say this is all I know. Of course, I would never have signed it. Finally, after some weeks, they began to bug me. 'You're holding this up, you're holding this up' they said, demanding that I sign the report. So I typed one up myself and put basically what I told you about how the cars all stopped. I put in there, 'I don't want to hurt anyone's feelings but for the protection of future presidents, they should be trained to take off when a shot is fired.' I sent that over. That's dated July 10, 1964, after the assassination. To my surprise, when the volumes were finally printed and came out, I was surprised at how many people down at the White House didn't file their affidavits until after the date, after mine the 10th of July, waiting to see what I was going to say before they filed theirs. I began to lose confidence then in their investigation and that's further eroded with time."

David Lifton on his 1980 interview with Ralph Yarborough:

I interviewed Ralph Yarborough--at length--in January, 1980. He was still furious over the fact that Lyndon Johnson said that agent Youngblood vaulted over the front seat and sat on top of him. No such thing ever occurred, said Yarborough. "Its just a fabrication. It didn't happen at all," he said, angry that Johnson had the conceit to concoct such a story, when Yarborough was seated right there, in the rear seat, and knew it was all a fiction."

David S. Lifton
Author, BEST EVIDENCE

LBJ's Account of Rufus Youngblood's Actions:

Johnson: "...it is apparent that there were many reactions to the first shot...I did not know what it was. Agent Youngblood spun around, shoved me on the shoulder to push me down and shouted to all of us, "Get down!" Almost in the same movement, he vaulted over the seat, pushed me to the floor, and sat on my right shoulder to keep me down and to protect me. Agent Youngblood's quick reaction was as brave an act as I have ever seen anyone perform. When a man, without a moment's thought or hesitation, places himself between you and a possible assassin's bullet, you know you have seen courage. And you never forget it."

Info on Lee Harvey Oswald, who was very likely a member of US military intelligence and certainly no Communist!: <http://www.geocities.com/oswaldpatsy/>

Info on Judyth Vary Baker, the mistress of Oswald when he was in New Orleans in 1963:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judyth_Vary_Baker

William King Harvey was the CIA man who was probably in charge of the JFK assassination:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RhszHjeYjA4> (YouTube video)

Biography on William King Harvey: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKharvey.htm>

Biography on William King Harvey: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_King_Harvey

More on Harvey: <http://codshit.blogspot.com/2004/01/william-king-harvey-cias-ultimate.html>

Harry Truman wrote this column one month after JFK was killed for the Washington Post. I think Truman knew that the CIA had murdered Kennedy and he advocates terminating the operational duties of the CIA: <http://www.maebrussell.com/Prouty/Harry%20Truman's%20CIA%20article.html>

The CIA very probably ALSO murdered Robert Kennedy in June, 1968. The CIA and President Lyndon Johnson were terrified that Robert Kennedy would become president for obvious reasons. It has taken me a long time come to the conclusion that the CIA murdered Robert Kennedy. But it makes crystal clear sense once you understand that LBJ and the CIA made a dirty deal to murder his brother John Kennedy in November, 1963.

- 1) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0eh0hRlfCU>
- 2) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cw-6SrVs0K8>

The Close Ties Between Clint Murchison, Sr. and John J. McCloy

In my opinion, Clint Murchison, Sr., along with Lyndon Johnson, were two of the key ringleaders of the JFK assassination. John J. McCloy was one of the key architects of the cover up of the 1963 Coup d'Etat. McCloy was so close to Texas oil barons and to the pinnacle of US intelligence, folks like Allen Dulles, that he MUST at least be considered a suspect in the JFK assassination plotting.

You can read about the business and personal relationships between John J. McCloy and Clint Murchison, Sr. in the Kai Bird biography of John McCloy: The Chairman: John J. McCloy and the Making of the American Establishment. In 1954 McCloy helped to broker a big railroad take over deal in New York in which Clint Murchison and Sid Richardson were investors. (pp. 431-432).

Then there is this nugget from 1963 which shows the close personal ties between John J. McCloy and Clint Murchison, Sr.:

"That summer, McCloy relaxed more than he had for many years. He hunted whitewings with Clint Murchison on the Texas oil man's Mexico farm." [Kai Bird, *The Chairman*, p. 542]

That is the SAME John McCloy who Lyndon Johnson appoints to the Warren Commission on 11/29/63 later in that year.

Now check out this passage from the biography *Clint*: Clint Williams Murchison by Ernestine Orrick Van Buren who was Murchison's personal secretary for 20 years. Note 3 things: 1) Murchison is in "cold disbelief" at the idea of Lyndon Johnson on the ticket with John Kennedy. 2) The author completely skips over the Kennedy years. 3) Clint turns down an LBJ presidential phone call to resume a nap. That shows hierarchy. Very few folks turn down a presidential phone call.

"Clint was in La Jolla during the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, in July 1960, and he avidly followed the proceedings on television. The avalanche of superb organization which gave John F. Kennedy the nomination on the first ballot was a huge disappointment. When the word was flashed that Lyndon Johnson had accepted the vice-presidential spot on the Kennedy ticket, Clint Murchison listened in cold disbelief.

In December 1963, soon after Lyndon Johnson became president following the assassination of John F. Kennedy, there was a soft rap on the bedroom door where Clint was napping. It was Warren Tilley, butler at Gladoak Farms. "Washington calling, Mr. Murchison. The president [Lyndon Johnson] wants to speak with you.

A brief silence followed. Then through the closed door came the muffled voice of Clint Murchison. "Tell the president I can't hear him." Clint resumed his nap."*

*Virginia Murchison Linthicum Interview, September 20, 1980

[Ernestine Orrick Van Buren, *Clint*, pp. 317-318]

When JFK was slaughtered, Russia's Khrushchev was literally crying, fearing nuclear war. Cuba's Castro worried and feared an US invasion and gave an impressive speech the next day deconstructing the CIA's deception provocation for war. Meanwhile at Clint Murchison's home, their family maid **May Newman describes the scene: "The mood in the Murchison family home was very joyous and happy. For a whole week after like champagne and caviar flowed, every day of the week. But I was the only one in that household at that time that felt any grief for his assassination."** [The Men Who Killed Kennedy, The Guilty Men, Episode 9]

It is very likely that
George Herbert Walker Bush was deeply
involved in the JFK assassination - certainly
the cover up

High ranking Texas CIA, oil man, close ties to Rockefeller Eastern establishment that also hated Kennedy; years of criminality post '63

George Herbert Walker Bush has been high ranking CIA for a very long time; probably well before the Bay of Pigs operation which he helped to organize. The CIA's hatred towards John Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs fiasco in April 17-19, 1961, was extremely intense and I am sure GHW Bush felt this way. GHW Bush was 1) high ranking CIA 2) Texas oil 3) organized Bay of Pigs 4) unbelievably has said he DOES NOT REMEMBER where he was when John Kennedy was assassinated (where were YOU when 911 happened?) 5) has close ties to criminal anti-Castro Cuban elements such as Felix Rodriguez and Orlando Bosch who Bush let out of jail by commuting his sentence. GHW Bush has lied about not being in the CIA at his confirmation hearings to be CIA director in December, 1975 6) GHW Bush is devoted to the Big Lie and cover up of the JFK assassination - a prime exhibit of this would be Bush's performance at the Gerald Ford funeral where he literally LAUGHS (nervously) when he defends the Warren Report. Add to this the criminality of George Herbert Walker Bush in the decades after the JFK assassination: 1) October Surprise dealings with the Iranians to NOT release the American hostages until after the 1980 election 2) Bush's participation in massive CIA drug dealing in the 1980's (an off the books, hugely illegal black operation to fund the Nicaraguan contras) 3) Bush use of elite CIA Pegasus agents to terrify/intimidate Ross Perot in the 1992 election 4) George Herbert Walker Bush's sexual history as a homosexual pederast who likes to have sex with underage boys - The Franklin Scandal www.franklinscandal.com, also known as the Franklin Cover Up. Basically George Herbert Walker Bush and his Attorney General Richard Thornburgh (also a pederast/pedophile) participated in a pedophile ring in the 1980's and helped to cover it up when the scandal started to break open in 1988-89.

George Herbert Walker Bush's behavior for decades has been that of someone who thinks he is bulletproof, that he is above the law, that he can engage in massively criminal behavior and because of political connections and his elite insider status can get away with it. I would have to rank George Herbert Walker Bush as the most elite criminal to occupy the White House in the past 100 years, surpassing even the corrupt beyond belief Lyndon Johnson.

GHW Bush's probable ties to JFK assassination: <http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/bush.htm>

It would not surprise me if BOTH George Herbert Walker Bush and Gen. Ed Lansdale were running the field operations for the JFK assassination

Both were deep CIA, both were photographed at Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63

It would not surprise me if BOTH George Herbert Walker Bush and Gen. Edward Lansdale - 2 big time CIA guys - BOTH of whom were photographed at Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63, if they were BOTH running the field operations for the JFK assassination. We know that Bush was in Dallas the night before, possibly going over last minute details for the hit.

And it would not surprise me if Allen Dulles, who was close friends with the Bush, was deeply involved ALSO in the JFK assassination.

Did someone mention the Bushes??

*****Russell Bowen, Al Martin and Chip Tatum *****

What do these 3 guys have in common? They are all former cover ops guys who have had EXTENSIVE dealings with the Bushes - either George Herbert Walker Bush or Jeb Bush - and they paint an extremely DARK picture of the Bushes: basically as a crime family or "country club Mafia" as I like to call them.

Drug dealing on a gargantuan scale, money laundering, murder, rampant criminality: that is what these 3 men describe.

Not to mention what John De Camp (who worked under William Colby) and Nick Bryant who wrote the Franklin Scandal and what THEY know about GHW Bush's close relationship to the Franklin pedophile ring of the 1980's.

1) Russell Bowen: http://www.amazon.com/Immaculate-Deception-Crime-Family-Exposed/dp/0922356807/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1290039784&sr=1-1

2) Al Martin: http://www.amazon.com/Conspirators-Secrets-Iran-Contra-Insider/dp/097100420X/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1290040076&sr=1-1

3) Chip Tatum: <http://www.google.com/search?q=chip+tatum+pegasus&sourceid=ie7&rls=com.microsoft:en-us:IE-SearchBox&ie=&oe=>

Google "Chip Tatum Pegasus"

4) John De Camp: http://www.amazon.com/Franklin-Cover-Up-Satanism-Murder-Nebraska/dp/0963215809/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1290040990&sr=1-1

5) Nick Bryant: http://www.amazon.com/Franklin-Scandal-Powerbrokers-Betrayal-Conspiracy/dp/1936296071/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1290041043&sr=1-1

So the question is WHEN did all this rampant Bush criminality start? 1985? 1975? 1965? 1963? 1960?

Answer: it began when GHW Bush cut his teeth on high level covert operations, which means the late 1950's or early 1960's. GHW Bush was age 39 in 1963 and an elite player by then. He was age 37 at the Bay of Pigs.

By comparison, JEB BUSH was in his early 30's, age 32 or 33, when he and Oliver North were putting out drug hits in the 1980's. See Al Martin for that. The Bushes and Oliver North had Barry Seal murdered in Feb., 1986. Chip Tatum says that during this time period GHW Bush and Henry Kissinger were running the pinnacle of an elite "executive action" program where they were literally ASSASSINATING PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

And Chip Tatum himself has murdered many, many people. But he resigned in 1992 when ordered to neutralize/intimidate Ross Perot who knew ALL ABOUT the Bush drug dealing.

Not to mention what ANOTHER CIA Pegasus agent Trenton Parker has to say as he told Rodney Stich in 1993. I think GHW Bush was deeply involved in the JFK assassination and he may have been running the field operations with Gen. Ed Lansdale.

From Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, 3rd edition 1998 p. 638-639]:

"The Role of deep-cover CIA officer, Trenton Parker, has been described in earlier pages, and his function in the CIA's counter-intelligence unit, Pegasus. Parker had stated to me earlier that a CIA faction was responsible for the murder of JFK ... During an August 21, 1993, conversation, in response to my questions, Parker said that his Pegasus group had tape recordings of plans to assassinate Kennedy. I asked him, "What group were these tapes identifying?" Parker replied: "Rockefeller, Allen Dulles, JOHNSON of Texas, GEORGE BUSH, and J. Edgar Hoover." I asked, "What was the nature of the conversation on these tapes?"

I don't have the tapes now, because all the tape recordings were turned over to [Congressman] Larry McDonald. But I listened to the tape recordings and there were conversations between Rockefeller, [J. Edgar] Hoover, where [Nelson] Rockefeller asks, "Are we going to have any problems?" And he said, "No, we aren't going to have any problems. I checked with Dulles. If they do their job we'll do our job." There are a whole bunch of tapes, because Hoover didn't realize that his phone has been tapped. Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, p. 638-639]:

Note the Lyndon Johnson-GHW Bush relationship; GHW Bush visits secretly to consult with LBJ in 1970 before Senate run

Page 279: George H.W. makes a secret trip to Lyndon Johnson's ranch to ask the ex-president if he should give up his House seat for a 1970 Senate run. Johnson says the "difference between being a member of the Senate and a member of the House is the difference between chicken salad and chicken shit." Bush runs and gets clobbered.

[Kitty Kelley, "The Family," p. 279]

GHW Bush was visiting LBJ to see if LBJ was going to back conservative Democrat Lloyd Bentsen. GHW Bush had also been the only Republican to see LBJ 's helicopter good-bye when he left the White House for the last time in 1969 as he left office.

George H. W. Bush's reaction to reading the transcripts of Nixon's "smoking gun tape" where Nixon references the JFK assassination ("whole Bay of Pigs thing")

Richard Nixon's smoking gun tape in Watergate; he refers to JFK assassination.

http://www.watergate.info/tapes/72-06-23_smoking-gun.shtml When George Herbert Walker Bush read the transcript he broke out in assholes and shitted himself to death.

"Briefly Timmons worried about whether Haig had contacted all the key people. "Dean, does Bush know about the transcript yet?," [Timmons asked]. "Yes." [Burch replied]

"Well, what did he do?" [Timmons asked.]

"He broke out in assholes and shit himself to death," [Burch replied.]
[The Final Days, p.369]

I think when Nixon was referring to "The Texans" he meant GHW Bush and when Nixon was referring to the "whole Bay of Pigs thing," he is referring to the JFK assassination.

Paul Kangas on the Nixon-Bush Connection to the JFK Assassination: <http://www.john-f-kennedy.net/thenixonbushconnectiontothekennedyassassination.htm>

It is probable that George Herbert Walker Bush, also known as Poppy Bush, was a member of the CIA as early as the Bay of Pigs invasion and may have had fore knowledge of JFK assassination plots due to his close ties to the CIA, anti-Castro Cubans and Texas big oil that were all very opposed to John F. Kennedy. http://www.jesus-is-savior.com/Evils%20in%20Government/War%20on%20Drugs%20Scam/Order%20of%20Skull%20&%20Bones/bush_bones_jfk_assassination.htm

Bay of Pigs and the JFK assassination: <http://www.tarpley.net/bush8b.htm> George Bush's involvement.

FBI memo, photo link GHW Bush to JFK murder scene:

<http://www.tomflocco.com/fs/FbiMemoPhotoLinkBushJfk.htm>

That famous memo that Hoover wrote about a Mr. George Bush of CIA:

http://groups.google.com/group/alt.assassination.jfk/browse_thread/thread/31f0ac7f02593eaa?fwc=1

GHW Bush laughs while defending Warren Commission at Gerald Ford's funeral:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNheVODT8Mg> Bush still devoted to Big Lie and cover up of JFK assassination 44 years later in 2007 (Bush Smiles at JFK Assassination!!!)

GHW Bush's words at Ford funeral:

http://www.democraticunderground.com/discuss/duboard.php?az=view_all&address=364x3029417

GWH Bush did NOT go to Ted Kennedy's funeral:

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2009/08/28/politics/main5271407.shtml>

GHW Bush, his report to FBI 11/22/63 and Hoover's memo mentioning George Bush of CIA (11/29/63): <http://www.guerrillacampaign.com/bush.htm>

GHW Bush ties to JFK assassination:

http://www.democraticunderground.com/discuss/duboard.php?az=view_all&address=104x5456280

The Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein book, *The Final Days*, confirmed George H.W. Bush's deep concern about the **smoking gun tape** when White House Congressional liaison William Timmons wanted to make sure that everyone had been fully briefed about the smoking gun transcript being released to the public, he turned to Nixon political counselor Dean Burch:

"Dean, does Bush know about the transcript yet", Timmons asked. Burch replied, "Yes." "Well, what did he do?", Timmons asked. "He broke out in aholes and sh*t**

himself to death," was Burch's answer, confirming that anytime Nixon referred to "the Texans," he meant George Bush Sr. [Final Days, p. 369]

GHW Bush and Luis Posada Carriles and the JFK assassination:

1) <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/posada/expert.htm>

2) <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/posada/events.htm>

CBS/ AP) The elder President George Bush will not be attending Sen. Edward Kennedy's funeral.

A spokesman for Mr. Bush said Friday that he and his wife, Barbara, decided not to attend Kennedy's funeral after learning their son, former President George W. Bush, would attend.

[CBSNews.com's complete coverage of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's life and death](#)

Jim McGrath says the 85-year-old Mr. Bush feels his son's presence would "amply and well represent" the family Saturday.

[CBS News Special Report: Ted Kennedy - The Last Brother](#)

The senior Bush's staff is unsure of how the word got out that he'd be at the funeral because, in the words of a source, "that was never the case." Asked if the senior Bush's health is OK, the source said, "rest assured all is well," reports **CBS News White House correspondent Peter Maer**. Following their long tradition, George and Barbara Bush are spending the summer at Kennebunkport, Maine.

Mr. Bush released a condolence statement on behalf of him and his son immediately after Kennedy's death. It was part of a stream of fond remembrances issued by Republicans.

The other remaining former presidents - Democrats Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton - will join the younger Mr. Bush at the service. President Obama will give the eulogy.

JFKII - the Bush Connection - Complete Document:

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=4330031689287456187>

Bush Link to Kennedy Assassination: <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-4315024059102108031&ei=DzEOScvbBpycrALwl-WcCg&q=bush+kennedy#>

A fantastic article by Wim Dankbaar on George Herbert Walker Bush, possible link to JFK assassination: <http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread206382/pg1>

Nixon-Bush connection:

<http://www.john-f-kennedy.net/thenixonbushconnectiontothekennedyassassination.htm>

Tom Flocco: <http://www.tomflocco.com/fs/FbiMemoPhotoLinkBushJfk.htm>

Here is another good link on GHW Bush and the JFK assassination:

<http://candidblogger.blogspot.com/2009/02/papa-bush-and-jfk-assassination.html>

George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography by Webster Griffin Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin:

<http://tarpley.net/online-books/george-bush-the-unauthorized-biography/> Here is the whole book online. Especially, read Chapter 8b "The Bay of Pigs and the Kennedy Assassination"

Bo Gritz letter to George H.W. Bush, over US government/CIA involvement in the Burmese heroin trade with Khun Sa in the late 1980's: <http://www.serendipity.li/cia/gritz1.htm>

Bo Gritz web page: a lot of good info on US government drug smuggling and George H.W. Bush

<http://www.bogritz.com/lookingglass.html>

Affidavit of Edward P. Cutolo: <http://www.wethepeople.la/cutolo.htm> [Military drug running, spying on politicians, including Edward Kennedy.]

Great link documenting the CIA drug trade:

<http://www.csun.edu/~hfspc002/news/cia.drug.html>

Probable picture of George Herbert Walker Bush at Texas School Book Depository:

<http://www.tomflocco.com/Docs/63/BushJfkBookDepo.htm>

Background info on "Drug war" while CIA/government/politicians bring it in:

<http://topdocumentaryfilms.com/american-drug-war/>

CIA linked to Barry Seal's assassination in 1986:

<http://www.wethepeople.la/seal2.htm>

Oliver North and the Bushes (GHW Bush, Jeb Bush) probably murdered Barry Seal:

<http://spitfirelist.com/for-the-record/ft-503-the-death-of-barry-seal/>

Chip Tatum was the CIA Pegasus agent who QUIT rather than neutralize Ross Perot in 1992 for that mega criminal George Herbert Walker Bush:

<http://www.mail-archive.com/ctrl@listserv.aol.com/msg29155.html>

George Herbert Walker Bush's link to the Franklin Cover-Up , "Conspiracy of Silence":

<http://evanravitz.com/silence/>

Russ Baker being interviewed by Ron Reagan about Bush family history:

http://www.radiodujour.com/mp3/20090708_ronreagan_russbaker.mp3

George Herbert Walker Bush does not go to Ted Kennedy's funeral, probably because he helped to murder Ted's brother Jack Kennedy:

<http://www.chron.com/dispatch/story.mpl/ap/nation/6591047.html>

George Herbert Walker Bush – EXCELLENT article on his criminal depravity:

http://www.voxfux.com/features/bush_world_class_criminal.html#fnB78 As fantastic as it is, most of this stuff is true.

Michael Williams, former campaign manager of Gary Hart, talks about his persecution by George Herbert Walker Bush: <http://www.kmf.org/williams/intr.html> Michael Williams died in 2010

in Europe, living in exile from the USA. He was terrorized by GHW Bush because Bush thought Michael Williams had the goods on him in the Iran-contra scandal.

I think John F. Kennedy, Barry Seal and Gary Caradori are two very good candidates for a George Herbert Walker Bush death list: <http://www.georgewalkerbush.net/bushdeathlist.htm>

George Herbert Walker Bush and the CIA probably murdered Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme on 3/1/86: <http://www.leopoldreport.com/JohnA.html> Also, check out this link:
<http://www.google.com/search?q=chip+tatum+Olaf+Palme&sourceid=ie7&rls=com.microsoft:en-us:IE-SearchBox&ie=&oe=>

More on GHW Bush: http://themurkynews.blogspot.com/2008/04/introduction-connecting-current-events_15.html

Background on Bush family: <http://www.sonic.net/~taryfast/destruction.html>

Extensive background on Bush family:

<http://www.centuryinter.net/tjs11/mil3/bush08.htm>

A little background on the Bush family: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISOs_GXEL40
[Note, I am NOT a "911 truther."]

Another super JFK web site by Bruce Campbell Adamson:

<http://www.ciajfk.com/jfkbooks.html> (has info on George De Mohrenschildt)

You Tube video, JFKII – The Bush Connection – Complete Documentary:

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=4330031689287456187>

Nixon-Bush Connection to the Kennedy Assassination:

<http://www.john-f-kennedy.net/thenixonbushconnectiontothekennedyassassination.htm> [Note: I do NOT think Richard Nixon was a plotter in the JFK assassination; I do think he knew what happened though.]

Fahrenheit 24/7: The Further Adventures of Bush & Cheney by Robert Guffey:

<http://www.paranoiamagazine.com/fahrenheit247.html> This link pulls from a lot of sources as it discusses modern American political history.

George Herbert Walker Bush and his ties to the Franklin pedophile ring of the 1980's

GHW Bush and his Attorney General Richard Thornburgh are both 1) closet homosexuals and 2) liked to have sex with underage boys 3) were key players in the cover up of the Franklin Pedophile ring during the 1989-1991 time period. Basically, boys were being pimped out to elite, mainly Republican power players. Barney Frank involved, too. Investigator Gary Caradori was murdered (his plane was blown up on 7/11/90) to cover up this GARGANTUAN scandal

Jack Kemp was probably being blackmailed over homosexual pedophilia: <http://solari.com/blog/?p=683>

www.franklinscandal.com Nick Bryant's Book, Franklin Scandal

Documentary trailer about this 1980's pedophile ring:
<http://www.franklinscandal.com/acarefullycraftedhoax/>

Eulice Washington, age 40 today, has been saying for 25 years that she saw George Herbert Walker Bush being pandered an 18 year black gay prostitute named Brandt Thomas, at one of Lawrence E. King's pedophilic parties in Chicago in fall, 1984. Google Alicia Owen, Troy Boner, Paul Bonacci, ... other child abuse victims by the pederasts/pedophiles.

Richard Thornburgh at Justice - 1989-1991 was INTEGRAL to covering up this scandal and protecting the elite pedophiles like George Herbert Walker Bush among others. This pedophilic ring rang all through the 1980's for about 10 years.

The Franklin Scandal:

This book The Franklin Scandal (2009) by Nick Bryant is about an elite PEDOPHILE RING of the 1980's that operated at the highest levels of the REPUBLICAN PARTY. It was run by the GOP's rising black star of the 1980's Larry King (not the man on CNN, a man from Omaha, NE) and Craig Spence, a man who was the elite GOP lobbyist of his day in the 1980's. Larry King (not CNN's tv personality) and Craig Spence were running a CIA pedophilia blackmail ring where mainly young boys were used as sex toys and prominent politicians, media folk, business leaders were often photographed as they engaged in their pedophilic perversions.

Although Nick Bryant makes a point of not mention some of these prominent pedophiles by name, one of the was GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH, who was pandered a young man Brandt Thomas (age 18) in 1984 by Larry King at one of Larry King's perverted pedophilic sex parties. JACK KEMP - also not directly mentioned by Bryant as a pedophile - is thought to have been both a closet homosexual as well as being blackmailed over pedophilia:
<http://solari.com/blog/?p=683>.

When the scandal of King/Spence's child prostitution ring started to become public in 1988-89, Bush's Attorney General Richard Thornburgh instituted a massive COVER UP to protect the pedophiles and crush the child abuse victims coming forward. In sum, GHW Bush, Thornburgh used the FBI and the Justice Dept. to protect a pedophile ring from Justice. Also, corruption was in the Omaha, NE police whose chief Robert Waldman had been having sex with a 14-15 year old girl Alisha Owen, who later went to jail on perjury conviction for telling the TRUTH. That gives you an example of how evil things got.

Other child abuse victims include Paul Bonacci, born in 1970, who was being sexually abused by pederast Harold Anderson, the publisher of the local paper the Omaha World Herald, and also an man with intelligence ties to his pedophile friend George Herbert Walker Bush.

Another key player - not directly mentioned by Bryant - was Lt. Col. Michael Aquino who was an openly practicing satanist in the US military and how Paul Bonacci talks about in John De Camp's book The Franklin Cover up.

Aquino was into child abuse, satanism and his specialty was the "mind control" program which destroyed many people's minds in attempts to make them Manchurian Candidate type robots for the intelligence agencies. Aquino, although never convicted, is thought to be behind the rash of child molestations at Presidio in the 1980's.

Other victims include Troy Boner and Danny King who were both broken by a corrupt FBI as they suborned perjury in order to convict Alisha Owen in order to PROTECT THE ELITE PEDOPHILES.

Another person NOT mentioned by Bryant is Warren Buffet who was friends with ultra pervert child molester Larry King in the 1970's and 1980's. You can read about that in the Franklin Cover Up. Anyone that close to Larry King might either be a homosexual or even worse a pederast, as folks speculate.

Also, there was a very visible media high flyer from the Washington Post - whose name you would probably recognize - who was a heavy user of gay prostitutes according to Vinson, one of Bryant's sources. Vinson was a gay pimp in Wash DC in the 1980's. The Washington Post helped to cover up this story in 1989.

Journalist Ted Koppel is also mentioned as a friend of Craig Spence, with all the baggage that comes with being closely associated with some one so perverted as Craig Spence and Larry King.

Franklin pedophile ring, related web links:

Conspiracy of Silence:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggxiBWv4xYE>

<http://www.franklincase.org/franklin-case-timeline> This web page is a good summary of the Franklin case.

<http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread485085/pg1> another good summery of Franklin.

Excellent chapter on the Bush connection to Franklin:

<http://tarpley.net/online-books/george-bush-the-unauthorized-biography/chapter-21-omaha/> (from George Bush: the Unauthorized Biography)

The first book The Franklin Cover Up by John De Camp (1992):

http://www.amazon.com/Franklin-Cover-Up-Satanism-Murder-Nebraska/dp/0963215809/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1259691246&sr=1-1

The online version of The Franklin Cover Up:

http://la.indymedia.org/uploads/2007/02/the_franklin_cover-up_-_john_decamp_-_ebook.pdf

http://www.voxfux.com/features/bush_child_sex_coverup/franklin.htm

<http://www.tomflocco.com/fs/PhotographerTied.htm>

Jack Kemp was probably being blackmailed over homosexual pedophilia:
<http://solari.com/blog/?p=683>

William Cohen of Maine – former Republican senator, friend of GHW Bush, also Defense Secretary under Clinton – William Cohen is ALSO a pedophile. *I have heard this (Cohen's pedophilia) from another VERY credible source as well as this account by Michael Boren Williams:*

http://www.voxfux.com/features/bush_world_class_criminal.html#fnB46

Michael Boren Williams, who was Senator Gary Hart's 1988 presidential campaign manager, tried to expose "George Bush's rampant criminal activity" when Bush "sought revenge" against him. He believes Bush personally ordered the FBI to terrorize him and his family. *As Williams states: "I met a young lady named Jennifer Dingle who was working as a bartender in Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany at the Hotel Victoria's very elegant bar. As it turns out, she was raised next-door to the Cohens, and William Cohen's son was her close friend.... Yes, William Cohen is most definitely a pedophile.... Now, what is going to surprise you is that Bush and Cohen are, indeed, friends."*

Fabulous overview of this stuff:

<http://www.illuminati-news.com/bush-cia-mc-and-child-abuse.htm>

Russ Baker on the likely role of George Herbert Walker Bush in the JFK assassination:

<http://whowhatwhy.com/2011/01/20/roads-not-taken-john-f-kennedy-patrice-lumumba-and-the-past-50-years/>

- Bush's noted inability to recall where he was on November 22, 1963;
- his longtime friendship with George de Mohrenschildt, a mentor and confidant to Lee Harvey Oswald;
- a declassified FBI memo identifying Bush as a C.I.A officer working with Cuban exiles at the time of the assassination;
- FBI records documenting a call Bush himself placed to the Bureau on Nov. 22 from a location near Dallas, offering to identify a possible triggerman in the assassination—a man Bush knew far better than he revealed at the time, and who he knew could not have been the triggerman
- Barbara Bush's revelation in her 1994 book, *Barbara Bush: A Memoir*, that the Bushes were having lunch the week of November 22 with Alfred Ulmer, an old friend who, research shows, was one of the C.I.A.'s experts in deposing leaders.

- Bush's close relationship with the military intelligence official whose unit and unit members played an astonishing array of roles on November 22, from forcing their way into the lead car of Kennedy's motorcade to providing the interpreter who framed Marina Oswald's statements in a way that implicated her husband.

-Former president Bush, we all know that you served for a single year as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. What about the fact trail suggesting that, just like the Russian leader Vladimir Putin, you actually spent your entire adult life prior to becoming vice president working in covert operations—but unlike Putin, have not admitted that? What about documentation showing that, as far back as the early 1950s, your small but hyperactive company, Zapata Offshore, was commercial cover for super-secret ops?

<http://whowhatwhy.com/2011/02/19/unanswered-questions-as-obama-anoints-hw-bush/>

-Some years ago you claimed not to remember where you were on the morning of Nov. 22, 1963? Have you since been able to recall?

-Can you tell us about your decades-long friendship with George de Mohrenschildt, the man who was in and out of Lee Harvey Oswald's house on almost a daily basis in the year before the Kennedy assassination?

-Did you, as characterized in an FBI memo, work as a CIA officer in tandem with Cuban exiles at the time of the Kennedy assassination?

-Why have you never spoken publicly about the documented call you made to the FBI on Nov 22, 1963, in which you identified yourself fully and claimed to have information on a possible suspect in Kennedy's death? What was the purpose of that call, in which you mentioned your whereabouts at the time of the call, 1:45pm, as Tyler, Texas, i.e. about 99 miles away but just a short flight on the private plane on which you were traveling? Why did you tell the FBI that you were en route next to Dallas and would stay at the Sheraton there when you had already been at the Sheraton the night before — and right after that call flew to Dallas but only to switch planes and fly back immediately to Houston? Why were you giving the FBI the impression you would be staying in Dallas the night after the assassination instead of letting them know you had stayed there the night before the assassination?

-Why was your own assistant at the home of the man you would finger as a suspect in the shooting, and why did he end up providing the man with an alibi? Was the ultimate purpose of that call not to cause the alleged suspect any permanent harm, but merely to use the call as an excuse to state in government files that you were in a place other than Dallas?

-Since you claimed not to remember where you were when Kennedy was killed, how is it that after these FBI memos surfaced, your wife Barbara suddenly found

and published an old letter placing you and her in Tyler, Texas shortly after the shooting?

-On the day of the assassination, were you in touch with your friend and Republican running mate Jack Crichton, a military intelligence figure who was connected to figures forcing their way into the pilot car of Kennedy's motorcade? The same Crichton who controlled the man who served as the interpreter between Oswald's wife and police and reframed her words so as to implicate Oswald in Kennedy's shooting? The same Crichton who was working out of a secret underground communications bunker below the streets of Dallas? The same Crichton whose secret military intelligence unit counted dozens of men who simultaneously held jobs as Dallas police officers? The same Crichton who did secret oil industry intelligence work in the Middle East while you did intelligence related oil industry work via your company, Zapata Offshore?

-Finally, do you know people who consider the events of November 22, 1963 to, in their minds, "reflect the very best of the American spirit?" You say almost nothing, ever, about the Kennedy assassination, even skipping over it in your own memoir, which details much more trivial events of the same year. Why is that? And why then, in your eulogy for former President Ford, a member of the increasingly-discredited Warren Commission, did you go out of your way to oddly praise him for promoting the increasingly-discredited "single bullet theory?" You said:

"After a deluded gunman assassinated President Kennedy, our nation turned to Gerald Ford and a select handful of others to make sense of that madness. And the conspiracy theorists can say what they will, but the Warren Commission report will always have the final definitive say on this tragic matter. Why? Because Jerry Ford put his name on it and Jerry Ford's word was always good."

Why did you, so bizarrely, smile when you uttered those words?

Bruce Campbell Adamson's 5 top reasons why GHW Bush was involved in the JFK assassination:

- 1) The James Parrott letter- Bush telling FBI that he was suspicious of James Parrott in the JFK assassination. Bush could be setting up a false trail away from himself.
- 2) The fact that Bush was suing John Connally in 1963 (over redistricting).

3) Bush was friends with Oswald's best friend George Demohrenschildt since 1942. Demohrenshild also had 1957 Senate office phone number in his black book, along with GHW Bush's personal phone number.

4) Being briefed by Hoover the day after the JFK assassination (described in the 1988 Nation article by McBride)

<http://www.questia.com/library/1G1-6489666/the-man-who-wasn-t-there-george-bush-c-i-a-operative>

5) the fact that pressure from RFK on her husband, caused Charlene Cassini to commit suicide. RFK had indicted Igor Cassini:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igor_Cassini (other names to look at Mrs. Howard Lee, Gene Tierney). Charlene's grandfather Wrightman had authored the oil depreciation allowance decades. RFK caused her suicide by going after her husband Igor Cassini.

I think that GHW Bush, Jeb Bush & Oliver North used Columbians to murder Barry Seal in 1986 to keep him from talking about the Iran-contra CIA drug smuggling he was doing with them

Al Martin: "In this discussion, I had mentioned the recent assassination, only a few days before, of Barry Seal [Feb, 1986, outside his halfway house in Baton Rouge].

I said to Jeb, "Isn't it convenient that Barry Seal was assassinated when he was? And now suddenly all the information and documents he had are gone missing?"

Jeb had a rather broad smile on his face, and he concurred that it was convenient. He added a little snicker - as he often had a tendency of doing.

Also little beads of sweat formed on his forehead, as when he gets nervous. It's something you can notice when he's on television. He still has a tendency to have little beads of sweat around his forehead, when he is either lying about something, or he's nervous about what someone is saying." [The Conspirators, p. 194]

Barry Seal was a CIA drug smuggler very closely associated with George Herbert Walker Bush and Jeb Bush. I think that Oliver North and the Bushes had him assassinated before he could testify about Bush family crimes.

Also google "Chip Tatum Pegasus" for more related information about Bush/Clinton family crimes.

1933 businessman's coup on FDR thwarted; Gen. Smedley Butler turns down financiers aiming for a dictatorship

This is an important presage of the JFK assassination by 30 years.

In 1933 Prescott Bush (father of Poppy Bush) and his cronies (DuPont family, Remington family, JP Morgan) and Al Smith tried to convince General Smedley Butler to muster WWI veterans to stage a coup against FDR, declare martial law, and install a Hitler-style fascist state in power in 1933: <http://www.prisonplanet.com/articles/july2007/240707fascistcoup.htm> One of Hitler's chief financier's Fritz Thyssen was one of the backers of the coup attempt.

1933 "Businessman's coup attempt/ Gen. Smedley Butler: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_Plot The foreshadows the JFK assassination by 30 years. Extremely important coup attempt that was played down by both media and Congress at the time; yet it was a very real and dangerous attempt.

2007 BBC report on the 1933 coup attempt: http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/history/document/document_20070723.shtml

General Smedley Butler's 1935 book: War is a Racket: <http://www.lexrex.com/enlightened/articles/warisaracket.htm> Basically, Gen. Butler says, his entire military career consisted to going to war so that millionaires and billionaires could become rich. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smedley_Butler

Fantastic web page on 1993 coup attempt: http://coat.ncf.ca/our_magazine/links/53/53-index.html

The main players/plotters of the 1933 coup attempt: http://coat.ncf.ca/our_magazine/links/53/Plot1.html

1933 Coup attempt - The Plot to Seize the White House by Jules Archer. This was a precursor by 30 years to the JFK assassination. <http://www.clubhousewreckards.com/plot/plottoseizethewhitehouse.htm>

Kennedy Files #1 by Mark Turner: <http://www.textfiles.com/conspiracy/jfk-0001.txt>

Kennedy Files #2 by Mark Turner: <http://www.book-of-thoth.com/archives-article-5517.html>

Kennedy Files #3 by Mark Turner: The George Bush Connection: <http://www.angelfire.com/ky/ohwhy/Bush.html>

Carved in marble of the lobby of the Cocaine Import Agency is a Bible verse: And Ye Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall make you Free."
<http://scott.yang.id.au/2008/05/the-truth-shall-set-you-free/>

Gen. Curtis LeMay, the head of the Air Force (1961) and the Strategic Air Command (1949) and the on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, almost certainly played a role in the plotting of the murder of JFK: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L2NUV7Lf2yY> LeMay was an ultra Cold Warrior who often clashed with JFK and he wanted to have nuclear war sooner rather than later with Russia.

LeMay was at JFK's autopsy smoking a big, fat cigar and grinning:

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAlemay.htm>

LeMay wiki: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curtis_LeMay

George Herbert Walker Bush, high ranking CIA in the early 1960's, very close to the anti-Castro Cubans who hated John Kennedy – Operation 40 and the JFK assassination

(From a post at Education Forum, a fabulous web site:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=1037&st=165>)

I have argued elsewhere that as a result of the assassination certain aspects of John F. Kennedy's policies were brought to a halt. This included plans to end the oil depletion allowance, investigations into government corruption (TFX and Bobby Baker scandals), secret negotiations with Fidel Castro, the refusal to start a war in Vietnam and an unwillingness to support anti-democratic military dictators in the America. I have attempted to show that all these decisions benefited the Military Industrial Congressional Intelligence Complex (MICIC).

<http://educationforu...?showtopic=5799>

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=964&st=30> [Key post]

Although the MICIC had a good motive for killing Kennedy, it is much more difficult to show how this was organized. A considerable amount of evidence has emerged to indicate that anti-Castro Cubans working for the CIA were involved in the assassination. This in itself was linked to CIA plots to assassinate Fidel Castro.

I believe that George Bush was involved as a member of the Military Industrial Congressional Intelligence Complex in the assassination of JFK. The key to this is Operation 40.

Gaeton Fonzi has argued convincingly in The Last Investigation that CIA officers, David Atlee Phillips and David Morales were involved in the assassination of Kennedy. Fonzi discovered that in 1963 Morales was head of operations at JM/WAVE, the CIA Miami station. (1) JM/WAVE chief was Ted Shackley and his top deputy was Tom Clines. As Warren Hinckle and William Turner were to point out in Deadly Secrets, Operation 40 the "ultra secret... assassins-for-hire" program was based at the JM/WAVE station. (2)

An account of the formation of Operation 40 can be found in the Senate Report, Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders. On 11th December, 1959,

Colonel J. C. King, chief of CIA's Western Hemisphere Division, sent a confidential memorandum to Allen W. Dulles, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency. King argued that in Cuba there existed a "far-left dictatorship, which if allowed to remain will encourage similar actions against U.S. holdings in other Latin American countries." (3)

As a result of this memorandum Dulles established Operation 40. It obtained this name because originally there were 40 agents involved in the operation. Later this was expanded to 70 agents. The group was presided over by Richard Nixon. Tracy Barnes became operating officer of what was also called the Cuban Task Force. The first meeting chaired by Barnes took place in his office on 18th January, 1960, and was attended by David Atlee Phillips, E. Howard Hunt, Jack Esterline and Frank Bender.

According to Fabian Escalante, a senior officer of the Cuban Department of State Security (G-2), in 1960 Richard Nixon recruited an "important group of businessmen headed by George Bush (Snr.) and Jack Crichton, both Texas oilmen, to gather the necessary funds for the operation". This suggests that Operation 40 agents were involved in freelance work. (4)

In 1990 Common Cause magazine argued that: "The CIA put millionaire and agent George Bush in charge of recruiting exiled Cubans for the CIA's invading army; Bush was working with another Texan oil magnate, Jack Crichton, who helped him in terms of the invasion." (5) This story was linked to the release of "a memorandum in that context addressed to FBI chief J. Edward Hoover and signed November 1963, which reads: Mr. George Bush of the CIA" (6)

Reinaldo Taladrid and Lazaro Baredo claim that in 1959 George Bush was asked "to cooperate in funding the nascent anti-Castro groups that the CIA decided to create". The man "assigned to him for his new mission" was Félix Rodríguez. (7)

Daniel Hopsicker also takes the view that Operation 40 involved private funding. In the book, *Barry and the Boys: The CIA, the Mob and America's Secret History*, he claims that Nixon's had established Operation 40 as a result of pressure from American corporations which had suffered at the hands of Fidel Castro. (8)

Webster Griffin Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin have argued that Bush was very close to members of Operation 40 in the early 1960s. In September, 1963, Bush launched his Senate campaign. At that time, right-wing Republicans were calling on John Kennedy to take a more aggressive approach towards Fidel Castro. For example, in one speech Barry Goldwater said: "I advocate the recognition of a Cuban government in exile and would encourage this government every way to reclaim its country. This means financial and military assistance." Bush took a more extreme position than Goldwater and called for a "new government-in-exile invasion of Cuba". As Tarpley and Chaitkin point out, beneficiaries of this policy would have been "Theodore Shackley, who was by now the station chief of CIA Miami Station, Felix Rodriguez, Chi Chi Quintero, and the rest of the boys" from Operation 40. (9)

Paul Kangas is another investigator who has claimed that George Bush was involved with members of Operation 40. In an article published in *The Realist* in 1990, Kangas claims: "Among other members of the CIA recruited by George Bush for (the attacks on Cuba) were Frank Sturgis, Howard Hunt, Bernard Baker and Rafael Quintero." In an article published in *Granma* in January, 2006, the journalists Reinaldo Taladrid and Lazaro Baredo argued that "Another of Bush's recruits for the Bay of Pigs invasion, Rafael Quintero, who was also part of this underworld of organizations and conspiracies against Cuba, stated: If I was to tell what I know about Dallas and the Bay of Pigs, it would be the greatest scandal that has ever rocked the nation." (10)

Fabian Escalante names William Pawley as being one of those who was lobbying for the CIA to assassinate Castro. (11) Escalante points out that Pawley had played a similar role in the CIA overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán in Guatemala. Interestingly, the CIA assembled virtually the same team that was involved in the removal of Arbenz: Tracey Barnes, Richard Bissell, David Morales, David Atlee Phillips, E. Howard Hunt, Rip Robertson and Henry Hecksher. Added to this list was several agents who had been involved in undercover operations in Germany: Ted Shackley, Tom Clines and William Harvey.

According to Daniel Hopsicker, Edwin Wilson, Barry Seal, William Seymour, Frank Sturgis and Gerry Hemming were also involved in Operation 40. (12) It has also been pointed out that Operation 40 was not only involved in trying to overthrow Fidel Castro. Frank Sturgis has claimed: "this assassination group (Operation 40) would upon orders, naturally, assassinate either members of the military or the political parties of the foreign country that you were going to infiltrate, and if necessary some of your own members who were suspected of being foreign agents."

Virtually every one of the field agents of Operation 40 were Cubans. This included Rafael 'Chi Chi' Quintero, Luis Posada, Orlando Bosch, Roland Masferrer, Eladio del Valle, Guillermo Novo, Carlos Bringuier, Eugenio Martinez, Antonio Cuesta, Hermino Diaz Garcia, Felix Ismael Rodriguez, Antonio Veciana, Juan Manuel Salvat, Ricardo Morales Navarrete, Isidro Borjas, Virgilio Paz, Jose Dionisio Suarez, Felipe Rivero, Gaspar Jimenez Escobedo, Nazario Sargent, Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, Jose Basulto, and Paulino Sierra. (13)

Most of these characters had been associated with the far-right in Cuban politics. Rumours soon became circulating that it was not only Fidel Castro that was being targeted. On 9th June, 1961, Arthur Schlesinger sent a memo to Richard Goodwin:

"Sam Halper, who has been the Times correspondent in Havana and more recently in Miami, came to see me last week. He has excellent contacts among the Cuban exiles. One of Miro's comments this morning reminded me that I have been meaning to pass on the following story as told me by Halper. Halper says

that CIA set up something called Operation 40 under the direction of a man named (as he recalled) Captain Luis Sanjenis, who was also chief of intelligence. (Could this be the man to whom Miro referred this morning?) It was called Operation 40 because originally only 40 men were involved: later the group was enlarged to 70. The ostensible purpose of Operation 40 was to administer liberated territories in Cuba. But the CIA agent in charge, a man known as Felix, trained the members of the group in methods of third degree interrogation, torture and general terrorism. The liberal Cuban exiles believe that the real purpose of Operation 40 was to "kill Communists" and, after eliminating hard-core Fidelistas, to go on to eliminate first the followers of Ray, then the followers of Varona and finally to set up a right wing dictatorship, presumably under Artime." (14)

In an interview he gave to Jean-Guy Allard in May, 2005, Fabian Escalante pointed out: "Who in 1963 had the resources to assassinate Kennedy? Who had the means and who had the motives to kill the U.S. president? CIA agents from Operation 40 who were rabidly anti-Kennedy. And among them were Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada Carriles, Antonio Veciana and Felix Rodriguez Mendigutia." (15)

This is not the first time that Fabian Escalante has pointed the finger at members of Operation 40. In December, 1995, Wayne Smith, chief of the Centre for International Policy in Washington, arranged a meeting on the assassination of John F. Kennedy, in Nassau, Bahamas. Others in attendance were Gaeton Fonzi, Dick Russell, Noel Twyman, Anthony Summers, Peter Dale Scott, Jeremy Gunn, John Judge, Andy Kolis, Peter Kornbluh, Mary & Ray LaFontaine, Jim Lesar, John Newman, Alan Rogers, Russ Swickard, Ed Sherry, and Gordon Winslow. During a session on 7th December, Escalante claimed that during captivity, Antonio Cuesta, confessed that he had been involved in the assassination of Kennedy. He also named Eladio Del Valle, Rolando Masferrer and Hermino Diaz Garcia as being involved in this operation. All four men were members of Operation 40. (16)

It has been argued that people like Fabian Escalante, Jean Guy Allard, Reinaldo Taladrid and Lazaro Baredo are under the control of the Cuban government. It is definitely true that much of this information has originally been published in Granma, the newspaper of the Cuban Communist Party.

Is there any other evidence to suggest that members of Operation 40 were involved in the assassination? I believe that there are several pieces of evidence that help to substantiate Escalante's theory.

Shortly before his death in 1975 John Martino confessed to a Miami Newsday reporter, John Cummings, that he had been guilty of spreading false stories implicating Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of Kennedy. He claimed that two of the gunmen were Cuban exiles. It is believed the two men were Herminio Diaz Garcia and Virgilio Gonzalez. Cummings added: "He told me he'd been part of the assassination of Kennedy. He wasn't in Dallas pulling a trigger, but he was

involved. He implied that his role was delivering money, facilitating things.... He asked me not to write it while he was alive." (17)

Fred Claasen also told the House Select Committee on Assassinations what he knew about his business partner's involvement in the case. He claimed Martino told him: "The anti-Castro people put Oswald together. Oswald didn't know who he was working for - he was just ignorant of who was really putting him together. Oswald was to meet his contact at the Texas Theatre. They were to meet Oswald in the theatre, and get him out of the country, then eliminate him. Oswald made a mistake... There was no way we could get to him. They had Ruby kill him." (18)

Florence Martino at first refused to corroborate the story. However, in 1994 she told Anthony Summers that her husband said to her on the morning of 22nd November, 1963: "Flo, they're going to kill him (Kennedy). They're going to kill him when he gets to Texas." (19)

Herminio Diaz Garcia and Virgilio Gonzalez were both members of Operation 40. So also was Rip Robertson who according to Anthony Summers "was a familiar face at his (John Martino) home. Summers also points out that Martino was close to William Pawley and both took part in the "Bayo-Pawley Affair". (20) This anti-Castro mission, also known as Operation Tilt, also involved other members of Operation 40, including Virgilio Gonzalez and Eugenio Martinez.

There is another key CIA figure in Operation 40 who has made a confession concerning the assassination of John Kennedy. David Morales was head of operations at JM/WAVE, the CIA Miami station, at the time of the assassination. Gaeton Fonzi carried out a full investigation of Morales while working for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). Unfortunately, Morales could not testify before the HSCA because he died of a heart attack on 8th May, 1978.

Fonzi tracked down Ruben Carbajal, a very close friend of Morales. Carbajal saw Morales the night before he died. He also visited Morales in hospital when he received news of the heart attack. Carbajal is convinced that Morales was killed by the CIA. Morales had told Carbajal the agency would do this if you posed a threat to covert operations. Morales, a heavy drinker, had a reputation for being indiscreet when intoxicated. On 4th August 1973, Morales allowed himself to be photographed by Kevin Scofield of the Arizona Republic at the El Molino restaurant. When the photograph appeared in the newspaper the following day, it identified Morales as Director for Operations Counterinsurgency and Special Activities in Washington.

Carbajal put Fonzi in contact with Bob Walton, a business associate of Morales. Walton confirmed Carbajal's account that Morales feared being killed by the CIA. On one occasion he told him: "I know too much".

Walton also told him about a discussion he had with Morales about John F.

Kennedy in the spring of 1973. Walton had done some volunteer work for Kennedy's Senatorial campaign. When hearing this news, Morales launched an attack on Kennedy, describing him as a wimp who had betrayed the anti-Castro Cubans at the Bay of Pigs. He ended up by saying: "Well, we took care of that son of a bitch, didn't we?" Carbajal, who was also present at this meeting, confirmed Walton's account of what Morales said. (21)

Another important piece of evidence comes from Gene Wheaton. In 1995 Gene Wheaton approached the Assassination Records Review Board (ARRB) with information on the death of Kennedy. Anne Buttimer, Chief Investigator of the ARRB, recorded that: "Wheaton told me that from 1984 to 1987 he spent a lot of time in the Washington DC area and that starting in 1985 he was "recruited into Ollie North's network" by the CIA officer he has information about. He got to know this man and his wife, a "super grade high level CIA officer" and kept a bedroom in their Virginia home. His friend was a Marine Corps liaison in New Orleans and was the CIA contact with Carlos Marcello. He had been responsible for "running people into Cuba before the Bay of Pigs." His friend is now 68 or 69 years of age... Over the course of a year or a year and one-half his friend told him about his activities with training Cuban insurgency groups. Wheaton said he also got to know many of the Cubans who had been his friend's soldiers/operatives when the Cubans visited in Virginia from their homes in Miami. His friend and the Cubans confirmed to Wheaton they assassinated JFK. Wheaton's friend said he trained the Cubans who pulled the triggers. Wheaton said the street level Cubans felt JFK was a traitor after the Bay of Pigs and wanted to kill him. People "above the Cubans" wanted JFK killed for other reasons." (22)

It was later revealed that Wheaton's friend was Carl E. Jenkins, A senior CIA officer, Jenkins had been appointed in 1960 as Chief of Base for Cuban Project. In 1963 Jenkins provided paramilitary training for Manuel Artime and Rafael 'Chi Chi' Quintero and other members of the Movement for the Recovery of the Revolution (MRR). In an interview with William Law and Mark Sobel in the summer of 2005, Gene Wheaton claimed that Jenkins and Quintero were both involved in the assassination of Kennedy.

It seems that members of Operation 40, originally recruited to remove Fidel Castro, had been redirected to kill Kennedy. That someone had paid this team of assassins to kill the president of the United States as part of a freelance operation. This is not such a far-fetched idea when you consider that in 1959 Richard Nixon was approaching oilmen like George Walker Bush and Jack Crichton to help fund Operation 40. We also have the claim of Frank Sturgis that "this assassination group (Operation 40) would upon orders, naturally, assassinate either members of the military or the political parties of the foreign country that you were going to infiltrate, and if necessary some of your own members who were suspected of being foreign agents."

Further support for this theory comes from an unlikely source. David Atlee Phillips died of cancer on 7th July, 1988. He left behind an unpublished manuscript. The novel is about a CIA officer who lived in Mexico City. In the

novel the character states: "I was one of those officers who handled Lee Harvey Oswald... We gave him the mission of killing Fidel Castro in Cuba... I don't know why he killed Kennedy. But I do know he used precisely the plan we had devised against Castro. Thus the CIA did not anticipate the president's assassination, but it was responsible for it. I share that guilt." (23)

Notes

1. Gaeton Fonzi, *The Last Investigation*, 1993 (pages 366-371)
2. Warren Hinckle & William Turner, *Deadly Secrets*, 1992 (page 53)
3. Senate Report, *Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders*, 1975 (page 92)
4. Fabian Escalante, *CIA Covert Operations 1959-1962: The Cuba Project*, 2004 (pages 42 and 43)
5. *Common Cause Magazine* (4th March, 1990)
6. *The Nation magazine* (13th August, 1988)
7. Reinaldo Taladrid and Lazaro Baredo, *Granma* (16th January, 2006)
8. Daniel Hopsicker, *Barry and the Boys: The CIA, the Mob and America's Secret History*, 2001 (page 170)
9. Webster Griffin Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*, 2004 (page 173)
10. Reinaldo Taladrid and Lazaro Baredo, *Granma* (16th January, 2006)
11. Fabian Escalante, *CIA Covert Operations 1959-1962: The Cuba Project*, 2004 (pages 42 and 43)
12. Daniel Hopsicker, *Mad Cow Morning News* (24th August, 2004)
13. Jean-Guy Allard, *Granma* (22nd May, 2005)
14. Arthur Schlesinger, memo to Richard Goodwin (9th June, 1961)
15. Jean-Guy Allard, *Granma* (22nd May, 2005)
16. Fabian Escalante, *Centre for International Policy*, Nassau, Bahamas (7th December, 1995)
17. Larry Hancock, *Someone Would Have Talked*, 2003 (page 17)

18. Anthony Summers, The Kennedy Conspiracy, 2002 (page 328)
19. Anthony and Robbyn Summers, The Ghosts of November, Vanity Fair (December, 1994)
20. Anthony Summers, The Kennedy Conspiracy, 2002 (page 326)
21. Gaeton Fonzi, The Last Investigation, 1993 (pages 380-390)
22. Anne Buttimer, Assassination Records Review Board Report (12th July, 1995)
23. Anthony Summers, The Kennedy Conspiracy, 2002 (page 371)

Gunther Russbacher was the pilot who flew Bush over to Paris for his 1980 October Surprise dealings with the Iranians

Web link:

http://www.amazon.com/dp/1419630172/ref=pe_385040_30332200_pe_309540_26725410_item

The Obergon Chronicles by Rayelan Allan

From page 1 -

"Over the ensuing years, many people have encouraged me to write a book to tell the story. Most people who encouraged me only knew part of the story. They knew me as the wife of Gunther Russbacher, The October Surprise Pilot. I was a political prisoner's wife. They heard me tell our story on radio, television and at conferences.

Pg 2

People within our government needed to know what Gunther was telling me. They needed to know if he had violated national security secrets. They needed to know if he had told me about what he had done during his 28 years with the CIA. But most of all they needed to know what he had told me about President George H. W. Bush's involvement in the Reagan campaign's treasonous deal with Iran, a deal that has become known as The October Surprise.

Moreover, these powerful people knew things about us that Gunther and I didn't know about each other. I didn't know Gunther was the man who had flown George H.W. Bush to Paris to conclude the October Surprise. Gunther didn't know that I was the best friend of the woman who had just published the first book entitled

The October Surprise.

Pg 12

I finally changed the subject to the October Surprise because when Gunther and I were eating in the dining room, he told me that he was a United States Attorney working out of Denver. One of my friends, a CIA contract agent, was being tried for perjury by the U.S. Attorney out of Denver. Without taking my eyes off Gunther, I said, "If you're a U.S. Attorney from Denver, then you must know Richard Brenneke." Richard was on trial for stating that George Bush made a deal with the Iranians to hold the Embassy hostages until after the November election. This "deal" became known as the October Surprise, and insured that Ronald Reagan beat Jimmy Carter. I had been investigating the October Surprise along with my friend Barbara Honegger since 1984. When I mentioned the name Richard Brenneke, I thought Gunther was going to pass out. Tears spurted from his eyes. I had never seen tears spurt from eyes before. I could only imagine what was going on in his mind.

Lee Harvey Oswald was an intelligence agent and a fake defector to Russia

*Oswald in New Orleans was all about his "sheep dipping"
Oswald in New Orleans was working for FBI Guy Bannister*

Lee Harvey Oswald may very well have been a fake defector to Russia, who was trained by the CIA for the Office of Naval Intelligence. Here is a March 3, 1964 memo from CIA's John McCone to Secret Service's James J. Rowley <http://www.freewebs.com/jfkcoverup/> [NOTE: IN MY OPINION, THAT "MEMO" IS A FORGERY! Having said that, Oswald could very well have been ONI, then a CIA agent. He for sure was an FBI informer and NOT a communist or Castro sympathizer that is for damn sure.

The Education Forum has the best forum on the internet for the discussion of the JFK assassination: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?s=9978b7afe41bf6b1777f69adee29f867&showforum=126>

Another good article on JFK assassination:

<http://existentialistcowboy.blogspot.com/2009/02/why-lee-harvey-oswald-had-to-die.html>

JFK assassination researcher Gary Shaw, video - July 23, 1988 interview on Alternative Views (shows #363 and #364 combined): http://www.archive.org/details/AV_363_364-JFK_ASSASSINATION_UPDATE

Here is another Gary Shaw interview from 1979: <http://www.mefedia.com/entry/john-f-kennedy-assassination-pt-1-zapruder-film-head-shot-more/15442048>

Gary Shaw and John Stockwell: JFK Assassination (on Alternative Views show):

<http://www.unixweblog.com/2010/04/gary-shaw-john-stockwell-jfk-assassination-conspiracy-part-3/>

Excellent article covering Don Thomas' work, proving at least a second gunman shooting at JFK:

<http://farshores.org/seckenn.htm>

Nice web link on JFK assassination:

<http://whatreallyhappened.com/RANCHO/POLITICS/JFK/jfk.html>

Besmirching History by Michael Green (9-19-07), a rebuttal to Vincent Bugliosi:

<http://911research.wtc7.net/essays/green/BesmirchingHistory.html>

(an excellent examination of the JFK autopsy sham, designed to pretend all the bullets came from behind, not the front (or grassy knoll) which would prove the obvious conspiracy)

As for LBJ, his main cover story was that Castro killed JFK!, but in private LBJ tells his mistress Madeleine Duncan Brown 6 weeks after the assassination that it was big oil and the CIA who killed Kennedy. http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/holland_atlantic.htm

JFK and the Unspeakable: Why he Died and Why it Matters:

<http://www.maryknollmall.org/chapters/978-1-57075-755-6.pdf>

US Military and Operation Northwoods, plans for false flag attacks to provoke a war with Cuba:

<http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=92662>

More on Operation Northwoods: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Northwoods

President Dwight Eisenhower's farewell address with explicit warnings about the dangers to democracy posed by the military/industrial complex. He should have included "intelligence agencies." <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/ike.htm>

JFK assassination: Secret Service Stand down: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XY02Qkuc_f8

[v=XY02Qkuc_f8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XY02Qkuc_f8)

Secret Service agents were told to keep AWAY from JFK's limo as he was being set up for the assassination.

Daniel Marvin asked by CIA in August, 1965 to murder LCDT William Bruce Pitzer as part of the JFK assassination coverup: http://www.democraticunderground.com/discuss/duboard.php?az=show_mesg&forum=125&topic_id=230980&mesg_id=230980

<http://www.afterdowningstreet.org/node/38594>

Sherman Skolnick imagines a phone call between Poppy Bush and Ted Kennedy:

<http://www.skolnicksreport.com/ootar43.html> [imaginary, but good analysis]

Brilliant comedic analysis by Bill Hicks on the JFK murder/coup:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11FI9ZVJ7B8>

John McCain calls JFK assassination "an

intervention” in presidential debate, fall 2008:

<http://www.infowars.com/john-mccain-calls-jfks-assassination-an-intervention/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mPZHh11gNI4&feature=youtu.be>

Daniel Marvin’s web site: <http://www.expendableelite.com/>

More great videos on JFK assassination:

- [The Truth in Our Face President Kennedy Assassination Part 1](#) (10:07)
- [The Truth in Our Face President Kennedy Assassination Part 2](#) (10:16)
- [The Truth in Our Face President](#) - Part 3
- [The Truth in Our Face President Kennedy Assassination Part 4](#) (10:07)
- [The Truth in Our Face President Kennedy Assassination Part 5](#)

Daniel Marvin’s web site: <http://www.expendableelite.com/>

The JFK autopsy XRAYs were probably FORGED to cover up the fact that there was a massive exit wound in the back of the head, that so many of the Parkland doctors testified about:

The JFK Autopsy Materials: Twenty Conclusions after Nine Visits By David W. Mantik

<http://www.assassinationresearch.com/v2n2/pittsburgh.pdf>

Interesting JFK assassination article: Kennedy Assassination: Oswald as Manchurian Candidate: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/1020693/KENNEDY-ASSASSINATION-OSWALD-AS-MANCHURIAN-CANDIDATE>

Excellent JFK Assassination web page: CTKA:
<http://www.ctka.net/jfkarticles.html>

Another superb web site Walt Brown’s JFK Deep Politics Quarterly:
<http://www.manuscriptservice.com/DPQ/>

Spartacus Educational web site by John Simkin – fantastic, also:
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKindex.htm>

Mike Griffith’s page:

http://www.mtgriffith.com/web_documents/research.htm

Poppy Bush's words at Ford funeral, look how he tries to use Gerald Ford's name to validate the completely discredited Warren Report:

http://www.democraticunderground.com/discuss/duboard.php?az=view_all&address=364x3029417

George H.W. Bush's Eulogy for Gerald R. Ford

The New York Times

Published: January 2, 2007

Following is the transcript of the eulogy for former President Gerald R. Ford delivered today by former President George H.W. Bush in Washington, as recorded by The New York Times.

EXCERPT... GHW Bush's words at Ford funeral:

"After a deluded gunman assassinated President Kennedy, our nation turned to Gerald Ford and a select handful of others to make sense of that madness. And the conspiracy theorists can say what they will, but the Warren Commission report will always have the final definitive say on this tragic matter. Why? Because Jerry Ford put his name on it and Jerry Ford's word was always good."

A decade later, when scandal forced a vice president from office, President Nixon turned to the minority leader in the House to stabilize his administration because of Jerry Ford's sterling reputation for integrity within the Congress. To political ally and adversary alike, Jerry Ford's word was always good."

[NOTE: Gerald Ford was one of the top cover up artists on the Warren Commission, the other 2 being former CIA director Allen Dulles and James McCloy. I think that both Allen Dulles and George Herbert Walker Bush were involved in the JFK assassination.]

SOURCE:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/01/02/washington/02cnd-ford...>

CIA David Morales, probably involved in JFK murder:

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKmorales.htm>

Vanity Fair article on Jack Worthington:

<http://www.vanityfair.com/politics/features/2008/04/jack200804>

Jack Worthington II, a probable son of JFK, responds to Vanity Fair:

<http://www.vanityfair.com/online/daily/2008/03/jack-worthingto.html>

Jack Worthington MySpace page: <http://www.myspace.com/jackworthingtoncanada>

Good article:

**From Dirty Truths by Michael Parenti
(1996, City Lights Books)
(Pages 172 - 191)**

THE JFK ASSASSINATION II: CONSPIRACY PHOBIA ON THE LEFT

<http://www.questionsquestions.net/documents2/conspiracyphobia.html>

The Men Who Killed Kennedy:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Men_Who_Killed_Kennedy

Lee Harvey Oswald had a mistress in New Orleans named Judyth Vary Baker. Here is here blogspot:

1) <http://judythvarybaker.blogspot.com/2009/08/men-who-killed-kennedy-banned.html>

2) <http://judythvarybaker.com/>

Harry Truman quote on CIA:

"I never would have agreed to the formulation of the Central Intelligence Agency back in forty-seven, if I had known it would become the American Gestapo."

Harry Truman wrote this column one month after JFK was killed for the Washington Post. I think Truman knew that the CIA had murdered Kennedy and he advocates terminating the operational duties of the CIA: <http://www.maebrussell.com/Prouty/Harry%20Truman's%20CIA%20article.html>

Another good blog – JFKMI - <http://www.jfkmi.blogspot.com/?zx=fe9cb67461b76c20>

Fletcher Prouty – a super web site about him: <http://www.prouty.org/>

LBJ, JFK, & the Great American Coup d'etat of Nov. 22, 1963 by Fletcher Prouty:

<http://educate-yourself.org/cn/proutyJFKmurderandLyndonJohnson.shtml>

Oliver Stone on JFK and the Unspeakable:

<http://edwardrynearson.wordpress.com/category/jfk/>

James DiEugenio reply to Vincent Bugliosi's Reclaiming History:

http://www.ctka.net/2008/bugliosi_review.html

RFK to LBJ: "Why did you you my brother killed?"

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/blog/lewrw/archives/39141.html> as related by Madeleine Duncan Brown; referring to a photo she used in her book.

The Zapruder film:

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/blog/lewrw/archives/39417.html#more-39417>

The Zapruder film:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E66__vymfPA

Secret Service Standdown in JFK assassination

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-5770984395481454022#>

47 years later, in 2008, after the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the anti-Castro Cubans still HATED John Kennedy: <http://reviewofcuban-americanblogs.blogspot.com/2008/04/bay-of-pigs-fiasco-that-wasnt-fiasco.html>

Victor Marchetti article in Spotlight (8-14-78):
<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=3841>

Lyndon Johnson, in November, 1963, was hanging by a thin, thin thread politically, and Robert Kennedy was about to cut it with scissors

Don Reynolds was giving some incredibly damaging testimony about Lyndon Johnson's corruption up on Capitol Hill at the very moment Kennedy was being murdered!

There were two brutal ironies on November 22.

From 'The Dark Side of Camelot' (1997) by Seymour Hersh

"That Friday started as a great day for Bobby Kennedy, and a potentially ruinous one for Vice President Lyndon Johnson. At ten o'clock in the morning, Donald Reynolds, a Washington insurance broker, walked with his lawyer into a small hearing room on Capitol Hill and began providing Burkett Van Kirk, the minority counsel of the Senate Rules Committee, with eagerly awaited evidence of unreported gift-giving to Johnson. Van Kirk had learned about Reynolds independently, but he and Bobby Kennedy had been secretly working together for weeks, through intermediaries, **to accumulate evidence of payola against Johnson and Bobby Baker, Johnson's former Senate aide. Reynolds told Van Kirk and a Democratic staff member of the Rules Committee how he had listed Bobby Baker as a vice president of his insurance agency, and he claimed to have funneled off-the-books cash to Baker - subsequently written off as a "business expense." Reynolds told of making payoffs to Democratic Party officials, arranged through Baker's office in the Senate, in return for being allowed to handle the insurance on a large federal construction project.** He told what little he knew of Ellen Rometsch and her associations at Baker's Quorum Club, the private club on Capitol Hill where senators and lobbyists shared drinks and other pleasures. **And, finally, he told of selling life insurance to the vice president and being pressured in return to buy unnecessary advertisements on Johnson's television station in Austin, Texas - no one in Texas would be interested in buying insurance from a broker in suburban Maryland, 1,500 miles away. Reynolds also told of being compelled to provide Johnson with a stereo record player, as a kind of bonus. Bobby Baker had given the Johnson family a catalog, Reynolds testified, and Lady Bird Johnson had picked out the stereo she wanted.** Reynolds was still being questioned at 2:30 P.m. when a secretary burst into the hearing room with the news from Dallas. Lyndon Johnson was now president of the United States, and no one was going to challenge his legitimacy because of a stereo set and a few thousand dollars' worth of television ads.

Burkett Van Kirk remains convinced that Johnson would have been fighting for political survival had he remained vice president. **"There's no doubt in my mind," Van Kirk told me in an interview, "that Reynold's testimony would have gotten Johnson out of the vice presidency."**

Don Reynolds was testifying on LBJ's corruption at the exact moment JFK was being murdered by LBJ's/CIA assassins.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=582&mode=threaded>

Lee Oswald biography: <http://www.famoustexans.com/leeharveyoswald.htm>

This document on Oswald is probably a forgery, however it is probably telling a story very close to the TRUTH!:

<http://www.forumgarden.com/forums/attachments/conspiracy-theories/367d1095518495-de-classified-document-admits-oswald-cia-1.jpg>

After JFK assassination, LBJ was hysterical,
hiding on the john in Air Force One: hysterical
and "hamming it up" as a diversionary tactic to
camouflage his own culpability in the JFK
assassination

In my opinion, *Johnson, the clever sociopath was completely in on the JFK assassination and was play acting this scene, trying to cover his tracks:*

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/steven-m-gillon/a-new-wrinkle-in-the-jfk_b_339026.html

"McHugh, like most members of the Kennedy entourage, did not know that Johnson was onboard. They believed that the new president was on his own plane flying back to Washington. If LBJ was on the plane, McHugh wanted to see for himself. Since he had not seen Johnson in the aisle -- and at 6'4" Johnson would be tough to miss -- McHugh assumed that he must then be in the bedroom. When he checked there Johnson was nowhere to be seen. The only place on the plane he had not inspected was the bathroom in the presidential bedroom.

What McHugh claimed to have witnessed next was shocking. **"I walked in the toilet, in the powder room, and there he was hiding, with the curtain closed," McHugh recalled. He claimed that LBJ was crying, "They're going to get us all. It's a plot. It's a plot. It's going to get us all." According to the General, Johnson "was hysterical, sitting down on the john there alone in this thing."**

I soon discovered that McHugh had told a similar story when he spoke by phone with Mark Flanagan, an investigator with the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). Ironically, McHugh gave the interview to the HSCA a week before he sat down with the Kennedy Library in May 1978. **"McHugh had**

encountered difficulty in locating Johnson but finally discovered him alone," Flanagan wrote in his summary to the Committee. Quoting McHugh, the investigator noted that the General found Johnson "hiding in the toilet in the bedroom compartment and muttering, 'Conspiracy, conspiracy, they're after all of us.'"

Author Christopher Anderson claimed that McHugh shared a similar, although slightly more dramatic, version of this story when he interviewed the General for his book *Jackie after Jack*, published in 1998."

Jefferson Morley "The Man Who Didn't Talk" about George Joannides:
<http://www.playboy.com/magazine/features/jfk/jfk-page01.html> (Nov. 2007)

Info on George de Mohrenschildt: <http://ciajfk.com/JFK-2009-Press-Release.html>

Lyndon Johnson PROJECTS his COUP FEARS ... "overthrow the government" onto Robert Kennedy: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_M9MHPHK-cM

Fabulous web link that shows JFK's limo BRAKING just before the kill shot:
<http://disc.yourwebapps.com/discussion.cgi?id=192635;article=32868>

Who bought Lee Harvey Oswald's gun?
<http://oswaldsmother.blogspot.com/2009/11/who-bought-guns.html>

JFK was going to pull US troops out of Vietnam. The military and some of his advisors strongly disagreed with this:
<http://www.consortiumnews.com/2009/112409b.html>

Another fabulous review of the book *JFK and the Unspeakable* by Jim Douglas:
<http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=va&aid=16273> Basically, JFK was murdered because he was the only dove in a cage full of war hawks and the CIA was the instrument that carried out the murder operationally.

Here is a photo of Edward Lansdale taken just a few feet west of the front of the Texas School Book Depository Building on 11/22/63. He was very probably in Dallas to help with the JFK assassination! <http://www.apfn.net/dcia/tramps1.jpg>
Here is Lansdale biography: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Lansdale
Lansdale's papers prove he was in a Fort Worth hotel on 11/22/63.

Fletcher Prouty letter to Jim Garrison about Edward Lansdale being photographed in front of the Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63:
<http://www.prouty.org/letter.html>

Better Edward Lansdale bio:
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/COLDlansdale.htm>

Interview with Dr. Cyril Wecht:
<http://radiopatriot.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/the-assassination-46-years-later/>

Articles by Mae Brussell

[The Nazi Connection to the John F. Kennedy Assassination](#) (*The Rebel*, 22 November 1983)

[The Last Words of Lee Harvey Oswald](#) Here are the last words of Lee Harvey Oswald as compiled by Mae Brussell.

A lot of links on JFK assassination:

<http://www.assassinationresearch.com/arindex.html>

A new Oswald Witness Goes Public Adele Edisen (originally posted in 1999):

<http://jfkcountercoup.blogspot.com/2009/12/new-oswald-witness-goes-public.html>

2009 interview with Adele Edisen:

http://lib.utsa.edu/archives/Docs/MS200/MS200_Edisen.pdf

Bogus Secret Service Agent on grassy knoll at Dealey Plaza, encountered by witnesses within a minute of the shooting:

<http://www.jfklancer.com/ManWho.html> Excellent article.

High quality footage of the Zapruder film: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1q91RZko5Gw&feature=related>

When the Zapruder Film was first shown to Americans in 1975, millions of Americans KNEW that the government had been lying to them about the murder of JFK because the Zapruder film clearly implies a kill head shot from the front (not from the School Board Depository Building).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DwKK4rkeEM> Robert Groden appeared on "Good Night America" hosted by Geraldo Rivera in 1975. This was the very first time the film that contained the murder of president Kennedy, was shown to the public

Hoover memo to LBJ seven days after JFK was murdered:

http://www.theforbiddenknowledge.com/hardtruth/hover_memo_randum.htm

Final Gallop Poll approval rating for John Kennedy at the time he was assassinated: 58% approval, high by modern standards, but low by the ratings of his presidency: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gallup_Poll-Approval_Rating-John_F_Kennedy.png

Hoover memo to LBJ seven days after JFK was murdered:

http://www.theforbiddenknowledge.com/hardtruth/hover_memo_randum.htm

LBJ - "We can't be checking up on every shooting scrape in the country"

http://history-matters.com/archive/jfk/lbjlib/phone_calls/Nov_1963/audio/LBJ-Hoover_11-25-63.htm

"we can't be checking up on every shooting scrape in the country". lyndon johnson, on tape, to j. edgar hoover, 3 days after the assassination.

then there is "the fog of war", the award winning documentary by robert mcnamara. he also has lbj on tape telling him every time he heard kennedy and mcnamara talk about pulling out of vietnam, they were wrong, and things were going to change.

The Warren Commission, The Truth, and Arlen Specter By Gaeton Fonzi *Greater Philadelphia Magazine, 1 August 1966*

http://karws.gso.uri.edu/JFK/the_critics/Fonzi/WC_Truth_Specter/WC_Truth_Specter.html

Arlen Specter began his sorry political career in 1964 as staff lawyer and con artist for the Warren Commision. Specter is one the who created the bogus "magic bullet" theory. Specter also asked a bunch of leading questions to the Dallas Parkland doctors, trying to pretend that JFK did not got shot in the throat from the FRONT. Not only that, Specter criminally intimidated key JFK eyewitness Jean Hill, the "lady in red" who was right next to JFK when he got murdered. Jean Hill always insisted that she heard 4-6 shots more than the 3 that Specter and the Warren Commission sham were pushing: <http://arlen-specter.tripod.com/>

Testimony of an Eyewitness Jean Hill, Intimidated by Arlen Specter. Jean Hill heard "4 to 6 shots." Specter told her she was crazy and he could have her put in a mental institution if she did not change her story.



This frame from the Zapruder film shows Jean Hill (red coat) and Mary Moorman as they watch Kennedy's limousine pass in front of them.

In Dallas Texas on November 22, 1963, two women, Jean Hill and Mary Moorman were standing on the south side of Elm Street in Dealey Plaza as Kennedy's motorcade passed. They were two of the closest eyewitnesses to President Kennedy when he was struck with the fatal head shot. Jean Hill would later be questioned by Warren Commission attorney Arlen Specter. Hill recalled her encounter (3/24/64) with Specter with journalist/author Jim Marrs:

"The FBI took me to Parkland Hospital. I had no idea what I was doing there. They escorted me through a labyrinth of corridors and up to one of the top floors of Parkland. I didn't know where we were. They took me into this little room where I met Arlen Specter. He talked to me for a few minutes, trying to act real friendly, then this woman, a stenographer, came in and sat behind me. He had told me that this interview would be confidential, then I looked around and this woman was taking notes. I reminded him that the discussion was to be private and he told the woman to put down her notebook, which she did. But when I looked around again she was writing. I got mad and told Specter, 'You lied to me. I want this over.' He asked me why I wouldn't come to Washington, and I said, 'Because I want to stay alive.' He asked why I would think that I was in danger and I replied, 'Well, if they can kill the President, they can certainly get me!' He replied that they already had the man that did it and I told him, 'No, you don't!'

He kept trying to get me to change my story, particularly regarding the number of shots. He said I had been told how many shots there were and I figured he was talking about what the Secret Service told me right after the assassination. His inflection and attitude was that I knew what I was supposed to be saying, why wouldn't I just say it. I asked him, 'Look, do you want the truth or just what you want me to say?' **He said he wanted the truth, so I said, 'The truth is that I heard between four and six shots.' I told him, 'I'm not going to lie for you.' So he starts talking off the record. He told me about my life, my family, and even mentioned that my marriage was in trouble. I said, 'What's the point of interviewing me if you already know everything about me?' He got angrier and finally told me, 'Look, we can even make you look as crazy as Marguerite Oswald [Lee Oswald's mother] and everybody knows how crazy she is. We could have you put in a mental institution if you don't cooperate with us.' I knew he was trying to intimidate me....**

He finally gave me his word that the interview would not be published unless I approved what was written. But they never gave me the chance to read it or approve it. When I finally read my testimony as published by the Warren Commission, I knew it was a fabrication from the first line. After that ordeal at Parkland Hospital, they wrote that my deposition was taken at the U.S. attorney's office in the Post Office Building."

Arlen Specter's leading questions of the Dallas Parkland doctors

Lisa Pease on Arlen Specter's bogus questioning of the Dallas Parkland doctors:

<http://www.consortiumnews.com/2009/042909a.html> Specter was trying to pretend that JFK had not been shot from the FRONT in the throat:

Dr. Perry had originally been quoted in the media as having identified Kennedy's throat wound as an entrance wound. Perry, under Specter's questioning, denied having ever taken a specific position on that matter.

Regardless of what Perry had said, it is clear, from reading the transcript, that Specter was not interested in pursuing this possibility, and clearly wanted to get a statement from Perry in support of the throat wound being an exit wound.

Specter's Leading Question

During the questioning, Specter asked Perry a bizarre question. Specter started by referring to a purported wound in the back of the neck, a point to which we'll return shortly. Specter then asked Perry this:

"Assuming that was a point of entry of a missile, which parenthetically was the opinion of the three autopsy surgeons, and assuming still further that the missile which struck the President at that spot was a 6.5-mm. jacketed bullet shot from a rifle at a distance of 160 to 250 feet, having a muzzle velocity of approximately 2,000 feet per second, and that upon entering the President's body, the bullet traveled between two strap muscles, through a fascia channel, without violating the pleural cavity, striking the trachea, causing the damage which you testified about being on the interior of the President's throat, and which exited from the President's throat in the wound which you have described in the midline of his neck, would your findings and observations as to the nature of the wound on the throat be consistent with the set of facts I have just presented to you?"

Perry's answer was guaranteed by Specter's complete framing of the situation: "It would be entirely compatible."

NEWSDAY Lee Harvey Oswald in 1959 Document May
Link Agent, Oswald Army Intelligence Report is Issued RIF # 198-
10004-10015 Army Document By Michael Dorman Special Correspondent

[http://www.kenrahn.com/jfk/the_critics/griffith/
Document_May_Link_Oswald_to_CIA_Agent.html](http://www.kenrahn.com/jfk/the_critics/griffith/Document_May_Link_Oswald_to_CIA_Agent.html)

Gil Jesus has a TON of fabulous video clips relating to the JFK assassination on his You Tube channel: http://www.whokilledjfk.net/gil_jesus_page.htm

Here is my testimony to the Texas State Board of Education, regarding how the JFK assassination should be taught in Texas public schools, submitted 5/20/10 by Robert Morrow:

*Texas School kids should be taught that Lyndon Johnson and
the CIA murdered John Kennedy for many reasons:
ideological and personal. JFK was a dove in a cage full of war
hawks. LBJ was a stone cold killer. By Robert Morrow, May ,
2010*

Lyndon Johnson and the Central Intelligence Agency murdered John Kennedy on November 22, 1963. They murdered John Kennedy for many reasons, both ideological and personal. Lyndon Johnson's close personal friend, J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, was in charge of the cover up of the murder of John Kennedy. Just six weeks after the JFK assassination, Lyndon Johnson told his mistress Madeleine Duncan Brown that it was Texas Oil and the CIA who murdered John Kennedy. George Herbert Walker Bush was high ranking Texas CIA in 1963 (age 39) and it is very likely that he was deeply involved in the murder of John Kennedy. GHW Bush help plan the Bay of Pigs.

Texas school kids need to be taught that the JFK assassination was a coup d'etat performed by members of the US government - Lyndon Johnson, the CIA, military leaders- and by members of the influential shadow government that influences politics. One big reason that the JFK was murdered was that he was a dove in a cage filled with war hawks. John Kennedy did not send in the US military to finish off the Bay of Pigs invasion. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, JFK and his brother Robert Kennedy were ALONE among members of his cabinet and military who did not want to engage in air strikes against Cuba. Some military leaders like Curtis LeMay of the Air Force wanted a nuclear first strike against the USSR. JFK did not. John Kennedy was on the verge of pulling ALL troops out of Vietnam, which was something the war hawks in the Defense and State Departments and CIA were aghast at. John Kennedy was making moves behind the scenes to normalize relations with Cuba, which was also something that left the war hawks aghast; they wanted to invade Cuba and kill Fidel Castro, not live in peace with Cuba.

John Kennedy also threatened the personal agendas of his powerful enemies. For example, JFK was about to drop Lyndon Johnson from the 1964 Democratic ticket because Johnson was becoming a political liability due to the breaking Bobby Baker political kick-backs scandals. JFK was going to force J. Edgar Hoover to retire on 1/1/65 when he reached age 70, mandatory federal retirement age. After his friend Hoover did a splendid job of covering up the JFK assassination, Lyndon Johnson gave Hoover a lifetime exemption from retirement from the FBI! JFK was having a behind the scenes WAR with the CIA. In an October, 1963 Arthur Krock New York Times column, there was open speculation of a CIA coup against JFK! Allen Dulles, who JFK had fired as head of the CIA, visited Lyndon Johnson's ranch one week before the JFK assassination. I think Allen Dulles and LBJ were going over last minute details of the assassination of JFK at this meeting.

The Warren Commission, appointed by the murderer Lyndon Johnson, was a sham cover up of the JFK assassination. It relied heavily on information given to it and NOT given to it by Hoover of the FBI and the CIA, who was deeply involved in the assassination. The key players on the Warren Commission were Allen Dulles (probably a murderer of JFK), Gerald Ford (who was very close to Hoover of the FBI) and Wall Street banker John McCoy, who was very close to the Rockefeller family. Nelson Rockefeller had very deep CIA ties and probably was involved in the JFK assassination.

Note: Lee Harvey Oswald was NOT a pro-Castro socialist. He was an FBI informer and most likely a CIA or Office of Naval Intelligence agent or asset. He was the patsy set up by the CIA. Some good books to read are: JFK and the

Unspeakable (2008) by James Douglass, Coup D'Etat in America by Weberman and Canfield, Texas in the Morning: The Love Story of Madeleine Brown and President Lyndon Baines Johnson (1997) by Madeleine Duncan Brown, Billie Sol Estes: A Texas Legend (2005) by Billie Sol Estes, Blood, Money and Power: How LBJ Killed JFK (2003) by Barr McClellan, , Destiny Betrayed: JFK, Cuba and the Garrison Case (1992) by James DiEugenio, Conspiracy (1989) by Anthony Summers, The Radical Right and the Murder of John F. Kennedy (2004) by Harrison Livingstone, JFK, The CIA, Vietnam and the Plan to Assassinate (1996) by Fletcher Prouty, Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years (2007) by David Talbot, The Texas Connection (1991) by Craig Zirbel, Harvey and Lee: How the CIA framed Oswald (2003) by John Armstrong.

Madeleine Duncan Brown is confirmed in saying Lyndon Johnson was at the Driskill Hotel, Austin, TX New Year's Eve 12/31/63

Sam Johnson's Boy by Steinberg, has LBJ at Driskell Hotel 12/31/63, p.652:

"On New Year's Eve [12-31-63], with his first Presidential vacation almost over, Johnson paid a surprise visit to the drinking party Washington reporters away from home were holding at the Driskell Hotel in Austin. He had done handsomely for certain reporters during the vacation, and they were excited to see him now."

Here is another account of LBJ at the Driskell Hotel on 12/31/63:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bill-lucey/how-former-us-presidents_b_405850.html

Bill Lucy writing in the Huffington Post, 12-9-09

"Lyndon Johnson usually liked to sneak away to his ranch in Texas for the Christmas holidays, including New Year's Eve and prepare his State of the Union address.

On New Year's Eve 1964, LBJ left Lady Bird at the ranch to watch a movie, while he engaged in some party hopping; first by attending a private reception at the University of Texas in Austin; later he headed to a private club, the "40 Acres" not far from the college campus. After about an hour there he dashed off to the home of Frank Irwin, former Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas and a close friend of the president, before heading to the Driskill Hotel for a New Year's Eve bash attended by the White House press corps."

*And what do you think Lyndon Johnson do AFTER he partied with the White House press corps, probably in the bar of the Driskill Hotel ... he headed upstairs to the Mezzanine level to his reserved room #434 and into the arms of (one of) his beloved mistress Madeleine Duncan Brown, father of his son Steven. And it was THAT NIGHT that LBJ told Madeleine that **"It was Texas oil and those fucking renegade intelligence bastards in Washington"** that murdered John Kennedy. [LBJ at late night 12/31/63 or early morning 1/1/64]*

Madeleine Duncan Brown may not be right on every detail in her book and story, but I think she is 100% correct on the big items such as LBJ saying:

"It was evident that the tone of fury in his voice from last night had not dissipated. I had barely eked out the words, "About last night..." when his rage virtually went ballistic. His snarling voice jolted me as never before—"That son-of-a-bitch crazy Yarborough and that goddamn fucking Irish mafia bastard, Kennedy, will never embarrass me again!" [quoted on the morning of 11/22/63]

President Lyndon Johnson's schedule 12/31/63:

LBJ kept a daily diary which can be viewed on the LBJ library website. Looking up 12/31/63 the following is noted:

8:10 Depart LBJ Ranch via... chopper with Don Thomas, Sandy Shapiro, General Clifton
Gerry Whittington, VM, MF To Austin
Forty Acres Club
Frank Erwin's residence
White House Press [This was the party being held at the Driskill on 12/31/63]
Headliners Club
12:10 To LBJ via Chopper w/ A.W. Moursund, Gerry W., General Clifton, VM, MF

JFK Researcher Ed Tatro reunited Madeleine Brown with Allan Witwer, the manager of the Del Charro

Tatro says that when they met in Massachusetts, after decades of not seeing each other, Madeleine and Mr. Witwer smiled, rushed to each other and greeted themselves like old friends. This is confirmation that Lyndon Johnson used to take Madeleine Brown to vacation with him at Clint Murchison's Del Charro Hotel in La Jolla, CA in the 1950's.

Jim Marrs on Madeleine Brown, email to Robert Morrow 4-17-15

Howdy Robert,

My number is correct but my email has changed. It is _____.

As for Madeleine Brown, I am convinced she was who she claimed to be. When I first learned of Madeleine, I checked with some of my old friends who were reporters at the newspaper who had covered LBJ back in the 1950s and 60s. They confirmed that it was a well-known secret that Madeleine and Johnson were

carrying on. But, just like JFK and Marilyn/Judith Exner, no one wrote about it at the time. I met her son Steven prior to his mysterious disappearance and I had no problem in believing he was the son of LBJ, as he was gangly with big ears and hands. One sure proof of this was the fact that Steven suffered from a rare blood disease, the same one that afflicted LBJ's grandmother and is passed through heredity. I also saw the letters from LBJ's lawyers to Madeleine following Johnson's death in which they assure her that the financial support would continue after his death. Apparently, Lady Bird learned of this and put a stop to it because suddenly the financial support ended and this is when Madeleine went public with her claims. I also distinctly recall when Madeleine called me frantic about the disappearance of Steven from Parkland Hospital. This went on for a few months before he was located in Bethesda Naval Hospital in D.C. (??) He was transferred back to Parkland but died within just a few weeks. I have to say that toward the end of her life, Madeleine may have had a tendency to elaborate and even misrepresent some of the details of her story. But on the whole, I feel she was telling the truth.

Best regards,
Jim

Cartha "Deke" Deloach, # 3 man at FBI under Hoover,
tells how close Lyndon Johnson and Hoover were:

Lyndon Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover were very close political allies. They ALSO lived across the street from each other for 19 years. When Johnson was majority leader he helped to pass a law giving Hoover an FBI salary FOR LIFE into his retirement.

<http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/oralhistory.hom/DeLoach/Deloach1-san.PDF>

Question: Tell me about Lyndon Johnson's relationship with J. Edgar Hoover during those years.

DeLoach : They had been neighbors for many years at 30th Place, N.W. In fact, Mr. Johnson's home was right across the street from Mr. Hoover's, maybe about ten yards to the left, otherwise they would have been facing each other. The Johnson girls, Lynda Bird and Luci, would occasionally go over and pick leaves from Mr. Hoover's shrubbery and say, "Oh, I've got a souvenir leaf from J. Edgar Hoover's home." And he used to see them out walking, occasionally, not often. At times, Mr. Johnson would ask Mr. Hoover over for a drink, usually when he and Mrs. Johnson were having a small gathering. Mr. Johnson at all times recognized strength and knew how to use strength. Mr. Hoover was riding the crest of the wave at the time and Mr. Johnson knew how to use him. They were not deep personal friends by any stretch of the imagination.

There was political distrust between the two of them, but they both needed each

other. Mr. Hoover was anxious to retain his job and to stay on as director. He knew that the best way for the FBI to operate fully and to get some cooperation of the White House was for him to be cooperative with President Johnson. President Johnson, on the other hand, knew of Mr. Hoover's image in the United States, particularly among the middle-of-the-road to conservative elements, and knew it was vast. He knew of the potential strength of the FBI--insofar as being of assistance to the government and the White House is concerned. As a result, it was a marriage, not altogether of necessity, but it was a definite friendship caused by necessity. While they would sort of "circle around the corral" with each other, nevertheless, it was a good relationship, brought on by necessity, plus a certain amount of trust for each other and it extended back, as I say, a long number of years.

Zapruder film - suppressed from American public for 12 years after assassination

and if the CIA, FBI, Gerald Ford, Richard Nixon, the Johnson political machine, the CIA Bush family, the CIA assets at Life Magazine, the New York Times, CBS, Arlen Specter, etc. had it their way IT WOULD STILL BE SUPPRESSED TODAY. And why is that? Because the Zapruder film, in the eyes of MOST people, clearly shows a kill shot to JFK coming at him FROM THE FRONT! That is why his head is knocked back and to the left. But the phantom shooter of Lee Harvey Oswald was supposedly from BEHIND in the Texas School Book Depository ... *so a head kill shot from the front means CONSPIRACY - something that LBJ, Hoover, FBI, CIA, the Warren Commission and their CIA controlled media assets clearly did NOT want to investigate.*

Because the killers of JFK were the American political elite, both inside and outside of office - the shadow government and their CIA toadies in government.

Abraham Zapruder immediately developed copies on his film on the day of the assassination. By 9M on 11/22/63 he had given 2 copies to the Secret Service. By the next day the FBI had a copy. Within days, LIFE magazine had bought the rights and ownership of the original, incredibly important Zapruder film, which the CIA assets at LIFE then NEVER SHOWED AMERICANS FOR 12 YEARS!! And never would have had Geraldo Rivera not shown a bootleg copy on his show in 1975.

Geraldo Rivera showed the revealing (of a kill shot from the front) Zapruder film on ABC's March 6, 1975 on Geraldo Rivera's show Good Night America. Geraldo had threatened to quit the show if management did not show the film to the public. Robert Grodon had made a copy of the film and had it in his possession for 2 years before he finally got it on late night national TV. Jerry Policoff (717-295-0237 from PA) was Robert Grodon's friend and he was there. You can call him and he will tell you a lot of info on how this came about, how they finally got it to the public.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-cri43ttTo> Zapruder film close up, by numbered frames.

Please watch the film closely. Most of my expert friends believe the shots occurred in this order (18 frames = 1 second, so 158 frames would equal 8.78 seconds.)

Z 154 = Zapruder frame #154 Many experts think that the first shot was a MISS and occurred just after JFK's limo turned onto Elm Street going west. A bystander James Teague may have been hit by this bullet or perhaps from a later miss. This bullet struck the curb at the Triple Underpass almost 134 yards away from JFK's limo and there is almost NO WAY this shot originated from 6th floor TSBD. Teague says the first shot was a dud and he was almost hit by a later shot.

Z 190 = here is the spot MOST experts think JFK is shot in the throat and from the FRONT. The Parkland doctors thought the bullet wound on JFK's throat was an entrance wound. JFK starts raising his elbows parallel to the ground at this point.

Z 226 = It appears that JFK is flinching AGAIN; he is probably being shot in the back, 5" down from his shoulders, just right of his spine. This bullet did NOT go out his front. JFK now starts to fall forward, having been hit first in the throat from the front, then again in the back.

Z 236 = John Connally gets hit from the BACK. This bullet did NOT come through JFK. The bullet goes through Connally, breaks a rib and hits his right wrist hard and then ends up in his left thigh in a shallow wound.

Z 313 JFK gets his brains blown out FROM THE FRONT and very probably from the Grassy Knoll. The last shooter was probably only 100-105 feet away from Kennedy, i.e. extremely close. When one stands there, one is amazed how close that shot is. You do not even need a scope at this distance. 33-34 yards, about 1/3 of a football field.

Also, there was also another shot that came very close to Z 313, either just before or just after. This shot either missed completely or hit the limo. Many spectators recalled that the last 2 shots came on top of each other, like boom boom (something that a bolt action Caranco can NOT do.)

So that is 6 shots over a time period of about 8.78 seconds = 158 frames (from Z 155 to Z 313). So OBVIOUSLY, there were multiple shooters.

Eyewitness Jean Hill, who was 15 feet away from Kennedy getting his brains blown out by his CIA/LBJ killers, she told Arlen Specter in March, 1964 interview (really intimidation/interrogation) that she heard 4-6 shots. ***And Arlen Specter told her if she did not "cooperate" he could have her thrown into a mental institution.*** Specter, covering for the murderers of JFK, was pushing for 3 shots and the bogus, now completely demolished "magic bullet" theory.

Carl Bernstein's classic *"The CIA and the Media,"* from Rolling Stone Magazine 10/20/77:
http://www.carlbernstein.com/magazine_cia_and_media.php

The KGB thought that Lyndon Johnson was responsible for the assassination of John Kennedy! The AARB in September, 1996 released an FBI document quoting a KGB source as saying the Soviets that LBJ was responsible for the JFK assassination: <http://www.freemasonrywatch.org/LATimes.html>

Madeleine Duncan Brown thought that her boyfriend had her family nanny Dale Turner murdered because she saw LBJ with Madeleine in a hotel hall way. In any event, Madeleine never saw that nanny again EVER; and Dale Turner had been with her family for 10 years.

<http://williamjzeman.blogspot.com/2009/04/did-lyndon-johnson-order-assassination.html>

Madeleine Duncan Brown relates one incident when her long time African-American nanny Dale Turner caught a glimpse of she and Johnson hugging in a hotel room with the door open. Johnson saw Dale see them and told Brown, "I'll have Ragsdale replace her on Monday." Despite Brown's pleading Turner left work a few days later and never returned. Brown wrote that Turner, "disappeared without a trace. The boys cried for days. I notified the police, telephoned her family and friends—all to no avail. To this day, I have not seen or heard from Dale Turner. Never."^[10] In her interview Brown said that she believed Johnson had had her killed.

The very early attempts to blame it all on Oswald and cover up for the JFK assassination: <http://www.jfklancer.com/Katzenbach.html>

The Big Lie Begins: Blame it all on Oswald

It's important to understand that from the very beginning, officials of our government did not want a true investigation and made every attempt to "make the public satisfied that Oswald was the assassin."

There may be no other document that makes it more clear that there was no interest in a true investigation by the highest federal authorities and it was issued just days after the assassination. A memo prepared by Walter Jenkins reflects his conversation with J. Edgar Hoover where Hoover makes this telling statement:

"The thing I am most concerned about, and Mr. Katzenbach, is having something issued so that they can convince the public that Oswald is the real assassin."

This conversation occurred on November 24, 1963, one day prior to Katzenbach's memo below. Meanwhile, Hoover himself wrote a glaring similar memo on the same day that reads:

"The thing I am most concerned about, and SO IS Mr. Katzenbach, is having something issued so that WE can convince the public that Oswald is the real assassin." (HSCA, vol 3, pp 471-473. This memo was apparently prepared by Hoover at 4 pm.)

A third memo written by the FBI's Courtney Evans on November 26th mentions that Hoover himself drafted the Katzenbach memo. (North, "Act of Treason")

Memo from Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General

November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MOYERS

It is important that all of the facts surrounding President Kennedy's Assassination be made public in a way which will satisfy people in the United States and abroad that all the facts have been told and that a statement to this effect be made now.

1. The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial.

2. Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rebutting thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or (as the Iron Curtain press is saying) a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists. Unfortunately the facts on Oswald seem about too pat-- too obvious (Marxist, Cuba, Russian wife, etc.). The Dallas police have put out statements on the Communist conspiracy theory, and it was they who were in charge when he was shot and thus silenced.

3. The matter has been handled thus far with neither dignity nor conviction. Facts have been mixed with rumour and speculation. We can scarcely let the world see us totally in the image of the Dallas police when our President is murdered.

I think this objective may be satisfied by making public as soon as possible a complete and thorough FBI report on Oswald and the assassination. This may run into the difficulty of pointing to inconsistencies between this report and statements by Dallas police officials. But the reputation of the Bureau is such that it may do the whole job. The only other step would be the appointment of a Presidential Commission of unimpeachable personnel to review and examine the evidence and announce its conclusions. This has both advantages and disadvantages. It think it can await publication of the FBI report and public reaction to it here and abroad.

I think, however, that a statement that all the facts will be made public properly in an orderly and responsible way should be made now. **We need something to head off public speculation or Congressional hearings of the wrong sort.**

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Deputy Attorney General

John Connolly once gave an excellent description of Lyndon Johnson:

"There is no adjective to describe Lyndon. He was cruel and kind, generous and greedy, sensitive and insensitive, crafty and naïve, ruthless and thoughtful, simple in many ways, yet extremely complex, caring and totally uncaring; he could overwhelm people with kindness and turn around and be cruel and petty towards those same people." - John Connolly

Madeleine Duncan Brown on Lyndon Johnson:

<http://www.21stcenturyradio.com/1314-presidents.html>

When we focus on the Kennedy Administration and sex, people automatically think of Marilyn Monroe and other glamorous lovers of JFK. Fewer are familiar, however, with Lyndon B. Johnson's long time mistress, Madeleine Duncan Brown. Last year [1997] Madeleine published her steamy memoirs of her love affair with LBJ that began in Texas long before he became president, and resulted in an illegitimate son named Steven. Murder, intrigue, treason, and lots of hot sex, it's all here in this book, *Texas in the Morning: The Love Story Of Madeleine Brown And President Lyndon Baines Johnson*. Madeleine did one of her first radio interviews on *The Zoh Show* on July 31, 1997, arranged by her publisher, Baltimorean Harrison Edward Livingstone, a *Zoh Show* listener. Livingstone believes Madeleine deserves our gratitude for coming forward after withstanding extreme efforts to silence her, even to the extent of imprisoning her son, and possibly causing his death. Steven died in a Naval Hospital in 1990 under mysterious circumstances.

Among Madeleine's incredible memoirs there is the night before JFK's assassination when Madeleine remembers Lyndon at a party with Richard Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover, John J. McCloy and other rich and powerful men who she believes discussing plans to assassinate the president on November 22, 1963. Of course, Madeleine's detractors will say she's watched too many Hollywood conspiracy movies, but Madeleine Brown says she's telling the truth. If what she says is true, the United States government orchestrated a political coup like the ones we associate with rogue third world nations. According to Madeleine Brown, and in the opinion of many other people, we have not had a legitimate federal government since.

LBJ WAS RED-FACED

Madeleine describes an anxious and red-faced LBJ emerging from that party briefing. The words she remembers are: "After tomorrow those God-damned Kennedys will never embarrass me again. That's not a threat, that's a promise."

WHO IS MADELEINE DUNCAN BROWN AND WHERE DID SHE COME FROM?

"I came from a devout Christian family and I had wonderful parents and grandparents on both sides. We lived in a small community in the Bible Belt of Texas," Madeleine Brown describes her background. After I graduated from high school I went to work for the Republic National Bank for \$90 a month. It was great. From there I went into advertising.... I was 23 at the time, and women weren't quite as developed, you might say, as they are today. I lived a very sheltered life."

"ALICE AND WONDERLAND TYPE PARTIES"

She recalls the first time she met Lyndon. One of the advertising firm's clients, radio station KTBC, one of Lyndon Johnson's properties, was giving a huge party, "and they invited me to come. That night I met Lyndon and he invited me to come to another party in Austin. They used to have real big parties. I'm talking about Alice in Wonderland type parties. When I went to Austin and we were dancing at the Driskill Hotel he put a key in my hand and everything followed suit."

She didn't know who he was other than one of the rich and powerful and she was "excited" at the prospect of a rendezvous. Madeleine was a young widow in her twenties at the time and remembers feeling an incredible chemistry with this intriguing man. "It was so powerful," she recalls. "Even today as I speak or think of him my body reacts to his name. It was an exciting experience for me. We had a strong sex life together."

She acknowledges that her book is "a little bit on the X-rated side."

Zoh suggested perhaps they had been lovers in a former lifetime, and Madeleine considered, "It

was either that or it was just something that happens between a male and a female. I half-way believe in reincarnation. Again, our life was so beautiful together until... but of course having Steve made it worth it all."

TEXAS OIL CONTROLLED WASHINGTON

"A lot of people do not realize it, but [at that time] the oil people in Texas controlled Washington," continues Madeleine, remembering the days when she first met Lyndon. "Even starting way back in 1920 President Taft would come to Texas and this Clint Murchison, one of the big oil people, had married a girl from Tyler, Texas, and even J. Edgar Hoover came during those years. And so Clint established himself in Washington and it began to grow. And even President Roosevelt and Harry Truman all through -- you can read the book, 'who's who of the elite', and see how these presidents tied together. Texas had actually controlled Washington. They were very strong in our government. In 1960 when lay people thought they really had selected the candidates to run for the Presidency, they did not. Joe Kennedy, the father, had the mafia behind him and, of course, H. L. Hunt, and oil people were supporting Kennedy. And these two men met in Los Angeles, California and they decided who would run on the ticket. H. L. Hunt finally said, "We'll concede if Lyndon goes on as Vice-President." So, the two men chose the candidates for the 1960 election. Lay people don't really understand that unless they understand the policies of America."

LITTLE GIRLS SHOULDN'T HAVE BIG EARS

Madeleine remembers seeing J. Edgar Hoover while together with Lyndon on their second date together in Austin. She asked Lyndon about it, and it was the first time he warned her with the soon to be oft-repeated phrase. "He told me little girls shouldn't have big eyes and big ears and they didn't see, hear, or repeat anything. When I did ask Lyndon that's when he told me I should never see, hear, or repeat anything." Later in the book, Madeleine alleges that during their subsequent 21 year love affair, after their son, Steven, was born, J. Edgar Hoover began blackmailing Lyndon over their relationship.

John Connally once said about LBJ: "There is no adjective to describe Lyndon. He was cruel and kind, generous and greedy, sensitive and insensitive, crafty and naïve, ruthless and thoughtful, simple in many ways, yet extremely complex, caring and totally uncaring; he could overwhelm people with kindness and turn around and be cruel and petty towards those same people."

Madeleine says that when she first learned she was pregnant, he asked her to have an abortion. But when she refused because of her religious beliefs, he said, "It takes two to tango and I will take care of my responsibilities." And that's what he did, continued Madeleine. "He had Jerome Ragsdale come out to the house, and of course it crushed my mother and father. In those years a woman just simply... didn't have a child out of wedlock. If they did, families would send them away and sometimes they never came back to our area. So I crushed my parents, and even today I grieve sometimes because they were such wonderful, wonderful people. But Jerome Ragsdale and my father worked out all of the financial things and that's the way it continued until 1975."

Madeleine said, "If it ever leaked out, Ragsdale would take the fall for it... Of course Lyndon had total control in Texas in the press, the media." They had it all planned for Jerome Ragsdale to come forward and say he was the father, should any scandal erupt.

THERE WERE TWO SONS

Madeleine already had a son from her earlier marriage when she gave birth to Lyndon's son Steven. She says the two boys were very close and remained so throughout their lives until the knowledge of paternity was revealed. "Steven was so close to me, and he was the best looking thing, great big ole' guy, heart as big as an ocean," said his mother. He died [of cancer] under mysterious circumstances in 1990 and since then she has made peace with her other son, Jimmy.

HOOVER BLACKMAILED LBJ ABOUT MADELEINE

"Of course, that was just J. Edgar Hoover, he did this to people," said Madeleine. "He blackmailed

them." Lyndon suddenly told her that she would have to get married. "I said, 'Get married?' Another one of the White House Secretaries [had been] married off to a well known person, [but] I said 'I don't KNOW anyone to get married [to].' " But Lyndon had already arranged everything. "He said, 'You've been shooting skeet out at the Dallas Gun Club and I believe the fellow's name is Charles West', and I said, 'But I don't KNOW him', and he said, 'Well, all arrangements have been made.' ...It was called a paper marriage, in order to get some of the heat off in Washington.... it did take some heat off of Lyndon."

Madeleine was so totally devoted to Lyndon that she was willing to stand by him not only through this paper marriage, but even to the suppression of knowledge about murders of important officials. Her autobiography is like a romantic political intrigue novel. She recalls the death of U.S. Agriculture official Henry Marshall who was found dead on his farm.

Madeleine says it was well known Kennedy was going to drop Lyndon from the ticket because of Lyndon's involvement with the Bobby Baker scandal in Washington, and in Texas the agriculture people had been accused of subsidizing cotton contracts. There were a lot of scandals going on, insider trading on lucrative contracts in the cotton market for individuals in the government. Henry Marshall looked into it and he was going to go public. "Someone leaked information from the agricultural department... Henry Marshall with all of his records and things, he had to be silenced. There was a trigger man here in Texas, Malcolm E. Wallace... Anyway Henry Marshall, they first said he committed suicide. Can you believe five shots in the stomach with a .22 and [they said he] killed himself?"

Madeleine was very proud of the fact that 23 years later, one of her son's law classmates helped overturn the suicide verdict of Henry Marshall's death and turned its classification into homicide.

OUR MATE CAME UP MISSING [Lyndon Johnson gets rid of, probably murdered Madeleine's nanny Dale Turner! ... incident occurs while LBJ is Vice President.]

"Dale Turner, our mate... came up missing and I've never found her since," says Madeleine of the woman who was basically the nanny to her two children and had been with Steven since he was born. She says LBJ spotted Dale observing the two of them together at a hotel in San Antonio and it upset him. "He covered his tracks very well," says Madeleine. "He didn't want anyone to know about our relationship, so after Dale saw him he told me that I would have to tell her goodbye. I said 'I can't do that, she's been with us ten years!' And he said, 'I said you'll have to tell her goodbye.' After we were returned to Dallas she called me at work and told me that she had some very important business, and I said, 'That's fine Dale, go take care of it, just take the boys to my mother's, [who] we lived close to.' I said, 'Take all the time you want.' She lived in with us and that was very convenient... Dale never did return. We had the "color law" in Texas in those years. If you did report a [missing] black, they could care less. It's very sad and tragic, but it did happen... Through the years I have tried to find her or find out what happened." She heard 'Mack Wallace' took care of her implying LBJ's orders caused the murder of the woman who had been the nanny of the President's son.

She says she wrote the book because she felt that after Lyndon was out of office that he should have come forth and recognize Steven. "At parties, he'd call him 'son', but he never did come out and say 'this is my son' or anything like that." Madeleine says he was hurt by it, but after Steven got sick with cancer, she decided to go public with the affair in this book. She hoped to have Steven take his place along with the Johnson girls as Lyndon's only son.

JACK RUBY HAD A MAP OF THE KENNEDY DALLAS ROUTE

In her book, Madeleine describes Jack Ruby holding a map of the Kennedy Dallas route making comments about where they were going to blow his head off. She says that together with executives from the ad agency where she worked they would go to the Carousel Club and play cards. "Remember Dallas was very small," she says, "it wasn't a metropolitan city. And in the

afternoon the club wasn't open, but we'd go over, some of the executives from the ad agency, we'd sit there and play cards, but we could always find out what was going on, it was kind of a place to learn all. We were playing cards there one afternoon, and it was a couple weeks, I think, prior to the assassination, and Jack Ruby came over to us. He always called us "classy guys". And he said, 'Guess what I have?' And I glanced up and I said, 'What is it?' And he said, 'When that son of a bitch comes to Texas,' he said, 'It's the map where he's going.' It kind of stunned me and I said, 'All I know, Jack, is you run with the great white fathers of Dallas, and you know what's going on.' But it stunned me that knowing who he was that he would have this kind of confidential information. Now, the map was later published in the newspaper, but Jack had it before it ever hit the newspaper. Then he commented, he said, 'Doesn't he know that he should stay out of Dallas?' Kennedy's name was mud in Dallas and he said, 'Some of these jocks will blow his head off.' I said, 'We hope not.' We kind of passed it over, but once the assassination happened, and [what I heard] at the party the night before, things went falling in place."

She intimates that Ruby knew the Dallas police department, and that Lee Harvey Oswald and Ruby were together at the Carousel Club. She talks about rumors of high level authorities changing the motorcade route, the lack of security and press in Dealey Plaza at the crucial moment, witnesses who claim the motorcade slowed or virtually stopped during the shooting and other disturbing allegations coming from one who was so close to the events as they happened.

IT WAS THE OIL PEOPLE WHO KILLED KENNEDY

"When I met Lyndon at the Driskill Hotel on New Years Eve, 'course he was President then, I asked him. I said, 'People in Dallas think you had more to gain than anyone from the assassination of John Kennedy, and I've got to know. I'm very disturbed about it.' He had one of his "Johnson fits" and said again, 'You don't see, hear, or repeat anything.' But he also said, 'It was the oil people that I knew and intelligence that had caused the assassination.' I have never disbelieved it because I knew the things that were going on in Dallas, Texas."

"...Malcolm Wallace was there in Dallas, Texas. I saw Mack Wallace out at the Dallas Gun Club practicing two or three days prior to the assassination... I have always felt that since the witnesses did hear the shots coming from the grassy knoll..."

Madeleine also remembered another incident before the assassination that gave her reason to think twice. She says that she and H. L. Hunt, one of the richest men in America used to park in the same parking lot on Jackson Street, and one day when they were walking up the same street they walked together almost every day, he said to her: "Come here, honey, I want to show you something." She looked at what he was holding and saw one of the caricature drawings of President Kennedy as a mug shot, saying "Wanted For Treason". Madeleine says she said to H.L. Hunt: "Oh my God, H.L., you can't do the President that way!" She continues, "I was so naive at the time, and he said, 'Hell I can't! I'm the richest man in the world, and I can do what I want to.' And he did. After the assassination... H.L. Hunt went to Washington and stayed three weeks with Lyndon over the oil depletion. H.L. Hunt came back to Dallas and said 'We've won the war.' The oil depletion was never mentioned again. And of course that was one of the things he hated John Kennedy over. But H.L. Hunt bragged almost all the time. He said, 'Well, we got him out of office.' That was it."

STEVEN FINDS OUT WHO HIS FATHER IS

A brush with death brought the truth out of Madeleine after a heart attack. "I told him, I wanted to go to the other side without any hurt in my heart," she says. "And so I told him where the papers were that were showing Lyndon was his father. Steven was wounded by it and he was very bitter. He felt like I had been very deceitful to him... He had a raging fit just like Lyndon did and he filed a law suit for his part of the money." Unfortunately the notoriety Steven brought upon himself by claiming his rights to the inheritance of the Johnson estate was used against him by the U.S. Navy. "Unfortunately he had served time in the Navy after graduating from A&M," says Madeleine. She

begged him not to file the law suit, "I said you don't want to do that, we're okay, we're going to be okay for life." But he did it anyway. "After him being 10 years out of the Navy, they decided that -- or the Navy or someone did -- that he was a deserter from the U.S. Navy, and it brought all kinds of problems." Steven was taken from Dallas to Corpus and then to San Antonio where Lyndon's records were. And suddenly he was sick and in the hospital. They did some tests on him, and the next thing Madeleine knows is he's missing from the Brooks General Hospital. "He was gone for about two months," she says. "I exercised everything I could to locate him, hiring a detective in Washington. We tried to get his law suit postponed, but they wouldn't do anything in Dallas for him. When the case came up from court they marked on the case "Failed to Appear in Court". And then after this happened we located Steven in Bethesda, Maryland. By the time we got him back home, he was so sick he ultimately passed away."

It shows how much power these people have, she says, and how they can sculpt documentation to prove whatever they want to. "It's very heart breaking."

Many people wonder why Madeleine has not been "bumped off". "Why have I survived?" she wonders? "I actually am better off now than I've ever been." She has some real reservations about a terrible automobile accident she had in 1967, but continues to live a very cautious, secluded, quiet life.

Her book is dedicated to Steven Mark Brown, December 27, 1950 to September 28, 1990 and to his father Lyndon Baines Johnson August 17, 1908 to January 22, 1973.

Zoh noted the unifying factor of fidelity and infidelity so prominent in Madeleine's life. Faith and contract and partnerships between mates and lovers, or ourselves and our federal government, often you can find a pattern of extreme infidelities alongside fierce loyalties in all relationships. Madeleine claims Lyndon's loyalty to her was a special kind of fidelity. The resulting infidelity this implies of his relationship to his wife, Lady Bird, can be compared to his infidelity to the community as has been demonstrated in his highly criticized methods of handling the Vietnam War.

IF LYNDON WERE HERE TODAY

If Lyndon were here today, Madeleine supposes he would demand a night full of sex and in the morning he would throw open the windows and yell "Goddamn, I love Texas in the morning!" as he did so many times before. "I'd tell him, since he didn't take a step forward -- I did. And he'd say, 'You don't see, hear or repeat anything.' I'd say, I hear YOU Lyndon."

Texas in the Morning, is available for \$25 from The Conservatory Press, P.O. Box 7149, Baltimore, MD 21218. In Baltimore it can be found at Gordon Books at the Rotunda.

Another interview of Madeleine Duncan Brown:

FIGARO MAGAZINE ARTICLE

JFK: Truth of a conspiracy

Madeleine Brown is barely 23 when she falls for Lyndon Johnson's charm. This Texan romance, filled with improvised meetings, unkept promises and quick but intense embrace, spanned more than two decades. But Madeleine was more than just one of the 36th president's many

conquests. In fact, on December 27, 1950, she gives birth to Steven: one more career secret for this ambitious politician. Johnson's son died in 1990. Since, Madeleine Brown, liberated from her imposed discretion, decided to share her memories of her time spent with the president. Without anger or need for revenge, still deeply in love with her Lyndon but very aware of historical accuracy, she proves her relationship by presenting passionate love notes written by Johnson as well as the letter from a Texas lawyer confirming the continuing financial support for Steven's education after Lyndon's death..

But a powerful man's intimate portrait becomes a loaded testimonial when she refers to the relationship between LBJ and JFK and describes Johnson's role in the November 1963 Kennedy Assassination.

Madeleine Brown - It's very moving for me to meet you here at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. It's here that, about 50 years ago, I met Lyndon for the first time.

Figaro Magazine - I imagine that this evening is forever engraved in you.

MB - Oh yes I was 23 and still had my baby face. At the time I was working for the Glenn advertising agency a few steps away from the Adolphus. At the end of September 1948, Jesse Kallen, director of KTNC Radio in Austin, a close friend of Lyndon Johnson, invited me to a party given in honor of all those who had contributed to his electoral campaign. He was running for senator against Coke Stevenson.

FM - It's the ballot 13 election, right? The one that was rigged?

MB - Yes that was the one. Ballot 13 gave Lyndon victory. It was rapidly noticed that even the dead had voted, but it was too late. Lyndon was already in Washington. It's funny that Johnson made it to Washington thanks to election fraud.

FM - So you met Lyndon that night for the first time?

MB - Yes. When LBJ walked in the room it was so intense. He was so charismatic. The whole room gravitated towards him. I noticed him right away and I was seduced. He was a typical Texan-both feet on the ground, smiling, warm and terribly sexy. Jesse introduced us and I danced with Lyndon. It was so overwhelming to be in his arms. There was so much in the way we looked at each other. He invited me to another party at the Driskill Hotel in Austin.

FM - Do you remember the date?

MB - Of course.. It was October 29, 1948. After two dances, he asked me to go up and wait for him in his suite. He met up with me an hour later and it's that night that I became his mistress for the next 21 years.

FM - This illicit relationship with a married man must have been hard to deal with.

MB - Our relationship was hidden, no one was to know. Jesse Kellan, one of the advertising firm's clients, was our cover-up. At a moment's notice, he would warn me of Lyndon's arrival and of the hotel

room number where I was to meet him. I waited there to share these short moments with the man I loved. I knew always that he would never be mine. But these moments are not only nostalgic - our meetings were essentially sexual. We both enjoyed it. He was a wonderful lover.

FM - What was his reaction like when he found out that you were expecting a child?

MB - He was worried. He was so terribly ambitious and wanted to accede to the country's top position. He was afraid the Mafia or someone else would find out that he was the father of my child and that this would be used against him. He asked me to keep this a secret. Even my own parents could never find out. He promised me that he would give my child whatever he needed.

FM - Steven was born on December 27, 1950. For 40 years you kept silent. Why do you choose to speak now?

MB - Lyndon is no longer alive and I lost my son in 1990. The circumstances of his death, the rampant cancer, caused me to speak up. I had to talk of Dallas and the power of Texas on Washington politics. Lyndon was created by two millionaires from here, H.L.Hunt and Sid Murchinson.

FM - You know them?

MB - Yes. You know, in the 50's and 60's Dallas was a small city. You just had to be part of the right crowd. I was lucky enough to be at the right place at the right time. For example, I saw Hunt every morning. We parked our cars side by side in the lot.

FM - What kind of man was he?

MB - Sure of himself. He knew the power of money. He believed in Lyndon even if he was himself an ultraconservative. The funniest thing is that he didn't look like a millionaire. People who didn't know him thought he was this poor old man.

FM - What did he think of Kennedy?

MB - He hated him. After Lyndon's defeat in 1960 at the democratic convention and the choice of JFK as candidate, he said that he had lost a battle but that he was going to win the war. A few days before JFK was to come to Dallas, Hunt put up posters against the president in his car. He was proud of that and was afraid of no one.

FM - Did you also know Jack Ruby?

MB - Like everyone else here. It was impossible not to know him. If you met him on the street and you didn't know him, he would come up to you and give you his club card. Often after work we would meet friends there to play cards.

FM - Did Hunt go to Ruby's club?

MB - Sometimes. Hunt was an avid poker player and Jack would set up these great games for him. At the time, Jack could organize anything as long as it was illegal. He was everywhere. He knew everyone in the Dallas Police Department. He too hated Kennedy.

FM - Before November 22, 1963, did he speak of Kennedy's visit to Dallas?

MB - About 10 days before it was announced in the papers, Jack

came to our table. He was proud to have a map of the President's route through Dallas. All the while, we weren't aware that Kennedy was even coming to Dallas. He was always the first to know everything.

FM - What was your reaction when Ruby killed Oswald?

MB - I thought right away that he was there because someone had asked him to and he had no choice but to do it.

FM - Coming back to Lyndon Johnson. What was his reaction like when he was defeated in 1960?

MB - He was so disappointed. He wanted so much to become president, not to mention that he hated the Kennedy's with a passion. It was a terrible set back.. Every time he spoke of John or of his brother Bobby it was with such vehemence, calling them Irish bastards and even worse! But honestly, the Kennedy's made his life difficult and hated Lyndon just as much.

FM - What was Lyndon like in 1963?

MB - He was anxious, very worried. He was involved in all kinds of business and was convinced that Kennedy would not keep him on the presidential ticket in 1964. He was afraid everything would stop. I felt that every time we met, he could escape all that for a few hours.

FM - You told me you saw Lyndon on November 21, 1963. Is that right?

MB - Perfectly. It was a surprise. I was invited to a party at Murchison's Dallas residence. The party was given in honor of Edgar Hoover, the FBI's chief. Richard Nixon was there. John McCloy, a future member of the Warren Commission was there also. Lyndon arrived late. I didn't even know he was there. He, Hunt and others immediately locked themselves in a room for a ten minute conference. When Lyndon came out he spotted me. He seemed so angry and had a dreadful look on his face. He came up to me and whispered: "After tomorrow, those damn Kennedy's will never stand in my way again. That's not a threat, it's a promise". I've never forgotten that.

FM - What was your reaction?

MB - I didn't really react. I couldn't imagine that his words would ever ring true. Lyndon was extremely angry with JFK. It was just one more time. The next morning, four hours before the assassination, I spoke to Lyndon on the phone at the hotel where he stayed with Kennedy. He told me the same thing again and I told him we'd see each other again and I would make him forget whatever plagued him.

FM - I hope you realize the impact of what you are implying. You're implicating the vice-president in the crime of the century..

MB - I don't know if Lyndon was the instigator of this crime. It could be. All I know is what he told me on the 21st and repeated on the 22nd. About a month after, I had wanted to know for sure so I asked him if he was involved in the Kennedy murder. He got so angry that I regretted ever bringing it up. Then he told me (You know my friends - they killed him.) He was talking of those millionaires.

FM - He didn't say anything else?

MB - No and I never brought it up again. But I would like to tell

you this about Hunt. A few minutes after the assassination, he went to Washington to give Lyndon a hand. When he came back a little before Christmas, he was a totally different man. Like an incredible weight was lifted off his shoulders. One day, he told me, smiling, (We've won the war) I'm sure he was referring to Kennedy.

LBJ and the murder of Sam Smithwick in jail

<http://www.maxstandridge.net/goremlk.htm>

This is especially intriguing given that this occurred during the administration of Lyndon Johnson, widely suspected of being culpable in the JFK assassination, and clearly implicated in the murder of Sam Smithwick, a deputy sheriff in Texas. In 1952, Smithwick wrote a letter to Johnson's 1948 Senate primary opponent in Texas, Coke Stevenson, confessing his illegal actions for LBJ. (Caro 384-6).

Smithwick had been arrested and jailed for committing a murder at the behest of Johnson's political crony and "enforcer" Luis Salaz (who himself in 1979 wrote a memoir admitting his own complicity in the 1948 Johnson cheating). Before Stevenson could arrange to visit Smithwick in person--within 24 hours of the letter, in fact--Smithwick was found dead in his cell. (Caro 384-95). Few seriously believe the "official" explanation propounded by jailer Salaz's cronies that Smithwick "committed suicide." Johnson was in close communication with Salaz during this time, so his complicity in the murder is powerfully suggested. That, in turn, suggests a mentality on Johnson's part tolerant of murder--the same kind of murder that "took out" JFK.

Connie Kritzberg, reporter for the Dallas Times Herald, states that the FBI was editing her news reporting immediately following the JFK assassination, trying to

make it appear as if there were just one shooter.

Connie Kritzberg: born 11-08-1931 (as she told Robert Morrow on 12-10-2016)

Connie Kritzberg, who was a reporter for the Dallas Times Herald at the time of the assassination, had interviewed Dr. Malcolm Perry, who had said the throat wound had been an entrance wound, which would have indicated a shot from the front. When Kritzberg wrote an article about the assassination, she found that the FBI had added a sentence to her article after she turned it in on 11/22/63 to her editors for the 11/23/63 afternoon edition (Dallas Times Herald was the afternoon paper; the Dallas Morning News was the morning paper.) The FBI had added the sentence [A DOCTOR ADMITTED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THERE WAS ONLY ONE WOUND.](#)" to her copy.

She is a critically important witness and her story is not well known. Larry Hancock knows her well. Connie Kritzberg was a reporter for the Dallas Times Herald; she interviewed the Parkland doctors who actually called her paper late in the afternoon on 11/22/63 after they were done giving interviews to other media.

I am guessing that Connie is age 78 now (2011 year). She has been a researcher herself over the years, knew Madeleine Brown quite well and Connie is in the "LBJ and Clint Murchison, Sr did it camp." Post assassination she went to work for one of the Murchison companies and she will tell you in 1963 - although Clint had had a stroke by then - he was fully able to conduct business (i.e. kill the president). He was not in the shape Joe Kennedy was in.

Kritzberg's story is an EXTREMELY important story. Basically she says that the FBI went to her editors and altered her story (inserting a sentence) to conform to the lone nutter propaganda they were pushing. Larry Hancock guesses this might have occurred around midnight, but it could have happened any time from 6PM Friday to perhaps 9AM in the morning.

The title of her story in the paper Dallas Times Herald, dated 11/23/63 was:

"Neck Wounds Bring Death to President"

Here is how it began:

"Wounds in the lower front portion of the neck and the right rear side of the head ended the life of President John F. Kennedy, say doctors at Parkland Hospital.

Whether there were one or two wounds was not decided. The front neck hole was described as an entrance wound. The wound at the back of the head, while the principal one, was either an exit or tangentially exit wound. **A DOCTOR ADMITTED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THERE WAS ONLY ONE WOUND."**

The sentence in all capital letters is the sentence the FBI added to her article according to Constance's editors who told her that around noon on Saturday 11/23, when she called in mad about the alteration of her article. She knew she had not written that sentence. She demanded to know WHO did and her editor said it was the FBI.

Connie's book is JFK Secrets From the Sixth Floor Window, which I highly recommend.

<http://www.amazon.co...02755855&sr=1-2>

Connie Kritzberg's other book is November Patriots, half of which is her "faction" novel and the other half is Larry Hancock's straight research.

<http://www.amazon.co...02756015&sr=1-2>

November Patriots also has a nice chapter at the end written by Madeleine Brown on the Texas Mafia. She recounts how she saw Malcolm Wallace target shooting at the gun range a few days before the JFK assassination.

Connie Kritzberg, author of "[Secrets From The Sixth Floor](#)," Kritzberg was a reporter at the "Dallas Times Herald" on November 22, 1963, and interviewed two significant figures in the assassination. She remained a reporter until the 1980s and has written several papers and two books on the assassination. She was certain of a cover-up from 1963 on. When working in Washington, D.C. in 1968, she was a volunteer in Bobby Kennedy's campaign for President until he was assassinated. TOPIC: November 22, 1963, The Dallas reporter's experiences included Dr. Malcolm Perry's statement that the neck wound was an entrance wound, and a coverup of the statement by the FBI.

Here is an email dated 5/11/11 from Connie Kritzberg:

"The information given you by Rob Morrow was true. I had been promoted from obituary writer to "Home Editor" but was called back to cityside to work in a rewrite slot covering the President's visit. I interviewed Drs. Kemp Clark and Malcolm Perry, then wrote the "Neck Wounds" story. As I assume you know, reporters don't write the headlines. Earlier in the afternoon, soon after the assassination, I had interviewed Mary Moorman and Jean Hill, and written their story. My last work on cityside that day was an on-the-street "mood" story.

I had the weekend off because of my main assignment to the women's section. Saturday was the first day I saw wounds story. I was at home, and was startled by

addition of one sentence: "A doctor admitted that it was possible there was only one wound."

I immediately called the city desk, believe the editor I talked to was Tom LaPere, Asst Editor. It was quiet—I asked, "Who added that sentence to my story?" He answered quickly, "The FBI."

I think I said something like, "OK."

I am 79 years old, have slightly slurred speech, but brain still working.

Connie Watson Kritzberg"

Tom Wicker's 11-22-63 *NYT* reporting had a sentence that was very similar to the language the the FBI inserted into Connie Kritzberg's copy at the *Dallas Times Herald*.

Tom Wickers 11-22-63 reporting in the NYT (in NYT on 11-23-63) had very similar language to the sentence "A doctor admitted that it was possible there was only one wound" that the FBI inserted into Connie Kritzberg's copy. The Wicker sentence, which may have have been encouraged by the FBI, was "However, the doctors said it was impossible to determine immediately whether the wounds had been caused by one bullet or two."

NYT link: <http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/big/1122.html>

Wicker:

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Malcolm Perry, an attending surgeon, and Dr. Kemp Clark, chief of neurosurgery at Parkland Hospital, gave more details.

Mr. Kennedy was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the Adam's apple, they said. This wound had the appearance of a bullet's entry.

Mr. Kennedy also had a massive, gaping wound in the back and one on the right side of the head. However, the doctors said it was impossible to determine immediately whether the wounds had been caused by one bullet or two.

NYT Web link: <http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/big/1122.html>

KENNEDY IS KILLED BY SNIPER AS HE RIDES IN CAR IN DALLAS; JOHNSON SWORN IN ON PLANE

Gov. Connally Shot; Mrs. Kennedy Safe

President Is Struck Down by a Rifle Shot From Building on Motorcade Route--Johnson, Riding Behind, Is Unhurt

By TOM WICKER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dallas, Nov. 22--President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was shot and killed by an assassin today.

He died of a wound in the brain caused by a rifle bullet that was fired at him as he was riding through downtown Dallas in a motorcade.

Vice President Lyndon Baines Johnson, who was riding in the third car behind Mr. Kennedy's, was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States 99 minutes after Mr. Kennedy's death.

Mr. Johnson is 55 years old; Mr. Kennedy was 46.

Shortly after the assassination, Lee H. Oswald, who once defected to the Soviet Union and who has been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, was arrested by the Dallas police. Tonight he was accused of the killing.

Suspect Captured After Scuffle

Oswald, 24 years old, was also accused of slaying a policeman who had approached him in the street. Oswald was subdued after a scuffle with a second policeman in a nearby theater.

President Kennedy was shot at 12:30 P.M., Central standard time (1:30 P.M., New York time). He was pronounced dead at 1 P.M. and Mr. Johnson was sworn in at 2:39 P.M.

Mr. Johnson, who was uninjured in the shooting, took his oath in the Presidential jet plane as it stood on the runway at Love Field. The body of Mr. Kennedy was aboard. Immediately after the oath-taking, the plane took off for Washington.

RELATED HEADLINES

Texan Asks Unity: Congressional Chiefs of 2 Parties Give Promise of Aid

President's Body Will Lie in State: Funeral Mass to Be Monday in Capital After Homage Is Paid by the Public

Parties' Outlook for '64 Confused: Republican Prospects Rise -- Johnson Faces Possible Fight Against Liberals

Leftist Accused: Figure in a Pro-Castro Group Is Charged -- Policeman Slain

Standing beside the new President as Mr. Johnson took the oath of office was Mrs. John F. Kennedy. Her stockings were spattered with her husband's blood.

Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas, who was riding in the same car with Mr. Kennedy, was severely wounded in the chest, ribs and arm. His condition was serious, but not critical.

The killer fired the rifle from a building just off the motorcade route. Mr. Kennedy, Governor Connally and Mr. Johnson had just received an enthusiastic welcome from a large crowd in downtown Dallas.

Mr. Kennedy apparently was hit by the first of what witnesses believed were three shots. He was driven at high speed to Dallas's Parkland Hospital. There, in an emergency operating room, with only physicians and nurses in attendance, he died without regaining consciousness.

Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Connally and a Secret Service agent were in the car with Mrs. Kennedy and Governor Connally. Two Secret Service agents flanked the car. Other than Mr. Connally, none of this group was injured in the shooting. Mrs. Kennedy cried "Oh no!" immediately after her husband was struck.

Mrs. Kennedy was in the hospital near her husband when he died, but not in the operating room. When the body was taken from the hospital in a bronze coffin about 2 P.M., Mrs. Kennedy walked beside it.

Her face was sorrowful. She looked steadily at the floor. She still wore the raspberry-colored suit in which she had greeted welcoming crowds in Fort Worth and Dallas. But she had taken off the matching pillbox hat she wore earlier in the day, and her dark hair was windblown and tangled. Her hand rested lightly on her husband's coffin as it was taken to a waiting hearse.

Mrs. Kennedy climbed in beside the coffin. Then the ambulance drove to Love Field, and Mr. Kennedy's body was placed aboard the Presidential jet. Mrs. Kennedy then attended the swearing-in ceremony for Mr. Johnson.

As Mr. Kennedy's body left Parkland Hospital, a few stunned persons stood outside. Nurses and doctors, whispering among themselves, looked from the window. A larger crowd that had gathered earlier, before it was known that the President was dead, had been dispersed by Secret Service men and policemen.

Priests Administer Last Rites

Two priests administered last rites to Mr. Kennedy, a Roman Catholic. They were the Very rev. Oscar Huber, the pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Dallas, and the Rev. James Thompson.

Mr. Johnson was sworn in as President by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes of the Northern District of Texas. She was appointed to the judgeship by Mr. Kennedy in October, 1961.

The ceremony, delayed about five minutes for Mrs. Kennedy's arrival, took place in the private Presidential cabin in the rear of the plane.

About 25 to 30 persons--members of the late President's staff, members of Congress who had been accompanying the President on a two-day tour of Texas cities and a few reporters--crowded into the little room.

No accurate listing of those present could be obtained. Mrs. Kennedy stood at the left of Mr. Johnson, her eyes and face showing the signs of weeping that had apparently shaken her since she left the hospital not long before.

Mrs. Johnson, wearing a beige dress, stood at her husband's right.

As Judge Hughes read the brief oath of office, her eyes, too, were red from weeping. Mr. Johnson's hands rested on a black, leather-bound Bible as Judge Hughes read and he repeated:

"I do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of the President of the United States to the best of my ability and defend, protect and preserve the Constitution of the United States."

Those 34 words made Lyndon Baines Johnson, one-time farmboy and schoolteacher of Johnson City, the President.

Johnson Embraces Mrs. Kennedy

Mr. Johnson made no statement. He embraced Mrs. Kennedy and she held his hand for a long moment. He also embraced Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, Mr. Kennedy's private secretary.

"O.K.," Mr. Johnson said. "Let's get this plane back to Washington."

At 2:46 P.M., seven minutes after he had become President, 106 minutes after Mr. Kennedy had become the fourth American President to succumb to an assassin's wounds, the white and red jet took off for Washington.

In the cabin when Mr. Johnson took the oath was Cecil Stoughton, an armed forces photographer assigned to the White House.

Mr. Kennedy's staff members appeared stunned and bewildered. Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Congressional liaison officer, and P. Kenneth O'Donnell, the appointment secretary, both long associates of Mr. Kennedy, showed evidence of weeping. None had anything to say.

Other staff members believed to be in the cabin for the swearing-in included David F. Powers, the White House receptionist; Miss Pamela Turnure, Mrs. Kennedy's press secretary, and Malcolm Kilduff, the assistant White House press secretary.

Mr. Kilduff announced the President's death, with choked voice and red-rimmed eyes, at about 1:36 P.M.

"President John F. Kennedy died at approximately 1 o'clock Central standard time today here in Dallas," Mr. Kilduff said at the hospital. "He died of a gunshot wound in the brain. I have no other details regarding the assassination of the President."

Mr. Kilduff also announced that Governor Connally had been hit by a bullet or bullets and that Mr. Johnson, who had not yet been sworn in, was safe in the protective custody of the Secret Service at an unannounced place, presumably the airplane at Love Field.

Mr. Kilduff indicated that the President had been shot once. Later medical reports raised the possibility that there had been two wounds. But the death was caused, as far as could be learned, by a massive wound in the brain.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Malcolm Perry, an attending surgeon, and Dr. Kemp Clark, chief of neurosurgery at Parkland Hospital, gave more details.

Mr. Kennedy was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the Adam's apple, they said. This wound had the appearance of a bullet's entry.

Mr. Kennedy also had a massive, gaping wound in the back and one on the right side of the head. However, the doctors said it was impossible to determine immediately whether the wounds had been caused by one bullet or two.

Resuscitation Attempted

Dr. Perry, the first physician to treat the President, said a number of resuscitative measures had been attempted, including oxygen, anesthesia, an indotracheal tube, a tracheotomy, blood and fluids. An electrocardiogram monitor was attached to measure Mr. Kennedy's heart beats.

Dr. Clark was summoned and arrived in a minute or two. By then, Dr. Perry said, Mr. Kennedy was "critically ill and moribund," or near death.

Dr. Clark said that on his first sight of the President, he had concluded immediately that Mr. Kennedy could not live.

"It was apparent that the President had sustained a lethal wound," he said. "A missile had gone in and out of the back of his head causing external lacerations and loss of brain tissue."

Shortly after he arrived, Dr. Clark said, "the President lost his heart action by the electrocardiogram." A closed-chest cardiograph massage was attempted, as were other emergency resuscitation measures.

Dr. Clark said these had produced "palpable pulses" for a short time, but all were "to no avail."

In Operating Room 40 Minutes

The President was on the emergency table at the hospital for about 40 minutes, the doctors said. At the end, perhaps eight physicians were in Operating Room No. 1, where Mr. Kennedy remained until his death. Dr. Clark said it was difficult to determine the exact moment of death, but the doctors said officially that it occurred at 1 P.M.

Later, there were unofficial reports that Mr. Kennedy had been killed instantly. The source of these reports, Dr. Tom Shires, chief surgeon at the hospital and professor of surgery at the University of Texas Southwest Medical School, issued this statement tonight:

"Medically, it was apparent the president was not alive when he was brought in. There was no spontaneous respiration. He had dilated, fixed pupils. It was obvious he had a lethal head wound.

"Technically, however, by using vigorous resuscitation, intravenous tubes and all the usual supportive measures, we were able to raise a semblance of a heartbeat."

Dr. Shires said he was "positive it was impossible that President Kennedy could have spoken after being shot. "I am absolutely sure he never knew what hit him," Dr. Shires said.

Dr. Shires was not present when Mr. Kennedy was being treated at Parkland Hospital. He issued his statement, however, after lengthy conferences with the doctors who had attended the President.

Mr. Johnson remained in the hospital about 30 minutes after Mr. Kennedy died.

The details of what happened when shots first rang out, as the President's car moved along at about 25 miles an hour, were sketchy. Secret Service agents, who might have given more details, were unavailable to the press at first, and then returned to Washington with President Johnson.

Kennedys Hailed at Breakfast

Mr. Kennedy had opened his day in Fort Worth, first with a speech in a parking lot and then at a Chamber of Commerce breakfast. The breakfast appearance was a particular triumph for Mrs. Kennedy, who entered late and was given an ovation.

Then the Presidential party, including Governor and Mrs. Connally, flew on to Dallas, an eight- minute flight. Mr. Johnson, as is customary, flew in a separate plane. The President and the Vice President do not travel together, out of fear of a double tragedy.

At Love Field, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy lingered for 10 minutes, shaking hands with an enthusiastic group lining the fence. The group called itself "Grassroots Democrats."

Mr. Kennedy then entered his open Lincoln convertible at the head of the motorcade. He sat in the rear seat on the right-hand side. Mrs. Kennedy, who appeared to be enjoying one of the first political outings she had ever made with her husband, sat at his left.

In the "jump" seat, directly ahead of Mr. Kennedy, sat Governor Connally, with Mrs. Connally at his left in another "jump" seat. A Secret Service agent was driving and the two others ran alongside.

Behind the President's limousine was an open sedan carrying a number of Secret Service agents. Behind them, in an open convertible, rode Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Texas's senior Senator, Ralph W. Yarborough, a Democrat.

The motorcade proceeded uneventfully along a 10-mile route through downtown Dallas, aiming for the Merchandise Mart. Mr. Kennedy was to address a group of the city's leading citizens at a luncheon in his honor.

In downtown Dallas, crowds were thick, enthusiastic and cheering. The turnout was somewhat unusual for this center of conservatism, where only a month ago Adlai E. Stevenson was attacked by a rightist crowd. It was also in Dallas, during the 1960

campaign, that Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife were nearly mobbed in the lobby of the Baker Hotel.

As the motorcade neared its end and the President's car moved out of the thick crowds onto Stennonds Freeway near the Merchandise Mart, Mrs. Connally recalled later, "we were all very pleased with the reception in downtown Dallas."

Approaching 3-Street Underpass

Behind the three leading cars were a string of others carrying Texas and Dallas dignitaries, two buses of reporters, several open cars carrying photographers and other reporters, and a bus for White House staff members.

As Mrs. Connally recalled later, the President's car was almost ready to go underneath a "triple underpass beneath three streets--Elm, Commerce and Main--when the first shot was fired.

That shot apparently struck Mr. Kennedy. Governor Connally turned in his seat at the sound and appeared immediately to be hit in the chest.

Mrs. Mary Norman of Dallas was standing at the curb and at that moment was aiming her camera at the President. She saw him slump forward, then slide down in the seat.

"My God," Mrs. Norman screamed, as she recalled it later, "he's shot!"

Mrs. Connally said that Mrs. Kennedy had reached and "grabbed" her husband. Mrs. Connally put her arms around the Governor. Mrs. Connally said that she and Mrs. Kennedy had then ducked low in the car as it sped off.

Mrs. Connally's recollections were reported by Julian Reade, an aide to the Governor.

Most reporters in the press buses were too far back to see the shootings, but they observed some quick scurrying by motor policemen accompanying the motorcade. It was noted that the President's car had picked up speed and raced away, but reporters were not aware that anything serious had occurred until they reached the Merchandise Mart two or three minutes later.

Rumors Spread at Trade Mart

Rumors of the shooting already were spreading through the luncheon crowd of hundreds, which was having the first course. No White House officials or Secret Service agents were present, but the reporters were taken quickly to Parkland Hospital on the strength of the rumors.

There they encountered Senator Yarborough, white, shaken and horrified.

The shots, he said, seemed to have come from the right and the rear of the car in which he was riding, the third in the motorcade. Another eyewitness, Mel Crouch, a Dallas television reporter, reported that as the shots rang out he saw a rifle extended and then withdrawn from a window on the "fifth or sixth floor" of the Texas Public School Book Depository. This is a leased state building on Elm Street, to the right of the motorcade route.

Senator Yarborough said there had been a slight pause between the first two shots and a longer pause between the second and third. A Secret Service man riding in the Senator's car, the Senator said, immediately ordered Mr. and Mrs. Johnson to get down below the level of the doors. They did so, and Senator Yarborough also got down.

The leading cars of the motorcade then pulled away at high speed toward Parkland Hospital, which was not far away, by the fast highway.

"We knew by the speed that something was terribly wrong," Senator Yarborough reported. When he put his head up, he said, he saw a Secret Service man in the car ahead beating his fists against the trunk deck of the car in which he was riding, apparently in frustration and anguish.

Mrs. Kennedy's Reaction

Only White House staff members spoke with Mrs. Kennedy. A Dallas medical student, David Edwards, saw her in Parkland Hospital while she was waiting for news of her husband. He gave this description:

"The look in her eyes was like an animal that had been trapped, like a little rabbit--brave, but fear was in the eyes."

Dr. Clark was reported to have informed Mrs. Kennedy of her husband's death.

No witnesses reported seeing or hearing any of the Secret Service agents or policemen fire back. One agent was seen to brandish a machine gun as the cars sped away. Mr. Crouch observed a policeman falling to the ground and pulling a weapon. But the events had occurred so quickly that there was apparently nothing for the men to shoot at.

Mr. Crouch said he saw two women, standing at a curb to watch the motorcade pass, fall to the ground when the shots rang out. He also saw a man snatch up his little girl and run along the road. Policemen, he said, immediately chased this man under the impression he had been involved in the shooting, but Mr. Crouch said he had been a fleeing spectator.

Mr. Kennedy's limousine--license No. GG300 under District of Columbia registry--pulled up at the emergency entrance of Parkland Hospital. Senator Yarborough said the President had been carried inside on a stretcher.

By the time reporters arrived at the hospital, the police were guarding the Presidential car closely. They would allow no one to approach it. A bucket of water stood by the car, suggesting that the back seat had been scrubbed out.

Robert Clark of the American Broadcasting Company, who had been riding near the front of the motorcade, said Mr. Kennedy was motionless when he was carried inside. There was a great amount of blood on Mr. Kennedy's suit and shirtfront and the front of his body, Mr. Clark said.

Mrs. Kennedy was leaning over her husband when the car stopped, Mr. Clark said, and he walked beside the wheeled stretcher into the hospital. Mr. Connally sat with his hands holding his stomach, his head bent over. He, too, was moved into the hospital in a stretcher, with Mrs. Connally at his side.

Robert McNeill of the National Broadcasting Company, who also was in the reporters' pool car, jumped out at the scene of the shooting. He said the police had taken two

eyewitnesses into custody--an 8-year-old Negro boy and a white man--for informational purposes.

Many of these reports could not be verified immediately.

Eyewitness Describes Shooting

An unidentified Dallas man, interviewed on television here, said he had been waving at the President when the shots were fired. His belief was that Mr. Kennedy had been struck twice-- once, as Mrs. Norman recalled, when he slumped in his seat; again when he slid down in it.

"It seemed to just knock him down," the man said.

Governor Connally's condition was reported as "satisfactory" tonight after four hours in surgery at Parkland Hospital.

Dr. Robert R. Shaw, a thoracic surgeon, operated on the Governor to repair damage to his left chest.

Later, Dr. Shaw said Governor Connally had been hit in the back just below the shoulder blade, and that the bullet had gone completely through the Governor's chest, taking out part of the fifth rib.

After leaving the body, he said, the bullet struck the Governor's right wrist, causing a compound fracture. It then lodged in the left thigh.

The thigh wound, Dr. Shaw said, was trivial. He said the compound fracture would heal.

Dr. Shaw said it would be unwise for Governor Connally to be moved in the next 10 to 14 days. Mrs. Connally was remaining at his side tonight.

Tour by Mrs. Kennedy Unusual

Mrs. Kennedy's presence near her husband's bedside at his death resulted from somewhat unusual circumstances. She had rarely accompanied him on his trips about the country and had almost never made political trips with him.

The tour on which Mr. Kennedy was engaged yesterday and today was only quasi-political; the only open political activity was to have been a speech tonight to a fund-raising dinner at the state capitol in Austin.

In visiting Texas, Mr. Kennedy was seeking to improve his political fortunes in a pivotal state that he barely won in 1960. He was also hoping to patch a bitter internal dispute among Texas's Democrats.

At 8:45 A.M., when Mr. Kennedy left the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth, where he spent his last night, to address the parking lot crowd across the street, Mrs. Kennedy was not with him. There appeared to be some disappointment.

"Mrs. Kennedy is organizing herself," the President said good-naturedly. "It takes longer, but, of course, she looks better than we do when she does it."

Later, Mrs. Kennedy appeared late at the Chamber of Commerce breakfast in Fort Worth.

Again, Mr. Kennedy took note of her presence. "Two years ago," he said, "I introduced myself in Paris by saying that I was the man who had accompanied Mrs. Kennedy to Paris. I am getting somewhat that same sensation as I travel around Texas. Nobody wonders what Lyndon and I wear."

The speech Mr. Kennedy never delivered at the Merchandise Mart luncheon contained a passage commenting on a recent preoccupation of his, and a subject of much interest in this city, where right-wing conservatism is the rule rather than the exception.

Voices are being heard in the land, he said, "voices preaching doctrines wholly unrelated to reality, wholly unsuited to the sixties, doctrines which apparently assume that words will suffice without weapons, that vituperation is as good as victory and that peace is a sign of weakness."

The speech went on: "At a time when the national debt is steadily being reduced in terms of its burden on our economy, they see that debt as the greatest threat to our security. At a time when we are steadily reducing the number of Federal employees serving every thousand citizens, they fear those supposed hordes of civil servants far more than the actual hordes of opposing armies."

"We cannot expect that everyone, to use the phrase of a decade ago, will 'talk sense to the American people.' But we can hope that fewer people will listen to nonsense. And the notion that this nation is headed for defeat through deficit, or that strength is but a matter of slogans, is nothing but just plain nonsense."

***Seven Days in May* movie**

Filmed in 1963; released in 1964

John Kennedy allowed the movie *Seven Days in May* (released in 1964, but filmed in 1963) to be filmed partly in the White House because he wanted to send a message to the military and CIA not to attempt to overthrow him. Admiral Bobby Ray Inman (former deputy director of the CIA) told me in on 4/2/2009 that if there ever was a coup d'état it very similar to the aborted one in *Seven Days in May*. ***In my opinion the CIA, the military (particularly Curtis LeMay of the Air Force), Lyndon Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover and other political and shadow government elites (HL Hunt, Clint Murchison, Nelson Rockefeller, George Herbert Walker Bush) DID IN FACT murder John Kennedy and stage a coup d'état.*** *Seven Days in May* is about a fictional military coup and overthrow of a president of the USA. Kennedy liked the message of the movie, which is that democracy is fragile and we must be on guard against threats against it. <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0058576/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Days_in_May A review of this movie at IMDB:

"The novel and the movie *Seven Days in May* were based on a very potential reality. See James Bamford's 2002 book, *Body of Secrets*, which is about the

National Security Agency. General Edwin Walker, mentioned in another review, was only the least of what was going on in the higher echelons of the U.S. military near the end of the Eisenhower Administration and the beginning of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration.

At military bases, and even at the National War College in Washington, the most rabid preachings took place about the real threat of communism coming not from Russia or Cuba, but from high-ups in the domestic power structure, including the government. The entire Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), led by Chairman Lyman Lemnitzer, was very right wing and rabidly obsessed with the idea that American civilization could not endure unless Cuba was militarily conquered and occupied in the long-term. They repeatedly threw suggestions for this at Eisenhower, who never took the bit. When Ike left the Oval Office and Kennedy, who had never been a military higher-up, replaced him, Lemnitzer felt adrift and became very paranoid. There were all sorts of JCS contingency plans, never implemented, for creating an incident that could be blamed falsely on the Russians and/or the Cubans to justify an invasion [the infamous Operation Northwoods] - a sort of second sinking of the battleship Maine. The more far-fetched of these ideas included terrorism at home to be blamed on Cuba and an attack on a friendly Central American country that could be falsely blamed on Cuba, all without the President's approval. Lemnitzer, according to Bamford, had little use for the concept of civilian control of the military. In fact, enough of this atmosphere within the U.S. military was in the wind that there was a secret Congressional inquiry into the potential for a military takeover of the government, which was based on more than idle wonder. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee (the father of the recent Vice President), a member of the investigating committee, called for Lemnitzer's firing. Kennedy did not fire him, but did not re-appoint him to a second term as Chairman, preferring the more rational Maxwell Taylor."

RFK's top aide Nicholas Katzenbach hops on early (11-25-63) to the cover up of the murder of John Kennedy

<http://www.jfklancer.com/Katzenbach.html>

The Big Lie Begins

It's important to understand that from the very beginning, officials of our government did not want a true investigation and made every attempt to "make the public satisfied that Oswald was the assassin."

There may be no other document that makes it more clear that there was no interest in a true investigation by the highest federal authorities and it was issued just days after the assassination. A

memo prepared by Walter Jenkins reflects his conversation with J. Edgar Hoover where Hoover makes this telling statement:

"The thing I am most concerned about, and Mr. Katzenbach, is having something issued so that they can convince the public that Oswald is the real assassin."

This conversation occurred on November 24, 1963, one day prior to Katzenbach's memo below. Meanwhile, Hoover himself wrote a glaring similar memo on the same day that reads:

"The thing I am most concerned about, and SO IS Mr. Katzenbach, is having something issued so that WE can convince the public that Oswald is the real assassin." (HSCA, vol 3, pp 471-473. This memo was apparently prepared by Hoover at 4 pm.)

A third memo written by the FBI's Courtney Evans on November 26th mentions that Hoover himself drafted the Katzenbach memo. (North, "Act of Treason")

Memo from Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General

November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MOYERS

It is important that all of the facts surrounding President Kennedy's Assassination be made public in a way which will satisfy people in the United States and abroad that all the facts have been told and that a statement to this effect be made now.

1. The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial.

2. Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rebutting thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or (as the Iron Curtain press is saying) a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists. Unfortunately the facts on Oswald seem about too pat-- too obvious (Marxist, Cuba, Russian wife, etc.). The Dallas police have put out statements on the Communist conspiracy theory, and it was they who were in charge when he was shot and thus silenced.

3. The matter has been handled thus far with neither dignity nor conviction. Facts have been mixed with rumour and speculation. We can scarcely let the

world see us totally in the image of the Dallas police when our President is murdered.

I think this objective may be satisfied by making public as soon as possible a complete and thorough FBI report on Oswald and the assassination. This may run into the difficulty of pointing to inconsistencies between this report and statements by Dallas police officials. But the reputation of the Bureau is such that it may do the whole job. The only other step would be the appointment of a Presidential Commission of unimpeachable personnel to review and examine the evidence and announce its conclusions. This has both advantages and disadvantages. It think it can await publication of the FBI report and public reaction to it here and abroad.

I think, however, that a statement that all the facts will be made public property in an orderly and responsible way should be made now. **We need something to head off public speculation or Congressional hearings of the wrong sort.**

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Deputy Attorney General

Evalea Glanges says that there was a BULLET HOLE in the front windshield, and that bullet hole came from a SHOT FROM THE FRONT, based on the glass pane damage!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vClwuJ0yuWM>

Here is another good video of photos of the damage to JFK's limo and the bullet hole in the front windshield that came from front:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UtFoPCKVp-8>

Lyndon Johnson originally did NOT want to have to establish a Warren Commission, but he was coming under pressure from the Washington Post to do it. LBJ and Hoover wanted the FBI to be in complete charge of the cover up. Johnson also figured it would be more easy to control a Texas Court of Inquiry with Hoover's help. <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAjohnsonLB.htm>

"We can't be checking up on every shooting scrape in the country" Lyndon Johnson, 11/25/63

(6) Telephone conversation between Lyndon B. Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover (10.30 am, 25th November, 1963)

Lyndon B. Johnson: Apparently some lawyer in Justice is lobbying with the (Washington) Post because that's where the suggestion came from for this presidential commission, which we think would be very bad and put it right in the White House. **We can't be checking up on every shooting scrape in the country,** but they've gone to the Post now to get 'em an editorial, and the Post is calling up and saying they're going to run an editorial if we don't do things. Now we're going

to do two things and I wanted you to know about it. One - we believe that the way to handle this, as we said yesterday - your suggestion - that you put every facility at your command, making a full report to the Attorney General and then they make it available to the country in whatever form may seem desirable. Second - it's a state matter, too, and the state Attorney General is young and able and prudent and very cooperative with you. He's going to run a Court of Inquiry, which is provided for by state law, and he's going to have associated with him the most outstanding jurists in the country. But he's a good conservative fella and we don't start invading local jurisdictions that way and he understands what you're doing and he's for it... Now if you get too many cooks messing with the broth, it'll mess it up. ... These two are trained organizations and the Attorney General of the state holds Courts of Inquiry every time a law is violated, and the FBI makes these investigations... You ought to tell your press men that that's what's happening and they can expect Waggoner Carr, the Attorney General of Texas, to make an announcement this morning, to have a state inquiry and that you can offer them your full cooperation and vice versa. . . .

J. Edgar Hoover: We'll both work together on it.

Lyndon B. Johnson: And any influence you got with the Post... point out to them that... just picking out a Tom Dewey lawyer from New York and sending him down on new facts - this commission thing - Mr. Herbert Hoover tried that and sometimes a commission that's not trained hurts more than it helps.

J. Edgar Hoover: It's a regular circus then.

Lyndon B. Johnson: That's right.

J. Edgar Hoover: Because it'll be covered by TV and everything like that.

Lyndon B. Johnson: Just like an investigating committee.

J. Edgar Hoover: Exactly. I don't have much influence with the Post because I frankly don't read it. I view it like the Daily Worker.

Lyndon B. Johnson: (laughs) You told me that once before. I just want your people to know the facts, and your people can say that. And that kind of negates it, you see?

JIM GARRISON VS. JOHNNY CARSON, January 31, 1968. <http://garrison-carson.blogspot.com/> On this date Johnny Carson conducted a hostile interview of Jim Garrison. It is my understanding that ROBERT KENNEDY himself had called Johnny Carson in an effort to keep Jim Garrison off the show. RFK was a control freak and probably feared that Garrison's investigation might turn up dirt on the Kennedys. RFK believed in a domestic conspiracy from the beginning, but HE wanted to be elected president then he would come after his brother's killers. In fact, Robert Kennedy and Jackie Kennedy told the Russians early on, through trusted back channels, that THEY the Kennedys, thought John Kennedy

had been murdered in a DOMESTIC conspiracy. Did not work out too well for RFK, as he was murdered (probably by the CIA) in June, 1968. [Btw, David Von Pein is a prominent lone nutter fantasy theorist.]

Super article by James Fetzer - "JFK and RFK: The Plots that Killed Them, the Patsies that Didn't" - <http://jamesfetzer.blogspot.com/2010/06/jfk-and-rfk-plots-that-killed-them.html> (June 13, 2010)

Zapruder film: As of November 26, 1963 Zapruder had the original. Life had a 1st generation copy, FBI in Washington had a 2nd generation copy, Washington Secret Service had a 1st generation copy, Dallas FBI had a 2nd generation copy and the Secret Service in Dallas had a 1st generation copy.

Top 10 web sites to learn about the JFK assassination:

- 1) <http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/index.htm> by Wim Dankbaar
- 2) <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKindex.htm> Spartacus Education by John Simkin - fabulous discussion of deep politics here.
- 3) <http://www.ctka.net/> by Jim DiEugenio. Excellent columns here
- 4) <http://www.jfklancer.com/> JFK Lancer by Debra Conway
- 5) http://www.maryferrell.org/wiki/index.php/Main_Page Mary Ferrell Foundation
- 6) <http://www.blackopradio.com/archives.html> Black Op Radio by Len Osanic. A lot of fabulous internet radio interviews are archived here.
- 7) <http://www.jfkmurder.com/> American patriot, JFK photo expert Robert Groden's site. Please buy his valuable and informative materials.
- 8) <http://itwasjohnson.impioussdigest.com/index.htm> It was Lyndon Johnson who murdered John Kennedy.
- 9) <http://reopenkennedycase.weebly.com/> Greg Parker's web site
- 10) <http://www.history-matters.com/jfkmurder.htm> - Rex Bradford's site

Other Web sites:

- 1) <http://www.ajweberman.com/coupt5.htm> AJ Weberman's site
- 2) <http://www.jfkassassinationgallery.com> Robin Unger's JFK Assassination Research Photo Galleries.

Top 6 discussion forums to learn about JFK assassination:

- 1) Deep Politics Forum: <http://www.deeppoliticsforum.com/>
- 2) JFK Murder Solved Forum: <http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/forum/>
- 3) Education Forum: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showforum=126>
- 4) JFK History Forum: <http://jfkhistory.com/forum/index.php?board=1.0>
- 5) The Grassy Knoll Witnesses Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100001164405281#!/pages/JFK-The-Grassy-Knoll-Witnesses/115305938487641?ref=ts>
- 6) JFK Assassination Forum: <http://www.jfkassassinationforum.com/>
- 7) Reopen Kennedy Case: <http://reopenkennedycase.forumotion.net/forum.htm>
- 8) JFK Lancer Forum: <http://www.jfklancerforum.com/>

Top You Tube site on JFK assassination: <http://www.youtube.com/user/JFK63Conspiracy>
This is Gil Jesus' absolutely wonderful site. Many highly informative JFK videos.

Top 3 conferences to attend on JFK assassination:

- 1) COPA – Coalition on Political Assassinations in Dallas November. 19-22nd 2010. Here is Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100000893987621#!/pages/Coalition-on-Political-Assassinations/96063273268?ref=ts> Here is regular web page: <http://www.politicalassassinations.com/Conferences.html> COPA is a fantastic and extremely informative conference and I urge you to attend and get others to as well.
- 2) JFK Lancer <http://jfklander.com/Dallas.html> November 12-14, 2010. Here is JFK Lancer's FB page: <http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100000893987621#!/group.php?gid=60885030109&ref=ts> . Also, a fantastic conference to attend.
- 3) Black Op Radio – Hawaii JFK assassination conference – Spring Break, March, 2011: http://www.blackopradio.com/Hawaii_2011.html I highly recommend attending. Also, Black Op Radio is absolutely one of the finest resources for information on the JFK assassination.

Top 5 disinformation sites about the JFK assassination:

- 1) NY Times <http://www.nytimes.com/> CIA assets here have been pushing the Big Lie here about the JFK assassination for 47 years. In addition to its editorial and reporting lies, the NY Times partnered to publish over 1 million copies of the discredited Warren Report farce.
- 2) Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_F._Kennedy_assassination Wikipedia is completely filled with lies and disinformation regarding the JFK assassination. This Wiki dog vomit reads like 1960's LBJ/CIA/FBI disinfo propaganda. Wikipedia is definitely carrying water for the murderers of John Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald even 47 years later. Practically every line in the Wiki entry for the JFK assassination is lie.
- 3) <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/home.htm> The Kennedy Assassination Home Page by John McAdams.
- 4) <http://davidvonpein.blogspot.com/> blog spot of David Von Pein
- 5) <http://davesjfk.com/> Dave Perry's site.

Top site that is just plain wrong

- 1) <http://www.jfk-online.com/home.html> David Reitzes' site
- 2) <http://www.jfkfiles.com/index.html> Dale K. Meyers' site

The CLOSE ties of Lyndon Johnson and Nelson Rockefeller

The book Thy Will be Done: the Conquest of the Amazon: Nelson Rockefeller and Evangelism in the Age of Oil is about Nelson Rockefeller. It talks about how CLOSE Lyndon Johnson and Nelson Rockefeller were. In spring of 1968, after LBJ withdrew, he was actually trying to talk Nelson Rockefeller into running for president! (p. 588). Then in Johnson's retirement, Nelson and Happy Rockefeller often visited LBJ on his ranch in Texas (p. 711). Lyndon Johnson and Nelson Rockefeller were close personal friends.

Almost all the key players under Lyndon Johnson were Council on Foreign Relations, a tool of the Rockefeller family. <http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0310/34945.html> Lyndon Johnson's so-called "wise men" on Vietnam: "Present at the White House meeting were Dean Acheson, George Ball, McGeorge Bundy, Clark Clifford, Arthur Dean, Douglas Dillon, Supreme

Court Justice Abe Fortas, Averell Harriman, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Robert Murphy, Cyrus Vance and Gens. Omar Bradley, Matthew Ridgway and Maxwell Taylor"

Read more: <http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0310/34945.html#ixzz0tljaNCiz>

NOW LOOK AT WHAT JOHN KENNEDY WAS NOT - tied into the Rockefellers, he was a RIVAL to Nelson Rockefeller ... Very key quote below by Schlesinger. In particular note how much the NY Times and CFR have lied about and covered up the Kennedy assassination for 50 years. Henry Kissinger was Nelson Rockefeller's closest foreign policy aide for many years.

[Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.](#), in his book on the Kennedy presidency, *A Thousand Days*, wrote that Kennedy was not part of what he called the "New York establishment":

"In particular, he was little acquainted with the New York financial and legal community-- that arsenal of talent which had so long furnished a steady supply of always orthodox and often able people to Democratic as well as Republican administrations. This community was the heart of the American Establishment. Its household deities were Henry Stimson and Elihu Root; its present leaders, Robert Lovett and John J. McCloy; its front organizations, the Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie foundations and the Council on Foreign Relations; its organs, the *New York Times* and *Foreign Affairs*." [14]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_on_Foreign_Relations

Now read this link about Lyndon Johnson, Birch Bayh putting in the 25th Amendment specifically for NELSON ROCKEFELLER! <http://www.reformation.org/rockefeller-for-president.html>

Astoundingly, *Republican* Nelson Rockefeller was the TOP (behind the scenes) choice of Democrat Lyndon Johnson in 1968!

***From Robert Dallek's book *Flawed Giant*, pp. 544-545]
Lyndon Johnson's deep alliance with CIA and Eastern Establishment***

"Johnson's choice as his successor was New York's Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller. The two men had a high regard for each other. Johnson saw Rockefeller as a sensible moderate who, in Lady Bird's words, "was a good human being, a person who was for the disadvantaged, who was a man of compassion, with a capable and effective mind, and capable of being effective, getting things done." He also believed that Rockefeller was the one man who could beat Bobby Kennedy, no small asset in Johnson's mind.

Rockefeller reciprocated Johnson's feelings. He saw the President as "a great statesman and great American patriot." Rockefeller said later: "He was a tremendous guy." They and their wives enjoyed a warm personal relationship. Nelson recalled how frank his wife Happy could be with Lyndon, telling him at the ranch not to drive so fast or drink too much. "She was successful in getting him to slow down, which I don't think most people were." ...

Toward the end of April [1968], Johnson invited the Rockefellers to the White House for dinner, where he urged the governor to declare for the Republican nomination. "He was very friendly about '68, and very supportive of me for '68," Rockefeller said. Johnson

also told him he would never campaign against him. Happy Rockefeller remembered how during that evening Johnson urged Rockefeller to run. "He did want Nelson to be President," she said. Johnson encouraged others to back Rockefeller as well. On April 7, after Irwin Miller, a prominent member of "Republicans for Johnson" in 1964 had asked whether the president would object to his chairing a Draft Rockefeller Committee, LBJ have Miller "a full speed go-ahead."

Rockefeller did not need much prodding. On April 10, following a brief conversation with Johnson at New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they attended Archbishop Terence Cooke's installation, Rockefeller announced his "availability" for the Republican nomination. On April 30, after the White House evening, Rockefeller declared himself a candidate for the presidency." [Robert Dallek, A Flawed Giant, p. 545]

Nancy Dickerson: Lyndon Johnson considered putting Nelson Rockefeller on the ticket as Vice President for the 1968 general election.

"In the last year of the Kennedy Administration, there was much talk about whether or not he would "dump Johnson" as his running mate for the second term. When asked about it directly at a news conference, he was unequivocal and said, in part, "I don't know what they will do about me, but I'm sure that the Vice President will be on the ticket if he chooses to run." A couple of weeks later at dinner I asked LBJ whether he thought Kennedy would dump him, and he brushed the question aside, saying that he never thought about it. But during the next course it was he who brought up the subject again, and he repeated word for word all of Kennedy's press-conference answer, adding, "That doesn't sound like I'm not going to be around, does it?"

Years later when Hubert Humphrey was having dinner at our house, I naively asked him whether it wasn't a relief to have as President a man who had been through the tortures of the post himself and understood what it is like, to which Humphrey replied, "There is *no* President who understands." I knew what he meant later when LBJ, Humphrey, Jack Valenti, Dick and I had an impromptu dinner at the Moyers' house. The President became expansive about those he loved and those he didn't, and then started talking about his choice for Vice President the next time around. There were rumors Hubert would be dumped, and LBJ did nothing that night to discourage them; in fact, he encouraged them. He mentioned the need for national unity during a war, and said that it might best be achieved by naming a Republican as a running mate. He extolled the virtues of Nelson Rockefeller, declaring him to be the "right kind of Republican" to form a consensus ticket. In effect, he was warning Humphrey that he had better not stray from the fold on the Vietnam war, or he would be replaced. Humphrey was humiliated, and the more Johnson played his cruel cat-and-mouse game, the more humiliated he felt. I clenched my teeth and wondered how he could take it.

[Nancy Dickerson, "Among Those Present: A Reporter's View of 25 Years in Washington," p. 230]

From Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, 3rd edition 1998 p. 638-639]:

"The Role of deep-cover **CIA officer, Trenton Parker**, has been described in earlier pages, and his function in the CIA's counter-intelligence unit, **Pegasus**. Parker had stated to me earlier that a CIA faction was responsible for the murder of JFK ... **During an August 21, 1993, conversation, in response to my questions, Parker said that his Pegasus group had tape recordings of plans to assassinate Kennedy. I asked him, "What group were these tapes identifying?" Parker replied: "Rockefeller, Allen Dulles, JOHNSON of Texas, GEORGE BUSH, and J. Edgar Hoover."** I asked, "What was the nature of the conversation on these tapes?"

I don't have the tapes now, because all the tape recordings were turned over to [Congressman] Larry McDonald. But I listened to the tape recordings and there were conversations between **Rockefeller, [J. Edgar] Hoover, where [Nelson] Rockefeller asks, "Are we going to have any problems?" And he said, "No, we aren't going to have any problems. I checked with Dulles. If they do their job we'll do our job."** There are a whole bunch of tapes, because Hoover didn't realize that his phone has been tapped. Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, p. 638-639]

Nelson Rockefeller met Lyndon Johnson in the early 1930's

"In the early thirties, he [Nelson Rockefeller] befriended Bob and Helen Kleberg, who cactus-studded principality, the celebrated King Ranch, sprawled over a million acres of South Texas. At the same time, he was introduced to the playboy congressman Dick Kleberg and his hyperkinetic administrative assistant, Lyndon Johnson."

[Richard Norton Smith, *On His Own Terms: A Life of Nelson Rockefeller*, p. 131]

Nelson Rockefeller tells JFK to use TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS against North Vietnam in 1961!

[James Douglass, *JFK and the Unspeakable*, pp. 321-322]

"John Kennedy was turning. The key to understanding Kennedy's presidency, his assassination, and our survival as a species through the Cuban Missile Crisis is that Kennedy was turning towards peace. The signs of his turning are the seeds of his assassination.

Marcus Ruskin worked in the Kennedy Administration as an assistant to National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy. Not long after the Bay of Pigs, Raskin witnessed an incident in the Oval Office that tipped him off to Kennedy's deep aversion to the use of nuclear weapons.

During the president's meeting with a delegation of governors, New York governor Nelson Rockefeller, expressing his irritation at the guerilla tactics of the Viet Cong, said "Why don't we use tactical nuclear weapons against them?"

Raskin, watching Kennedy closely, was in a position to see what happened next. The president's hand began to shake uncontrollably.

JFK said simply, "You know we're not going to do that."

But it was the sudden shaking hand that alerted Raskin to Kennedy's profound uneasiness with nuclear weapons, a mark of conscience that would later turn into a commitment to disarmament"

[James Douglass, JFK and the Unspeakable, pp. 321-322]

The Rockefeller Commission Report, who had David Belin (who says he invented the Magic Bullet Theory) as it's executive director.

<http://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/library/exhibits/intelligence/rcreport.asp>

Education forum web link on Rockefeller Commission:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=8764>

**Richard Nixon in his famous "Smoking Gun" tape of 6/23/72, and to ward of FBI investigations into Watergate, is threatening the FBI with the exposure of the "whole Bay of Pigs thing," in other words:
THE JFK ASSASSINATION!**

http://www.watergate.info/tapes/72-06-23_smoking-gun.shtml Richard Nixon's smoking gun tape

The Smoking Gun Tape

June 23, 1972

This is the transcript of the recording of a meeting between President Nixon and H.R. Haldeman in the Oval Office on June 23, 1972 from 10.04am to 11.39am.

[Listen to the Audio of the Smoking Gun tape](#)

Haldeman: okay -that's fine. Now, on the investigation, you know, the Democratic break-in thing, we're back to the-in the, the problem area because the FBI is not under control, because Gray doesn't exactly know how to control them, and they have, their investigation is now leading into some productive areas, because they've been able to trace the money, not through the money itself, but through the bank, you know, sources - the banker himself. And, and it goes in some directions we don't want it to go. Ah, also there have been some things, like an informant came in off the street to the FBI in Miami, who was a photographer or has a friend who is a photographer who developed some films through this guy, Barker, and the films had pictures of Democratic National Committee letter head documents and things. So I guess, so it's things like that that are gonna, that are filtering in. Mitchell came up with yesterday, and John Dean analyzed very carefully last night and concludes, concurs now with Mitchell's recommendation **that the only way to solve this, and we're set up beautifully to do it, ah, in that and that...the only network that paid any attention to it last night was NBC...they did a massive story on the Cuban...**

Nixon: That's right.

Haldeman: thing.

Nixon: Right.

Haldeman: **That the way to handle this now is for us to have Walters call Pat Gray and just say, "Stay the hell out of this...this is ah, business here we don't want you to go any further on it." That's not an unusual development,...**

Nixon: Um huh.

Haldeman: ...and, uh, that would take care of it.

Nixon: What about Pat Gray, ah, you mean he doesn't want to?

Haldeman: Pat does want to. He doesn't know how to, and he doesn't have, he doesn't have any basis for doing it. Given this, he will then have the basis. He'll call Mark Felt in, and the two of them ...and Mark Felt wants to cooperate because...

Nixon: Yeah.

Haldeman: he's ambitious...

Nixon: Yeah.

Haldeman: **Ah, he'll call him in and say, "We've got the signal from across the river to, to put the hold on this." And that will fit rather well because the FBI agents who are working the case, at this point, feel that's what it is. This is CIA.**

Nixon: But they've traced the money to 'em.

Haldeman: Well they have, they've traced to a name, but they haven't gotten to the guy yet.

Nixon: Would it be somebody here?

Haldeman: Ken Dahlberg.

Nixon: Who the hell is Ken Dahlberg?

Haldeman: He's ah, he gave \$25,000 in Minnesota and ah, the check went directly in to this, to this guy Barker.

Nixon: Maybe he's a ...bum.

Nixon: He didn't get this from the committee though, from Stans.

Haldeman: Yeah. It is. It is. It's directly traceable and there's some more through some Texas people in--that went to the Mexican bank which they can also trace to the Mexican bank...they'll get their names today. And pause)

Nixon: Well, I mean, ah, there's no way... I'm just thinking if they don't cooperate, what do they say? They they, they were approached by the Cubans. That's what Dahlberg has to say, the Texans too. Is that the idea?

Haldeman: Well, if they will. But then we're relying on more and more people all the time. That's the problem. And ah, they'll stop if we could, if we take this other step.

Nixon: All right. Fine.

Haldeman: And, and they seem to feel the thing to do is get them to stop?

Nixon: Right, fine.

Haldeman: They say the only way to do that is from White House instructions. And it's got to be to Helms and, ah, what's his name...? Walters.

Nixon: Walters.

Haldeman: And the proposal would be that Ehrlichman (coughs) and I call them in

Nixon: All right, fine.

Haldeman: and say, ah...

Nixon: How do you call him in, I mean you just, well, we protected Helms from one hell of a lot of things.

Haldeman: That's what Ehrlichman says.

Nixon: Of course, this is a, this is a Hunt, you will--that will uncover a lot of things. You open that scab there's a hell of a lot of things and that we just feel that it would be very detrimental to have this thing go any further. This involves these Cubans, Hunt, and a lot of hanky-panky that we have nothing to do with ourselves. Well what the hell, did Mitchell know about this thing to any much of a degree?

Haldeman: I think so. I don't think he knew the details, but I think he knew.

Nixon: He didn't know how it was going to be handled though, with Dahlberg and the Texans and so forth? Well who was the asshole that did? (Unintelligible) Is it Liddy? Is that the fellow? He must be a little nuts.

Haldeman: He is.

Nixon: I mean he just isn't well screwed on is he? Isn't that the problem?

Haldeman: No, but he was under pressure, apparently, to get more information, and as he got more pressure, he pushed the people harder to move harder on...

Nixon: Pressure from Mitchell?

Haldeman: Apparently.

Nixon: Oh, Mitchell, Mitchell was at the point that you made on this, that exactly what I need from you is on the--

Haldeman: Gemstone, yeah.

Nixon: All right, fine, I understand it all. We won't second-guess Mitchell and the rest. Thank God it wasn't Colson.

Haldeman: The FBI interviewed Colson yesterday. They determined that would be a good thing to do.

Nixon: Um hum.

Haldeman: Ah, to have him take a...

Nixon: Um hum.

Haldeman: An interrogation, which he did, and that, the FBI guys working the case had concluded that there were one or two possibilities, one, that this was a White House, they don't think that there is anything at the Election Committee, they think it was either a White House operation and they had some obscure reasons for it, non political,...

Nixon: Uh huh.

Haldeman: or it was a...

Nixon: Cuban thing-

Haldeman: Cubans and the CIA. And after their interrogation of, of...

Nixon: Colson.

Haldeman: Colson, yesterday, they concluded it was not the White House, but are now convinced it is a CIA thing, so the CIA turn off would...

Nixon: Well, not sure of their analysis, I'm not going to get that involved. I'm (unintelligible).

Haldeman: No, sir. We don't want you to.

Nixon: You call them in.

Nixon: Good. Good deal! Play it tough. That's the way they play it and that's the way we are going to play it.

Haldeman: O.K. We'll do it.

Nixon: Yeah, when I saw that news summary item, I of course knew it was a bunch of crap, but I thought ah, well it's good to have them off on this wild hair thing because when they start bugging us, which they have, we'll know our little boys will not know how to handle it. I hope they will though. You never know. Maybe, you think about it. Good!

Nixon: When you get in these people when you...get these people in, say: "Look, the problem is that this will open the whole, the whole Bay of Pigs thing, and the President just feels that" ah, without going into the details... don't, don't lie to them to the extent to say there is no involvement, but just say this is sort of a comedy of errors, bizarre, without getting into it, "the President believes that it is going to open the whole Bay of Pigs thing up again. And, ah because these people are plugging for, for keeps and that they should call the FBI in and say that we wish for the country, don't go any further into this case", period!

Haldeman: OK

Nixon: That's the way to put it, do it straight (Unintelligible)

Haldeman: Get more done for our cause by the opposition than by us at this point.

Nixon: You think so?

Haldeman: I think so, yeah.

George Herbert Walker Bush's reaction to reading the transcript to Richard Nixon's smoking gun tape: he broke out in assholes and shitted himself to death according to Dean Burch [Final Days, p. 369]. Bush's reaction:

http://www.google.com/search?q=Timmons+asked.+%E2%80%9CHe+broke+out+in+a**holes+and+sh*t+himself+to+death%2C%E2%80%9D+was+Burch%E2%80%99s+answer%2C+confirming+that+anytime+Nixon+referred+to+%E2%80%9Cthe+Texans%2C%E2%80%9D+he+meant+George+Bush+Sr.&sourceid=ie7&rls=com.microsoft:en-us:IE-SearchBox&ie=&oe=

Burch replied, "Yes." "Well, what did he do?", Timmons asked. "He broke out in aholes and sh*t himself to death," was Burch's answer, confirming that anytime Nixon referred to "the Texans," he meant George Bush Sr**

Nelson Rockefeller was very good friends with Lyndon Johnson and LBJ urged Rocky to run for president in April, 1968, as his top pick

After the JFK assassination Congress passed the 25th or Rockefeller Amendment:

<http://www.reformation.org/rockefeller-for-president.html>

Top Eight Players involved in the JFK assassination

If I had to pick 7 folks who were at the heart of the JFK assassination - the ones who planned and executed it (not *just* covered it up)- I would go with:

- 1) Lyndon Johnson
- 2) Clint Murchison, Sr., H.L. Hunt, Ed Clark, DH Byrd
- 3) J. Edgar Hoover
- 4) Nelson Rockefeller
- 5) Allen Dulles
- 6) George Herbert Walker Bush
- 7) Mafia involvement, but subordinate to CIA, especially New Orleans mafia - Carlos Marcello, and especially Chicago mafia

[Note: Richard Nixon - NOT on list ... look at his troubles with CIA during Watergate scandal and how he was using the "whole Bay of Pigs thing" aka JFK assassination as a bludgeon to keep himself from being investigated 1972. Nixon also had troubles with FBI - Mark Felt Hoover's aide was "Deep Throat." http://www.watergate.info/tapes/72-06-23_smoking-gun.shtml . In H.R. Haldemann's book The Ends of Power, Nixon's chief of staff says that one of his top goals when they came into the White House was to find out who was really behind the assassination of JFK. They kept the CIA and FBI very nervous.]

LBJ was a stone cold killer. After what Billie Sol Estes, Madeleine Brown and Barr McClellan say, LBJ was serial killer along the likes of David Berkowitz or Ted Bundy. Literally, with Malcolm Wallace as his key hit man. Texas Ranger Clint Peoples thought so, too.

Hoover - very tight with LBJ and Texas oil (HL Hunt and especially Clint Murchison, Sr.) Founded the FBI 1935. Hates Kennedys. Helps LBJ get on 1960 with his sexual blackmail info on JFK (Evelyn Lincoln source). And he is very threatened by Kennedys with mandatory retirement coming up.

Allen Dulles - what an incredibly powerful, dark figure he was. OSS, built the CIA, owns the bureaucracy and he is FIRED by JFK. I think I am right when I say he met with Lyndon Johnson at LBJ's Stonewall, TX ranch one week before the assassination! Why would Dulles meet with one of the lowliness, weakest, most disrespected political figures in the USA who is about to get his sorry ass kicked off the 1964 Demo ticket? It was not to play dominos or checkers ... probably to go over last minute plans for the murder of John Kennedy. James Angleton carried Allen Dulles cremated ashes at his funeral. There is a picture of that in Angleton's biography. **Dulles symbolized his contempt with his comment "that little Kennedy. . .he thought he was a god."**

Nelson Rockefeller - Deep, deep CIA for a LONG time. Close working relationship with Allen Dulles. Like LBJ, obsessed with becoming president. Also, VERY close friends with Lyndon Johnson!!! Nelson Rockefeller was LBJ's pick for president in 1968 - and he is a Republican!! And he hates the Kennedys; he is also a hawk on Vietnam, big time imperialist, told JFK to use tactical nukes in Vietnam. Gets appointed by Ford - cover up artist who is both tight with FBI and who Newsweek called the CIA's man in Congress in 1970. Most of Lyndon Johnson's cabinet and "wise men" were CFR members, heavily influenced by Rockefeller. LBJ passed 25th Amendment, which Nelson wanted. A lot of Great Society legislation was Rockefeller inspired stuff. I think that the Lyndon Johnson/Nelson Rockefeller connection is EXTREMELY important. It represents the nexus of Texas oil/military contractors/hawks with the NY Establishment/Rockefeller/NY Times/CFR power center. The Texas big players unite with the New York big players and guess what - they both HATE the Kennedys!

George Herbert Walker Bush. This guy is the personification of the nexus of the Rockefeller East Coast Establishment with the Texas oil/military/hawk group. Bush is backed in Texas by the same group that funds Lyndon Johnson. Brown and Root (later a subsidiary of Halliburton) - really George Brown - OWN Lyndon Johnson since the late 1930's. I mean they own Lyndon Johnson like most Texans own a pickup truck. Brown and Root's first big government contract was building a New Deal dam here in Austin, TX called Mansfield Dam. By the mid 1960's they were getting huge contracts all over Asia in the Vietnam War. The Brown family was close to GHW Bush; they have pictures of Bush in their home like he is part of the family.

<http://www.texasobserver.org/archives/item/13360-731-the-candidate-from-brown-and-root->

George Herbert Walker Bush was a national player (behind the scenes) at a MUCH earlier time than folks know. And it came from Prescott Bush and the family's personal ties and friendship with Allen Dulles. In 1968 Prescott Bush wrote Allen Dulles widow that he never forgave the Kennedys for what they did to Allen Dulles by sacking him. Prescott wrote this AFTER Robert Kennedy had been murdered! So no love lost between the Bushes and the Kennedys and that tension (hate) is still reflected 40 years later in the 2000's. It is also worth mentioning George Herbert Walker Bush's over the top criminal career AFTER the JFK assassination; country club mafia, CIA drug dealer, assassinations, intimidating Ross Perot in 1992, his taste for homosexual pedophilia- GHW

Bush has the chops and character to be involved in the JFK assassination. Maybe that is where he became a "made man" in the CIA mafia.

It is time to mention Edward Lansdale - Fletcher Prouty and Victor Krulak both identified him ON SITE at the foot of the Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63. Some sort of a Dallas tourist? Doubt it. It is very likely that Ed Lansdale, former head of Operation Mongoose, was deeply involved in the murder of John Kennedy.

Which brings us to this little nugget below - a report to Rodney Stich from Trenton Parker elite CIA Pegasus agent [also google "Chip Tatum Pegasus" to find see how GHW Bush tried to use Pegasus to intimidate/terrify/neutralize Ross Perot in 1992]

From Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, 3rd edition 1998 p. 638-639]:

"The Role of deep-cover **CIA officer, Trenton Parker**, has been described in earlier pages, and his function in the CIA's counter-intelligence unit, **Pegasus**. Parker had stated to me earlier that a CIA faction was responsible for the murder of JFK ... During an August 21, 1993, conversation, in response to my questions, Parker said that his **Pegasus group had tape recordings of plans to assassinate Kennedy. I asked him, "What group were these tapes identifying?" Parker replied: "Rockefeller, Allen Dulles, JOHNSON of Texas, GEORGE BUSH, and J. Edgar Hoover."** I asked, "What was the nature of the conversation on these tapes?"

I don't have the tapes now, because all the tape recordings were turned over to [Congressman] Larry McDonald. But I listened to the tape recordings and there were conversations between **Rockefeller, [J. Edgar] Hoover, where [Nelson] Rockefeller asks, "Are we going to have any problems?" And he said, "No, we aren't going to have any problems. I checked with Dulles. If they do their job we'll do our job."** There are a whole bunch of tapes, because Hoover didn't realize that his phone has been tapped. Defrauding America, Rodney Stich, p. 638-639]:

Presumed Guilty by Howard Ruffman

Complete book online: Presumed Guilty, How and Why the Warren Commission Framed Lee Harvey Oswald by Howard Ruffman - (1976) -
<http://www.ratical.com/ratville/JFK/PG/>

From the inside front and back jacket
of the 1976 issue of "Presumed Guilty:"

If Howard Ruffman is right, and his careful documentation argues that he is, Lee Harvey Oswald could not have been the assassin of John F. Kennedy. He could not have been the gunman in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building, as is shown by his close analysis of both the circumstantial evidence and the ballistics of the case.

The implications are serious indeed, and the Introduction deals with them extensively, besides assessing the contributions of other critics. The documentation here presented, extracted from the once-secret working papers of

the Warren Commission, demonstrates conclusively that the Commission prejudged Oswald guilty and made use of only circumstantial evidence to bolster its assumption, while suppressing information that tended to undermine it.

Roffman in this book states the charge explicitly: "When the Commissioners decided in advance that the wrong man was the lone assassin, whatever their intentions, they protected the real assassins. Through their staff, they misinformed the American public and falsified history."

About the Author

Howard Roffman, now 23, was born and raised in Philadelphia, Pa., where he attended public school. His interest in the assassination of President Kennedy began when he was fourteen, and he read everything he could lay his hands on on the subject. By the 11th grade he had bought all 26 volumes of the Warren Report (\$76), and, convinced of the inadequacy of the conclusions, he went to the National Archives and studied the files--the youngest researcher ever to see them. Alarmed at what he discovered, he writes, "I can't think of anything more threatening than when the government lies about the murder of its leader."

Mr. Roffman completed his undergraduate studies as a History major at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated with honors in 1974. At present studying law at the Holland Law Center, Gainesville, Fla., he is the author of a second book, *Understanding the Cold War*.

Priscilla Johnson McMillan and the CIA: <http://www.jfk-info.com/pjm-cia.htm>

Priscilla Johnson McMillan, who was a willing an active tool of the CIA, her letter to JFK assassination researcher Max Steingrout (7/7/2010 date of letter):

Dear Max, I strongly believe that Oswald did it alone. The Walker attempt not only shows his unstable mindset but his politics. Marina used to say that if Oswald had been put on trial, he would have used that forum to proclaim his hatred of capitalism and to claim that as his motive. From meeting him that one time in Moscow, I would not have predicted his later actions. He seemed angry but subdued to me. No conspiracy either. He couldn't cross the street with someone else (I have some examples), let alone join with another person in a conspiracy. Everything he did, he did alone, as far as I am aware. I haven't heard about the Hanks film and would like to know more. And yes, I met Vincent Bugliosi once. He was speaking in my town, Cambridge, Mass., and when I went up to him afterward he jumped to his feet and said "you're an American icon!" Imagine. Later I read his book and saw that everything he said about me, my career as a reporter in Moscow, my lack of relationship to the US gov't etc., was true and showed that he had read the State Dep't, CIA and FBI files on me. His accuracy made me believe in his accuracy about other things in hi book and was impressive. Best, Priscilla

David Atlee Phillips on Lee Harvey Oswald and his supposed Mexico City trip:

(My take: I believe Oswald was in Mexico City, and I think Phillips is covering up his connection to Oswald)

CIA Mexico City David Atlee Phillips: "- when the record comes out, we will find that there was never a photograph taken of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City. We will find out that Lee Harvey Oswald never visited, let me put it, that is a categorical statement, there, there, we will find out there is no evidence, first of all there was no proof of that. Second there is no evidence to show that Lee Harvey Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy." [1987 CA debate, quoted in Mark Lane's Plausible Denial.]

JFK and the Unspeakable by James Douglass – parts of it online:

<http://www.maryknollsocietymall.org/chapters/978-1-57075-755-6.pdf>

Lyndon Johnson to biographer Doris Kearns (who LBJ **probably had** an affair with – he did every other woman. LBJ even asked to marry Doris Kearns!):

"I took an oath. I became President. But for millions of Americans I was still illegitimate, a naked man with no presidential covering, a pretender to the throne, an illegal usurper. And then there was Texas, my home, the home of both the murder and the murderer. And then there were the bigots and the dividers and the Eastern intellectuals, who were waiting to knock me down before I could even begin to stand up. The whole thing was unbearable." (Kearns, Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream, p.170)

Note: Lyndon Johnson's very close friendship with Nelson Rockefeller, who Lyndon Johnson, above all others, wanted to be president in 1968 and to succeed him. Who personifies the Eastern Establishment (if not the Eastern intellectuals) MORE than Nelson Rockefeller, governor of New York, scion of Rockefeller family, very long and deep CIA ties, Council on Foreign Relations, and with the NY Times as his lackey and mouthpiece?

Good books to read on JFK assassination. The best books to read are those that focus on the role of Lyndon Johnson and the CIA.

I think Lyndon Johnson made a dirty deal with CIA Republicans to murder John Kennedy

- 1 LBJ: The Mastermind of JFK's Assassination
- 2 JFK and the Unspeakable: Why He Died and Why It Matters
- 3 Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years
- 4 Family of Secrets: The Bush Dynasty, the Powerful Forces That Put It in the White House, and What
- 5 The Final Chapter on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy
- 6 The Men Who Killed Kennedy - the Guilty Men DVD, episodes 7,8,9 on YouTube

- 7 Blood, Money & Power: How L.B.J Killed J.F.K.
- 8 The Tatum Chronicles (Google Chip Tatum Pegasus for free on internet! Extremely important!)
- 9 The Dark Side of Camelot
- 10 The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson
- 11 The Immaculate Deception: The Bush Crime Family Exposed
- 12 Texas in the Morning: The Love Story of Madeleine Brown and President Lyndon Baines Johnson
- 13 JFK - Director's Cut - 2 Disc Special Edition (1991)
- 14 Defrauding America: Encyclopedia of Secret Operations by the CIA, DEA and Other Covert Agencies
- 15 Bloody Treason: On Solving History's Greatest Murder Mystery: The Assassination of John F. Kennedy
- 16 Conspiracy: Who Killed President Kennedy?
- 17 The Texas Connection
- 18 The Last Investigation
- 19 Me & Lee: How I Came to Know, Love and Lose Lee Harvey Oswald
- 20 Oswald and the CIA
- 21 Spy Saga: Lee Harvey Oswald and U.S. Intelligence
- 22 Who Shot JFK?
- 23 Barry & 'the Boys': The CIA, the Mob and America's Secret History
- 24 Billie Sol Estes a Texas Legend
- 25 Jesse Ventura, Conspiracy Theory
- 26 History Will Not Absolve Us: Orwellian Control, Public Denial, & the Murder of President Kennedy
- 27 Lee Harvey Oswald: The True Story of the Accused Assassin of President John F. Kennedy, by His Love
- 28 The Conspirators: Secrets of an Iran-Contra Insider
- 29 Plausible Denial: Was the CIA Involved in the Assassination of JFK
- 30 To Kill a President: Finally an Ex-FBI Agent rips aside the Veil of Secrecy that killed JFK
- 31 JFK: The CIA, Vietnam and the Plot to Assassinate John F. Kennedy
- 32 Trauma Room One: The JFK Medical Coverup Exposed
- 33 Regicide: The Official Assassination of John F. Kennedy
- 34 The Shadows of Power: The Council on Foreign Relations and the American Decline
- 35 A Texan Looks at Lyndon: A Study in Illegitimate Power
- 36 The Men on the Sixth Floor
- 37 Crossfire: The Plot That Killed Kennedy
- 38 Breach of Trust: How the Warren Commission Failed the Nation and Why
- 39 Power Beyond Reason: The Mental Collapse of Lyndon Johnson
- 40 Inside the Assassination Records Review Board: The U.S. Government's Final Attempt to Reconcile the
- 41 Someone Would Have Talked
- 42 On the Trail of the Assassins
- 43 Battling Wall Street: The Kennedy Presidency
- 44 Evidence of Revision: The Assassination of America
- 45 War is a Racket: the Antiwar Classic by America's Most Decorated Soldier
- 46 Dog Days at the White House: The Outrageous Memoirs of the Presidential Kennel Keeper
- 47 The Warren Omission: A Micro Study of the Methods and Failures of the Warren Commission
- 48 Bobby and Jackie: A Love Story
- 49 Edward Lansdale's Cold War
- 50 Not in Your Lifetime
- 51 JFK: The Cuba Files: The Untold Story of the Plot to Kill Kennedy (Secret War)
- 52 Who Killed Kennedy?
- 53 How Kennedy was Killed: The Full Appalling Story
- 54 Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?
- 55 Marina Oswald
- 56 Oswald: The Truth
- 57 The Garrison Enquiry: Truth & Consequences
- 58 The Secret Team: The CIA and its Allies in Control of the United States and the World

- 59 The Radical Right and the Murder of John F. Kennedy: Stunning Evidence in the Assassination of the
- 60 High Treason: The Assassination of JFK & the Case for Conspiracy
- 61 High Treason 2
- 62 Killing the Truth
- 63 Farewell America: The Plot to Kill JFK
- 64 Who Killed JFK?
- 65 The Yankee and Cowboy War: Conspiracies from Dallas to Watergate
- 66 The JFK Assassination: The Facts and the Theories
- 67 Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir
- 68 JFK Conspiracy of Silence
- 69 The Grassy Knoll Witnesses: Who Shot JFK?
- 70 The Man Who Knew Too Much: Hired to Kill Oswald and Prevent the Assassination of JFK
- 71 On the Trail of the JFK Assassins: A Groundbreaking Look at America's Most Infamous Conspiracy
- 72 Flight from Dallas: New Evidence of CIA Involvement in the Murder of John F. Kennedy
- 73 JFK - The Book of the Film
- 74 The Elite Serial Killers of Lincoln, JFK, RFK & MLK
- 75 First Hand Knowledge: How I Participated in the CIA-Mafia Murder of President Kennedy
- 76 Betrayal: a reconstruction of certain clandestine events from the Bay of Pigs to the assassination of
- 77 The Senator Must Die
- 78 Our Man in Mexico: Winston Scott and the Hidden History of the CIA
- 79 The Murder of JFK: A Revisionist History (2006)
- 80 On the Trail of the Assassins
- 81 A Heritage of Stone
- 82 Jim Garrison: JFK Assassination VHS tape
- 83 The Assassination of JFK: Jim Garrison Interviews [VHS]
- 84 A Farewell to Justice: Jim Garrison, JFK's Assassination, and the Case that Should have Changed History
- 85 Jim Garrison: His Life and Times, the Early Years
- 86 Destiny Betrayed: JFK, Cuba, and the Garrison Case
- 87 The Assassinations: Probe Magazine on JFK, MLK, RFK and Malcolm X
- 88 Let Justice Be Done
- 89 A Certain Arrogance: U.S. Intelligence's Manipulation of Religious Groups and Individuals in Two Wor
- 90 Dr. Mary's Monkey
- 91 Rush to Judgement
- 92 A Citizen's Dissent: Mark Lane Replies to the Defenders of the Warren Report, to the press and comr
- 93 his dissent was almost silenced
- 93 JFK: Ordeal in Africa
- 94 Why the JFK Assassination Still Matters
- 95 Thy Will Be Done: The Conquest of The Amazon: Nelson Rockefeller and Evangelism in the Age of Oi
- 96 Treachery in Dallas
- 97 JFK Assassination Quizbook
- 98 The People v. Lee Harvey Oswald
- 99 Referenced Index Guide to the JFK Assassination
- 100 Global Index to the Assassination of John F. Kennedy
- 101 The Guns of Texas Are Upon You
- 102 Harvey & Lee: How the CIA Framed Oswald
- 103 The Kennedy Conspiracy: An Uncommissioned Report on the Jim Garrison Investigation

JFK Assassination Bibliographies:

1) Education Forum JFK: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16281&st=0>

2) HSCA Bibliography:
http://www.historymatters.com/archive/jfk/hasca/reportvols/vol12/html/HSCA_Vol12_0325b.htm

3) Last Hurrah Bookshop - Andy Winiarczyk proprietor 570-321-1150
<http://www.lasthurrahbookshop.net/assframe.html>

4) American Shatterpoints:
<http://americanshatterpoints.blogspot.com/2011/02/jfk-assassination-bibliography.html>

5) Government Bibliography on JFK Assassination (dated 1979):

<http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/russ/jfkinfo4/jfk12/bibl.htm>

6) ACORN JFK Bibliography:
http://acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/24th_Issue/biblio_alph.html

7) Lone nutter W. Tracy Parnell: <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/parnell/bib.htm>

The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson by Joachim Joesten (1968):

5.0 out of 5 stars **Book is a must read**, November 22, 2009

By [James Angleton](#) - [See all my reviews](#)

This review is from: THE DARK SIDE OF LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON. (Hardcover)

Forced to be published out of the U.S., this book was first published in 1968 in the UK, Joesten's research on LBJ is impeccable. Writing like the investigative journalist that he was, the author pulls the wool off of LBJ at every turn. In doing so, he is not alone in believing that LBJ is one of America's all-time corrupt political sleaze-bag politicians. Every detail of the Bobby Baker, Billy Sol Estes, Walter Jenkins, and many other LBJ scandals that go back to his first stolen election where he earned the name of "Landslide Lyndon," are revealed in excruciating details here. LBJ's relatives, friends and enemies were all interviewed and what they had to say about LBJ is about as explosive as one could imagine.

Included are LBJ's connection to the mob, Texas oil, political graft and corruption, blackmailing of FBI head J. Edgar Hoover (his next door neighbor for more than twenty years), including murders. The almost endless series of both high and low scandals, demonstrates that LBJ's capacity for evil was only exceeded by his capacity for crudity and "red neck" bad taste.

According to this author, LBJ not only was evil, but also thin-skinned, volatile, vulgar and knew and used the "ways of power." The crux of the book is that LBJ knew (and said so) that unless JFK was killed, he was not just off the 1964 presidential ticket, but was also headed directly to the nearest jail.

An LBJ led assassination of JFK was an imperative. It was his only "way out" of his tenuous set of circumstances bursting at the seams with scandals that could have landed him in jail. Five Stars

Joachim Joesten: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKjoesten.htm>

Joesten took a keen interest in the assassination of President [John F. Kennedy](#) and published [Oswald, Assassin or Fall Guy?](#) in 1964. Like other early authors who questioned the official version, Joesten was forced to get his book published in the England (Merlin Press). In the book Joesten claimed that the [Central Intelligence Agency](#), [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#), the Dallas Police Department and a group of right-wing Texas oil millionaires conspired to kill Kennedy. He openly accused Police Chief [Jesse Curry](#) of being one of the key figures in the assassination.

Other books by Joesten include [De Gaulle and his Murderers](#) (1965), [Marina Oswald](#) (1967), [Oswald: The Truth](#) (1967), [The Garrison Enquiry: Truth & Consequences](#) (1967) and [The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson](#) (1968).

In 1968 Joesten published [How Kennedy was Killed: The Full Appalling Story](#). In the book he provided information that [Haroldson L. Hunt](#) was involved in the assassination. He also named [Larry Craford](#), a man who worked for [Jack Ruby](#), as the man who impersonated [Lee Harvey Oswald](#) in 1963. This was disputed by [David E. Scheim](#) who claimed that Crafard looked nothing like Oswald. Joesten also argued that Ruby was murdered on 3rd January, 1967.

Joesten later took the view that [Lyndon B. Johnson](#) and [Bobby Baker](#) were involved in the killing: "The Baker scandal then is truly the hidden key to the assassination, or more exact, the timing of the Baker affair crystallized the more or less vague plans to eliminate Kennedy which had already been in existence the threat of complete exposure which faced Johnson in the Baker scandal provided that final impulse he was forced to give the go-ahead signal to the plotters who had long been waiting for the right opportunity."

LBJ's Vantage Point book: (LBJ would say anything)

"As for the makeup of the rest of the commission, I appointed the two men Bobby Kennedy asked me to put on it - Allen Dulles and John McCloy - immediately." (!!)

Remember, Robert Kennedy is DEAD by the time Johnson is making these statements so they can not be refuted. Johnson is lying. Allen Dulles may very well be one of the co-conspirators of the JFK assassination and John J. McCloy went dove hunting in summer, 1963 with Clint Murchison, Sr.'s ranch in Mexico. Basically, LBJ was putting Dulles and McCloy on the Warren Commission to manipulate the cover up started by LBJ's good friend Hoover of the FBI and Johnson himself.

Dulles, McCloy and Ford were the HARDCORE coverup guys on the Warren Commission.

Douglas Caddy (the lawyer for E. Howard Hunt and Billie Sol Estes), speaking of the book LBJ: the Mastermind of JFK's Assassination by Phil Nelson (2010): "This sounds like a vitally important book. As U.S. Marshal Clint Peoples once told me about LBJ, "It is about time that the truth comes out." I certainly plan to purchase your work." <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16288&st=0&gopid=198780&>

Fletcher Prouty web site: <http://www.prouty.org/>

The Magic Bullet: Even More Magical Than We Knew?

Gary Aguilar and Josiah Thompson

<http://www.history-matters.com/essays/frameup/EvenMoreMagical/EvenMoreMagical.htm>

Jim DiEugenio on FBI switching bullet found at Parkland Hospital:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16281&pid=199181&st=30&#entry199181>

Ray Marcus called up Tomlinson and interviewed him in 1966. If you recall Ray wrote the seminal essay on this subject called The Bastard Bullet.

Tomlinson told him that the FBI called after midnight: "They wanted to speak to him about the bullet. Tomlinson said that they 'told me to keep my mouth shut ... (about) what I found.'" (Best Evidence, p. 591, quoting the Marcus interview)

What else did Tomlinson find besides the wrong bullet?

This of course matches perfectly with the work of John Hunt, which proves that Elmer Lee Todd's initials are not on CE 399, and that CE 399 was given to Frazier before Todd ever got in from the Secret Service at the White House. Which is bizarre since the official story has Todd giving it to Frazier.

By the end of the day, the FBI understood that the bullet planted and found at Parkland did not match the ammo used in the MC. They switched the bullet, and

told Tomlinson to be quiet about what he found. And someone told Wright not to mention it in his affidavit in the WC. (Price Exhibit No. 29, p. 2)

Robin Unger's JFK Assassination Forum Image Galleries:

<http://www.jfkassassinationforum.com/gallery/>

Connie Kritzberg interviewed the Parkland doctors and was told clearly 3 times that the neck wound was an entrance wound: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vY5dNpTYWT8>

George de Mohrenschildt did not think Lee Harvey Oswald killed John Kennedy. Here is the unfinished manuscript of his book I AM A PATSY! I AM A PATSY! :

<http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/russ/jfkinfo4/jfk12/hscapatsy.htm>

Robert Harris' take on the JFK Assassination parts 1-8 (on You Tube):

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qDX_vjBLGdM&feature=related

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ny4R1Mk3TfY&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXAL27c5kbg&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4frrshuVLG0&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysWYPVx2Mjw&feature=related>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qDX_vjBLGdM&feature=related

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJQyg8EYohQ&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N7BDPrZzKA4&feature=related>

I invite your attention to eighty minutes of careful work and explanation of Robert Harris's work. Summarizing, he posits two to three suppressed shots from the third floor of the Dal-Tex Building. Later, three to four shots from front and rear; JFK hit in head from the rear, then from the front. The rear shot of this series may have come from Depository West; the front may have come from the storm drain. He suggests Braden for the Dal-Tex shot; Rosselli for the storm drain shot. In my view, the larger takeaway is an overarching confirmation of crossfire, and the establishing of two series of shots. This explains why the absence of limo turn in most footage, and the damage to the surviving footage of same during FBI custody of film. Connecting Marcello to Ferrie and Oswald. Connecting Rosselli's death to his public blabbing that Ruby was ordered to silence Oswald three weeks prior. It isn't essential to accept every point, but to absorb the general level of focus as the most cogent of the tactical scenarios to date.

Marina Oswald in 1963/1964 was intimidated/bribed and terrified into telling a tremendous amount of LIES about the deceased Lee Harvey Oswald

Framing/blaming the dead man LHO was key to protecting the LBJ/CIA murderers of John Kennedy - criminals who were very much alive and who had tremendous liability after the JFK assassination.. Marina was very young (born 7/17/41), with a newborn baby and a toddler, with no money, and in fear of deportation to Russia. And she did not speak English well. A terrified Marina Oswald in 1964 was literally clay in the hands of the murderers of JFK - a marionette doll who could be made to say anything and any lie. By the 1990's, years after the untoward pressure on her had long gone, Marina claims Lee Harvey Oswald was completely innocent of the murder of JFK.

Jim DiEugenio, quoting John Armstrong "Harvey and Lee":
<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16339&pid=200246&st=30&#entry200246>

How about this one from Armstrong's "Harvey and Lee":

"On June 29, 1964 Warren Commission staff member Fredda Scobey sent a three page memo to Warren Commission member Senator Richard RUSsell concerning Marina's propensity to lie. She wrote, "It appears that staff members will be present at the meeting this afternoon. Several of them wished to present the question of whether Marina Oswald should be further cross-examined...Marina directly lied on at least two occasions.. her answers could be a skillful parrry of the questions. Her skill in this regard has been commented on by others...." (p. 515)

Armstrong then goes on to note her importance as a witness in the Walker shooting. Which Oswald could not have done since the bullet found by Walker could not have been fired by Oswald.

Then going back to her identification of the rifle, Rankin asked "Did you ever see him clean the rifle?" Marina said "Yes. I said before I had never seen it before. But I think you understand, I want to help you..." She probably also wanted to keep the checks from Tex-Italia coming.

Armstrong then goes on to note her contradictory statements about both his rifle practice and seeing any ammunition around. (pgs. 516-17)

The HSCA collected all of these contradictory statements she made and wrote a 29 page memo about it. They summed up the record with: "Marina's testimony is

so full of confusion and contradiction that without the catalytic element of cross-examination it reads like a nightmare." (p. 519)

Let us not forget:

This is the woman who talked to Webster in Russia, as he was applying for an exit visa.

This is the woman who was best friends with Ruth Paine--who is crucial to framing Oswald after the fact.

This is the woman who cooperated with PJM for years until Johnson published an Oswald did it tract during the HSCA.

Marina was absolutely central to the WC in identifying the "fateful rifle" of Oswald, and in the Walker shooting.

And let us *never* forget Marina and the Nixon incident. She told the HSCA that in April Oswald told her that Nixon was coming to Dallas. But after Oswald shot at Walker, she made him promise never to do that again. One day she saw him pick up a weapon (she could not specify which one) and she asked where he was going. He said Nixon was coming to town. They had an argument and she locked him in the bathroom. This was all later exposed as a lie. Nixon was not in Dallas at the time and the bathroom locked from the inside.

Repeat: Marina is used as a prime witness by VB in Reclaiming History.

We can all understand why Marina did this stuff. It is not admirable but it is understandable. Why one has to make her into some kind of heroine though, that is just not justified in any way by the record. She is not any such thing. She did what she did for self interest. They gave her the carrot and stick--they threatened her with deportation and gave her money. It happens all the time. She took it. And that happens all the time.

But to compare her to Garrison in that regard is nutty. Garrison could have probably been the number one politician in his state if not for the JFK case. He turned down bank charters as political rewards. His life was made worse over the case from both a personal and professional view. And he consciously made that choice.

BTW, Marina really likes Garrison. When I mentioned her name to her, she lit up like a Xmas tree.

This post has been edited by **Jim DiEugenio**: Today, 12:36 PM [Education Forum]

Jim Garrison in Playboy Interview: Lee Harvey Oswald did NOT shoot anyone: JFK or Tippit

PLAYBOY: Even if Oswald was a scapegoat in the alleged conspiracy, why do you believe he couldn't also have been one of those who shot at the President?

GARRISON: If there's one thing the Warren Commission and its 26 volumes of supportive evidence demonstrate conclusively, it's that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot John Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Of course, the Commission concluded not only that Oswald fired at the President but that he was a marksman, that he had enough time to "fire three shots, with two hits, within 4.8 and 5.6 seconds," that his Mannlicher-Carcano was an accurate rifle, etc. -- but all these conclusions are actually in direct contradiction of the evidence within the Commission's own 26 volumes....I could cite additional evidence proving that Oswald didn't fire a rifle from the sixth floor of the Depository, but it would just be a recapitulation of the excellent books of the critics, to which I refer your readers. There are a number of factors that we've examined independently during the course of our investigation that also prove Oswald didn't shoot at the President. For one thing, the nitrate test administered to Oswald on the day of the assassination clearly exonerated him of having fired a rifle within the past 24 hours. He had nitrates on both hands, but no nitrates on his cheek -- which means it was impossible for him to have fired a rifle.But the fact that he had no nitrate whatsoever on his cheek is ineluctable proof that he never fired a rifle that day. If he had washed his face to remove the nitrate before the test was administered, there would have been none on his hands either -- unless he was in the habit of washing with gloves on. This was a sticky problem for the Warren Commission, but they resolved it with their customary aplomb. An expert was dug up who testified that in a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, the chamber is so tight that no nitrates are emitted upon firing; and the Commission used this testimony to dismiss the whole subject. However, the inventor of the nitrate test subsequently tested the Mannlicher-Carcano and found that it did leave nitrate traces. He was not called to testify by the Warren Commission. So the nitrate test alone is incontrovertible proof that Oswald did not fire a rifle on November 22nd. We've also found some new evidence that shows that Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano was not the only weapon discovered in the Depository Building after the assassination. To sum up: Oswald was involved in the conspiracy; shots were fired at Kennedy from the Depository but also from the grassy knoll and apparently from the Dal-Tex Building as well -- but not one of them was fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, and not one of them from his Mannlicher-Carcano.

From *On the Trail of the Assassins*: "The overwhelming evidence that Oswald had not committed the Tippit murder confirmed all the prior research I had done

indicating that Oswald was a mild-mannered man incapable of such violence." (p. 202)

Lyndon Johnson BLACKMAILED his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket

By John Simkin at Education Forum:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=6161>

In 1960 Lyndon Johnson's closest political supporters urged him to enter the race when John F. Kennedy emerged as favourite to win the Democratic Party nomination. Sam Rayburn was especially keen for Johnson to defeat Kennedy. So was John Connally who established a Citizens-for-Johnson Committee. As Ralph G. Martin, pointed out, Johnson felt no need to campaign against Kennedy as he was convinced he "would destroy himself on the religious issue". (1)

Theodore H. White argued in "The Making of the President" that it was impossible for Johnson to win by taking on Kennedy from the beginning. "These men (Johnson, Rayburn and Connally) knew that the Johnson candidacy could not be muscled by seeking individual Convention delegates.... Their plans rested squarely on their control of Congress, on the enormous accumulation of political debts and uncashed obligations that, between them, Johnson and Rayburn had earned over years of the legislative trade." (2)

It was not until 5th July, 1960, that Johnson finally declared himself an official candidate. Johnson had been forced to leave it as late as this because he was unwilling to resign as Majority leader of the Senate. He therefore had to wait until Rayburn and himself had recessed Congress on 3rd July. Johnson immediately went onto the attack by pointed out that: "Those who have engaged in active campaigns since January have missed hundreds of votes. This I could not do - for my country or my party. Someone had to tend the store." (3)

Johnson now portrayed the front-runner as being "too young and "too inexperienced" (4) He also tried to get as Kennedy via his father. He described Joe Kennedy as being pro-Hitler. He was therefore opposing John Kennedy as he "did not want any Chamberlain umbrella man!" (5) Johnson also made reference to Kennedy's health, pointing out that he had Addison's disease. (6)

Despite this dirty tricks campaign, Johnson was unable to stop Kennedy being nominated. Johnson was obviously upset by this result but comforted himself with the fact that as Majority leader, he remained the second most powerful man in American politics. The great surprise is that Johnson was willing to sacrifice this power in order to become Kennedy's running-mate.

In his book, The Making of the President, Theodore H. White, expresses shock at both Kennedy's decision to offer Johnson's the post, and his eventual acceptance

of what appeared to be a demotion. White adds that this mystery will only be solved by “tomorrow’s historians”. (7)

The idea that Johnson should be Kennedy’s running-mate was first suggested by Philip Graham of the Washington Post. Graham, the key figure in the CIA’s Operation Mockingbird, had been campaigning strongly for Johnson to get the nomination. However, when Graham arrived at the Democratic Party Convention in Los Angeles on 8th July, Johnson told him that Kennedy would win by a landslide. Graham then had a meeting with Robert Kennedy and was finally convinced that Johnson had indeed lost his race to be the presidential candidate.

According to Katharine Graham, her husband and Joe Alsop, arranged a meeting with John Kennedy on 11th July. Alsop started the conversation with the following comment: “We’ve come to talk to you about the vice-presidency. Something may happen to you, and Symington is far too shallow a puddle for the United States to dive into.” Graham then explained the advantages that Johnson would “add to the ticket”. What is more, it would remove Johnson as leader of the Senate. (8)

Kennedy agreed that Johnson would be a great asset. He knew that Johnson could deliver Texas. As Victor Lasky pointed out: “Every phase of the state’s election machinery from precinct tally clerk to the State Board of Canvassers was in the hands of Organization (read LBJ) Democrats.” (9)

Hugh Sidey of Time Magazine, interviewed Kennedy on the eve of the Los Angeles convention. He later claimed that Kennedy told him: “if I had my choice I would have Lyndon Johnson as my running mate. And I’m going to offer it to him, but he isn’t going to take it.” (10)

After the meeting with Graham and Alsop, Kennedy told his aide, Kenneth P. O’Donnell, that it made sense to have Johnson on the ticket but he knew that he would never accept the position as it would mean he would lose his powerful position in the Senate. Kennedy assured O’Donnell that Stuart Symington, “who was acceptable to both the labor leaders and the Southerners” would be his running-mate. (11)

The mystery that has to be explained is not that Johnson was offered the post, but that he accepted it. Bobby Baker has provided an interesting account of the discussions that went on about the possibility of Johnson becoming Kennedy’s running-mate. Baker describes how Johnson told him that Kennedy was coming to see him at his hotel. John Connally was of the opinion that Kennedy would offer him the job. Johnson asked Baker what he should do. Baker replied: “It’s no disgrace to hold the second highest office in the land and be one heartbeat away from the presidency.” Connally added that Johnson would be able to deliver Texas for Kennedy.

At this stage Johnson appeared to be against the idea. He told Baker that he would have “trouble with some of my Texas friends if I decide to run.” Sam

Rayburn was one of these “Texas friends” who was strongly opposed to the suggestion that Johnson should become Kennedy’s running-mate. He quoted another Texan, John Nance Garner, who held the post under Franklin D. Roosevelt, as saying: “The office ain’t worth a pitcher of warm spit.” However, according to Baker, John Connally and Phil Graham “worked on” Rayburn until he “came round” to the idea that Johnson should become Kennedy’s running-mate.

There still remained a significant number of opponents to Johnson’s strategy. Baker adds in his autobiography that “several Texas congressmen, spoiled by LBJ’s special attentions to their pet legislative schemes, begged him not to leave his powerful Senate post.” (12)

According to Baker, one of Johnson’s political friends resorted to threats of violence against Johnson if he became the vice-presidential candidate. This was oil millionaire, Robert S. Kerr. In their book, *The Case Against Congress*, Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson claim that “Robert S. Kerr, oil millionaire, uranium king, cattle baron and Senator from Oklahoma... dominated the Senate’s back rooms in the late 1950s and early 1960s.” (13) Pearson and Anderson point out that Kerr main concern in Congress was to preserve the oil depletion allowance.

In “Wheeling and Dealing” Baker described what happened when Kerr arrived at the meeting in Johnson’s hotel room: “Kerr literally was livid. There were angry red splotches on his face. He glared at me, at LBJ, and at Lady Bird. ‘Get me my .38,’ he yelled. ‘I’m gonna kill every damn one of you. I can’t believe that my three best friends would betray me.’ Senator Kerr did not seem to be joking. As I attempted to calm him he kept shouting that we’d combined to ruin the Senate, ruin ourselves, and ruin him personally.”

Johnson responded to this outburst by telling Baker to take Kerr in the bathroom and “explain things to him”. Baker did this and after hearing about the reasons for Johnson’s decision to accept the post, “Senator Kerr put a burly arm around me and said, “Son, you are right and I was wrong. I’m sorry I mistreated you.”

What did Baker tell Kerr that dramatically changed his mind on this issue? According to Baker, he told Kerr: “If he’s elected vice-president, he’ll be an excellent conduit between the White House and the Hill.” What is more, if Kennedy is defeated, Johnson can blame it on Kennedy’s religion and be the likely victor in the attempt to be the Democratic Party candidate in the 1964 election. (14)

Kerr would have been well aware of this argument before he entered the bathroom with Baker. If Kerr did change his mind about Johnson’s becoming Kennedy’s running-mate, then Baker told him something else in the bathroom. Maybe he explained that Johnson would become president before 1964.

What we do know is that Kennedy’s close political advisers were shocked when Johnson accepted the post. They, like Kennedy himself, expected him to reject

the offer. Why would Johnson give up his position as the second most powerful position in the country? Kenneth P. O' Donnell was highly suspicious of Johnson's motives. When he mentioned this to Kennedy he replied: "I'm forty-three years old, and I'm the healthiest candidate for President in the United States. You've traveled with me enough to know that. I'm not going to die in office. So the Vice-Presidency doesn't mean anything. I'm thinking of something else, the leadership in the Senate. If we win, it will be by a small margin and I won't be able to live with Lyndon Johnson as the leader of a small majority in the Senate." (15)

The problem with this argument is that Johnson was also aware that as Vice President he would lose his political power. This is why Kennedy told his aides that Johnson would turn the offer down. Yet there is evidence that Johnson was desperate to become Kennedy's running-mate. One of Kennedy's most important advisers, Hyman Raskin, claims that Kennedy had a meeting with Johnson and Rayburn early on the morning after his nomination. According to all other sources, at this time, these two men were strongly opposed to the idea of Johnson becoming Kennedy's running-mate. However, Kennedy told Raskin a different story. Johnson was very keen to join the ticket and "made an offer he could not refuse". Raskin took this to mean that Kennedy was blackmailed into offering Johnson the post. (16)

This view is supported by another of Kennedy's close advisers. Pierre Salinger was opposed to the idea of Johnson being Kennedy's running-mate. He believed that the decision would lose more votes than it would gain. Salinger believed that Kennedy would lose the support of blacks and trade unionists if Johnson became the vice-presidential candidate. Although Johnson would deliver Texas his place on the ticket would mean Kennedy would lose California. A few days after the decision had been made, Salinger asked Kennedy why? He replied, "The whole story will never be known. And it's just as well that it won't be." Salinger also got the impression that Kennedy had been blackmailed into accepting Johnson. (17)

Kennedy must have been very concerned about this development. Why would Johnson blackmail him into accepting a post that had less power than the one that he already had? It only made sense if Johnson was going to continue using this strategy as vice president. Maybe this was only the first of many threats of blackmail. Would Johnson use his position to force Kennedy to appoint his friends such as John Connally and Fred Korth to important positions in his administration?

Kennedy must also have considered another possibility. Did Johnson plan to replace him as president? This seems to have been on Kennedy's mind when he told Kenneth O'Donnell that he did not intend to die in office.

Given these events, it is possible that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was considered as early as 1960. If so, it is important to look closely at those people who played important roles in obtaining for Johnson the post of vice president.

Notes

1. Ralph G. Martin, A Hero For Our Time, 1983 (page 155)
2. Theodore H. White, The Making of the President, 1960 (page 53)
3. Alfred Steinberg, Sam Johnson's Boy, 1968 (page 524)
4. Theodore H. White, The Making of the President, 1960 (page 160)
5. Alfred Steinberg, Sam Johnson's Boy, 1968 (page 525)
6. Theodore H. White, The Making of the President, 1961 (page 160)
7. Alfred Steinberg, Sam Johnson's Boy, 1968 (page 525)
8. Kenneth P. O'Donnell & David F. Powers, Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye: Memories of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1972 (page 117)
9. Theodore H. White, The Making of the President, 1960 (page 206)
10. Katharine Graham, Personal History, 1997 (pages 282-283)
11. Victor Lasky, It Didn't Start With Watergate, 1977 (page 58)
12. Seymour Hersh, The Dark Side of Camelot, 1998 (page 122)
13. Kenneth P. O'Donnell & David F. Powers, Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye: Memories of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1972 (page 218)
14. Bobby Baker, Wheeling and Dealing, 1978 (pages 123-126)
15. Drew Pearson & Jack Anderson, The Case Against Congress, 1968 (page 132)
16. Seymour Hersh, The Dark Side of Camelot, 1998 (page 126)
17. Pierre Salinger, With Kennedy, 1966

Jim DiEugenio on Edward Lansdale, who
Prouty and Krulak identified as present at
TSBD on 11/22/63

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16308&st=60>

Peter McQuire: That , David , is what I got out of JFK and Saigon by John Newman back in 1994 when I read that book. But Lansdale didn't retire, Kennedy fired his ass and Landsdale was pissed - really pissed.

DiEugenio:

Is this true? I could not find it in Newman's book.

So I turned to Currey's biography. What seems to have happened is three things:

1. Kennedy shut down the formal operation of MONGOOSE and SGA. This left Lansdale without a top flight active position.

2. He drifted in and out of special positions, especially in Latin America. He tried to get into the Vietnam theater with little success.

3. Since Vietnam is what he wanted, and neither State nor Defense wanted him there, they forced his retirement. But this seems to have been done by three men: Gilpatric, Krulak and McNamara. (Cecil Curry, *Lansdale*, pgs 255-56) Lansdale himself did not blame Kennedy. He said that "Kennedy went along with the bureacrats." (ibid, p.256)

Now, his retirement was short-lived. In the summer of 1965, after the retirement of Taylor as ambassador to SVN, LBJ appointed Lodge again. Lodge hired Lansdale as his special assistant on pacification programs (ibid, p. 292) So he did get back to Vietnam.

All the stuff about him being in Fort Worth etc. is true as certified by records unearthed by John Newman. John was thinking of doing a full scale in-depth biography of Lansdale at the time.

Scripps-Howard Richard Starnes, article on 10/2/63 details out-of-control CIA under Kennedy

The Washington Daily News, Wednesday, October 2, 1963, p.3

'SPOOKS' MAKE LIFE MISERABLE FOR AMBASSADOR LODGE

'Arrogant' CIA Disobeys Orders in Viet Nam

SAIGON, Oct.2 - The story of the Central Intelligence Agency's role in South Viet Nam is a dismal chronicle of bureaucratic arrogance, obstinate disregard of orders, and unrestrained thirst for power.

Twice the CIA flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, according to a high United States source here.

In one of these instances the CIA frustrated a plan of action Mr. Lodge brought with him from Washington because the agency disagreed with it.

This led to a dramatic confrontation between Mr. Lodge and John Richardson, chief of the huge CIA apparatus here. Mr. Lodge failed to move Mr. Richardson, and the dispute was bucked back to Washington. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and CIA Chief John A. McCone were unable to resolve the conflict, and the matter is now reported to be awaiting settlement by President Kennedy.

It is one of the developments expected to be covered in Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's report to Mr. Kennedy.

Others Critical, Too

Other American agencies here are incredibly bitter about the CIA.

"If the United States ever experiences a 'Seven Days in May' it will come from the CIA, and not from the Pentagon," one U.S. official commented caustically.

("Seven Days in May" is a fictional account of an attempted military coup to take over the U.S. Government.)

CIA "spooks" (a universal term for secret agents here) have penetrated every branch of the American community in Saigon, until non-spook Americans here almost seem to be suffering a CIA psychosis.

An American field officer with a distinguished combat career speaks angrily about "that man at headquarters in Saigon wearing a colonel's uniform." He means the man is a CIA agent, and he can't understand what he is doing at U.S. military headquarters here, unless it is spying on other Americans.

Another American officer, talking about the CIA, acidly commented: "You'd think they'd have learned something from Cuba but apparently they didn't."

Few Know CIA Strength

Few people other than Mr. Richardson and his close aides know the actual CIA strength here, but a widely used figure is 600. Many are clandestine agents known only to a few of their fellow spooks.

Even Mr. Richardson is a man about whom it is difficult to learn much in Saigon. He is said to be a former OSS officer, and to have served with distinction in the CIA in the Philippines.

A surprising number of the spooks are known to be involved in their ghostly

trade and some make no secret of it.

"There are a number of spooks in the U.S. Information Service, in the U.S. Operations mission, in every aspect of American official and commercial life here, " one official - presumably a non-spook - said.

"They represent a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone," he added.

Coupled with the ubiquitous secret police of Ngo Dinh Nhu, a surfeit of spooks has given Saigon an oppressive police state atmosphere.

The Nhu-Richardson relationship is a subject of lively speculation. The CIA continues to pay the special forces which conducted brutal raids on Buddhist temples last Aug. 21, altho in fairness it should be pointed out that the CIA is paying these goons for the war against communist guerillas, not Buddhist bonzes (priests).

Hand Over Millions

Nevertheless, on the first of every month, the CIA dutifully hands over a quarter million American dollars to pay these special forces.

Whatever else it buys, it doesn't buy any solid information on what the special forces are up to. The Aug. 21 raids caught top U.S. officials here and in Washington flat-footed.

Nhu ordered the special forces to crush the Buddhist priests, but the CIA wasn't let in on the secret. (Some CIA button men now say they warned their superiors what was coming up, but in any event the warning of harsh repression was never passed to top officials here or in Washington.)

Consequently, Washington reacted unsurely to the crisis. Top officials here and at home were outraged at the news the CIA was paying the temple raiders, but the CIA continued the payments.

It may not be a direct subsidy for a religious war against the country's Buddhist majority, but it comes close to that.

And for every State Department aide here who will tell you, "Dammit, the CIA is supposed to gather information, not make policy, but policy-making is what they're doing here," there are military officers who scream over the way the spooks dabble in military operations.

A Typical Example

For example, highly trained trail watchers are an important part of the effort to end Viet Cong infiltration from across the Laos and Cambodia borders. But if the

trailer watchers spot incoming Viet Congs, they report it to the CIA in Saigon, and in the fullness of time, the spooks may tell the military.

One very high American official here, a man who has spent much of his life in the service of democracy, likened the CIA's growth to a malignancy, and added he was not sure even the White House could control it any longer.

Unquestionably Mr. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor both got an earful from people who are beginning to fear the CIA is becoming a Third Force co-equal with President Diem's regime and the U.S. Government - and answerable to neither.

There is naturally the highest interest here as to whether Mr. McNamara will persuade Mr. Kennedy something ought to be done about it.

Marine Sniper Legend Carlos Hathcock
(aka "White Feather") (aka "The
Phantom of Phu Bai") ***could not
replicate*** what Lee Harvey Oswald was
supposed to have done:

Carlos Hathcock USMC Sniper Extraordinaire (Whitefeather-93 confirmed kills in Vietnam) at Quantico, VA tried to replicate the shots that Oswald was purported to make...He couldn't do it.

"Former U.S. Marine sniper Craig Roberts... and Gunnery Sergeant Carlos Hathcock, who was the senior instructor for the U.S. Marine Corps Sniper Instructor School at Marine Corps Base Quantico in Quantico, Virginia, both said it could not be done as described by the FBI investigators. "Let me tell you what we did at Quantico," Hathcock said. "We reconstructed the whole thing: the angle, the range, the moving target, the time limit, the obstacles, everything. I don't know how many times we tried it, but we couldn't duplicate what the Warren Commission said Oswald did. Now if I can't do it, how in the world could a guy who was a non-qual on the rifle range and later only qualified 'marksman' do it?"

Robert Dallek displays his *incredible
ignorance* regarding the true nature of the
JFK assassination:

"Unimpeded by any law enforcement agency and animated by possibly nothing more than resentment against a symbol of the authority, success, and fame he craved and could never hope to achieve, Oswald fired three shots from the sixth-floor window of the Depository building at the president riding directly below in an open car. The second bullet struck Kennedy in the back of the neck. Were it not for a back brace, which held him erect, a third and fatal shot to the back of the head would not have found its mark. At 1:00 P.M. central time, half an hour after the attack, doctors at Dallas's Parkland Hospital told Mrs. Kennedy that the president was dead." --Robert Dallek, *AN UNFINISHED LIFE--JOHN F. KENNEDY 1917-1963* (New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2003), p. 694.

Zapruder Film is legitimate:

Mr. Twyman fails to explain how the original Z film plus 3 first generation copies, as well as, 2 second generation copies were assembled in one location so the original and all the copies could all be altered in the same way. As of November 26, 1963 Zapruder had the original. Life had a 1st generation copy, FBI in Washington had a 2nd generation copy, Washington Secret Service had a 1st generation copy, Dallas FBI had a 2nd generation copy and the Secret Service in Dallas had a 1st generation copy. I also hope Mr. Twyman reaches his conclusion from looking at the ORIGINAL 8mm film rather than a VHS or Beta copy. Even an amateur knows movie cameras work in frames per second and video tape does not. [By the way, I consider Bloody Treason to be an excellent book on the JFK assassination, although I may disagree with a few minor points in it.]

http://www.amazon.com/review/R26P78DQSTMUT1/ref=cm_cd_notf_message/183-0093495-0052936?ie=UTF8&cdForum=Fx24H7T8ZM2EG9&cdPage=1&cdThread=Tx1GAC1XABUAVYB#Mx1Y6EJP03T55U8

Lyndon Johnson aide Bill Moyers was responsible for removing the bubbletop from JFK's car on the day of the assassination.

http://books.google.com/books?id=7Q87Rrxyh9wC&pg=PA255&lpg=PA255&dq=bill+moyers+bubbletop&source=bl&ots=jRsxhAd3hi&sig=6hcT23C2z-PMjQIQvKnKhS0W91s&hl=en&ei=BXNhTNfGG4L68Aaa1sS9Cg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CCEQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q&f=false

Bill Moyers said to the Secret Service, "Get that goddamned bubble [top] off unless its pouring rain." He was probably aping the words and demands of Lyndon Johnson. Secret Service agent Sam Kinney was the one who actually implemented those orders. See Fact #2 of Vince Palamara's "A FACT SHEET: On Security and Secret Service Inconsistencies in the JFK Assassination: http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/palamara/factsheet_vmp.html

Robert Kennedy: publicly supported the Warren Commission farce, privately knew it was a domestic conspiracy that murdered his brother

Read the book *Brothers* by David Talbott. Robert Kennedy and Jackie privately sent a back channel message to the Russians in December, 1963, that they suspected the death of John Kennedy was from a private domestic political conspiracy.

John Simkin from Education Forum: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=1457>

"It is usually assumed that Robert Kennedy has always supported the view that his brother was murdered by a lone gunman, Lee Harvey Oswald. This is not true.

Soon after JFK was killed, John McCone, head of the CIA, arrived at the home of RFK. According to the investigative journalist, Jack Anderson: "When CIA chief John McCone learned of the assassination, he rushed to Robert Kennedy's home in McLean, Virginia, and stayed with him for three hours. No one else was admitted. Even Bobby's priest was turned away. McCone told me he gave the attorney general a routine briefing on CIA business and swore that Castro's name never came up."

Anderson adds: "Sources would later tell me that McCone anguished with Bobby over the terrible possibility that the assassination plots sanctioned by the president's own brother may have backfired."

We know little of what took place during this meeting. However, RFK later told his close friend Walter Sheridan: "I asked McCone if they had killed my brother, and I asked him in a way that he couldn't lie to me."

At around 4.00 p.m. RFK phoned Ebbitt Hotel in Washington. This was a building used by the CIA to house Cuban operatives. He first spoke to Enrique Ruiz-Williams, his main contact in the Cuban group involved in the plot to kill Castro. He then asked to be put through to Haynes Johnson, an American journalist working closely with the anti-Castro Cubans. According to Johnson, RFK said: "One of your guys did it."

Over the next few years Robert Kennedy was asked several times in public if he believed that Lee Harvey Oswald killed his brother. He always replied that he agreed with the findings of the Warren Commission. However, that is not what he told his close friends. For example, on 9th December, 1963, he told Arthur Schlesinger that if Oswald had fired the shot that killed his brother he had been part of a "conspiracy involving gangsters, anti-Castro Cubans, and renegade CIA elements".

It is now clear that within a few weeks of the assassination, RFK knew who killed his brother. However, like many of those who knew the truth about the assassination, Robert and Teddy Kennedy decided to go along with the official story that Oswald was the lone gunman.

It is now clear why Johnson, Hoover and McCone went along with the cover-up,

but what about Robert Kennedy? It has already been established that within hours of the assassination RJK believed that his brother had been killed by "conspiracy involving gangsters, anti-Castro Cubans, and renegade CIA elements." Why then did he not call for a full investigation into the assassination?

To answer that question you need to understand the situation that RJK was in after the assassination of JFK. His main objective was to preserve the good image of his brother and to protect his own political career.

One option was to announce to the public that the Kennedy brothers were sincere Cold War warriors and that they had indeed been involved in covert operations to assassinate Fidel Castro. This no doubt would have had appeal to those on the right who had supported JFK in 1960 because they believed he was going to be tough on communism.

The problem for Kennedy was that was not the full story. The brothers had also been involved in secret negotiations with Castro. Rather than being a Cold War warrior, JFK was attempting to bring an end to this conflict. He, more than anyone, had been shaken to the core about just how close the world had come to nuclear oblivion during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Robert Kennedy decided to play the long game. In the short-term he would use his knowledge of what really happened to blackmail Johnson into making certain policy decisions. This included civil rights legislation that RFK knew could not be achieved by his brother's administration. It would be a lasting legacy to JFK's commitment to racial equality.

With his political reputation preserved, RFK could prepare for his own bid for the presidency in 1968. This was of course would be a difficult task and it is possible that he would not have defeated Hubert Humphrey for the Democratic nomination. However, we will never know as RFK was assassinated on 4th June, 1968."

Vincent Bugliosi's Reclaiming History – the worst book ever written on the JFK assassination

Rehashing of 1960's LBJ/CIA/Warren Commission lies & propaganda

Vincent Bugliosi is a moron. Makes me wonder a lot about that Charles Manson conviction with Bugliosi at the helm. Vincent Bugliosi does to history what the Manson Family did to Sharon Tate and the LaBiancas: slaughter it. Having said that, Jim DiEugenio decided to annihilate his non-book Reclaiming History anyway: http://www.ctka.net/2008/bugliosi_review.html

Jack Ruby's "doctor" was an MK-ULTRA doctor: Dr. Louis Joyon "Jolly" West

An MK-ULTRA "doctor" is NOT your friend

http://www.whale.to/b/west_q.html

Joly West and Margaret Singer worked for Air Force Intelligence talking to those downed American pilots who were actually DDNOS level Manchurian Candidates. Director the Cult Awareness Network... funded under MKULTRA to study the psychobiology of dissociation. He will probably go down in history as the only person to kill an elephant at Oklahoma City Zoo with LSD.

The establishment allowed CIA programmer Dr. Louis Joyon "Jolly" West to examine Jack Ruby in his jail cell. When Ruby refused to admit to insanity, West labeled him "paranoid and mentally ill" and Ruby was placed on pills, which were called "happy pills". Ruby believed he was being poisoned by the establishment. [12: SCIENCE No. 12-EXTERNAL CONTROLS Deeper Insights into the Illuminati Formula](#)

Yes, I do think Allen Dulles helped to arrange and cover up the JFK assassination!

I think Dulles and CIA Republicans made a dirty deal with Lyndon Johnson

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=9636&st=15>

JIM DIEUGENIO ON ALLEN DULLES:

1. Dulles was the most active member of the Warren Commission. This is deduced by his appearances and number of questions according to Walt Brown in The Warren Omission.

2. Through the Morgan empire, the Dulles brothers were in on the formation of the CFR.

3. At Sullivan and Cromwell, Allen's value was in his services derived from overseas connections to top clients like United Fruit, and DuPont. (Mosley, p. 77) For example, in 1932 he saved a rich oil and mineral field for the Mellon family when he rigged the Colombian presidential elections by bribing one of the candidates. (Lisagor and Lipsius, p. 129) It is these types of clients that Allen would stay loyal to when he became CIA Director by arranging things like the Guatemala coup in 1954 for United Fruit.

4. Dulles revolutionized the CIA, and it became his baby.

It was Dulles who began the Agency's specialty of engineering the overthrows of governments who wanted to keep their natural resources for themselves i.e. Iraq in 1953, Guatemala in 1954. It was under Dulles that the CIA began its program of executive action against nationalist heads of state in the resource rich Third World e.g. plotting the murder of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo. It was under Dulles that the concept of preparing lists of those to be killed after a coup became established doctrine. (See here) And it was under Dulles that men willing to do this kind of dirty work now rose in the Agency e.g. **David Phillips and Howard Hunt**. Dulles originated the CIA's use of religious groups as cover organizations. Dulles began the systematic process of using the media to disguise these lethal actions and keep them from the public. That particular project was called **Operation Mockingbird**. As Director, Dulles' worst traits had free rein because his brother was Secretary of State and Foster had strong influence over President Eisenhower.

5. What is extraordinary about what Dulles did with the CIA is that it was too much for even certain elements of the Eastern Establishment i.e. the very people who Dulles worked with and for. **In 1956, David Bruce and Robert Lovett composed the Bruce-Lovett Report on the CIA for President Eisenhower.** That report is almost nowhere to be found today. RFK had access to it during his service on the board of inquiry into the Bay of Pigs debacle. Bruce and Lovett had served on the forerunner of what came to be known as the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board: a group of private citizens meant to monitor American intelligence activities abroad.

Lovett told the Cuban board that, "I have never felt that the Congress of the United States ever intended to give the United States Intelligence Agency authority to conduct operations all over the earth." (ibid) Lovett's report and testimony held great sway with the Kennedys. In fact, Joseph Kennedy was so impressed by working with Lovett that he urged JFK to offer him a top job in his Cabinet. After his Bay of Pigs testimony, President Kennedy called Lovett in for a private meeting. He told the president that the CIA was "badly organized, dangerously amateurish and excessively costly." It had to be re-organized, which wasn't possible with Eisenhower as president and Dulles as Director. (ibid p. 478)

There can be little doubt that Lovett's testimony and his relationship with Kennedy's father helped convince JFK to fire Allen Dulles. How important was it? Lovett's influence was so profound that after JFK fired Dulles, Robert Kennedy was determined to find out if any other relative of Dulles was still at the State Department. When he found out that Allen's sister Eleanor worked there, he ordered Dean Rusk to fire her. Because "he didn't want any more of the Dulles family around." (Mosley, p. 473)

This is the man LBJ appointed to the Warren Commission. **As shown above, he**

became the most active member of that cover-up. And it started almost immediately. At the Commission's second meeting he urged the Commissioners to read a book by Robert Donovan that depicted "a pattern running through" American assassinations "that I think we'll find in this present case." Namely, they are the work of one man. (12/16 transcript, p. 52) Dulles also backed the idea of the Commission not having independent investigators. (DiEugenio, p. 90)

6. It later turned out that Dulles had nothing but scorn for both the evidence and critical arguments against the Oswald-did-it hypothesis. In 1965, at UCLA, David Lifton questioned Dulles about the Zapruder film and Harold Feldman's essay entitled "51 Witnesses" about many witnesses hearing a shot from the grassy knoll. Dulles not only denied that evidence, he ridiculed Lifton for even bringing it up. He said bizarre things like "There is not a single iota of evidence indicating a conspiracy." When Lifton pointed out testimony, and even pictures, of smoke arising on the grassy knoll, Dulles derisively replied with, "Now what are you saying, someone was smoking up there?" When Lifton brought up Feldman's essay, Dulles - even though he knew full well about it - asked him where it was published. When Lifton answered, Dulles replied, with ridicule: "The Nation! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha." When Lifton showed him frames from the Zapruder film arranged in sequential order to show Kennedy's head going back toward the seat - the opposite direction of a shot from the Texas School Book Depository - Dulles said: "You have nothing! Absolutely nothing! ... I can't see a blasted thing here. You can't say the head goes back. I can't see it going back. It does not go back. You can't say that." Dulles then tried to neutralize this Z film argument by tendentiously saying he had never heard it before. (Best Evidence, pgs. 34-36) When, of course, the Commission had seen the film dozens of times. They just did not feel that powerful evidence, like Kennedy's violent reaction backwards, merited mention in the Warren Report.

7. Although Dulles was married, he had multiple affairs throughout his life. One of his lengthier dalliances was with Mary Bancroft. He met her in Switzerland and brought her into the OSS. (Mosley, pgs 170-71) Mary Bancroft admitted that she was friends from an early age with Ruth Forbes Paine. (George Michael Evica, A Certain Arrogance, p. 234) In fact, Mary Bancroft and Ruth Forbes remained friends for a very long time. So when she divorced her first husband, Ruth and her new husband Arthur Young were still friendly with Bancroft. (ibid) Ruth Forbes was the mother of Michael Paine, and mother-in-law to Ruth Paine. This was the Quaker couple who befriended the Oswalds in 1963 and separated Marina from Lee after their return to Dallas from New Orleans. After Oswald's arrest, that separation enabled Ruth to have much control over Oswald's possessions, which were left in the Paine garage. Some of this turned into dubious, yet incriminating evidence against him e.g. the infamous backyard photographs.

In light of the Bancroft-Paine relationship, I have always found the following quote by and about Dulles to be interesting and provocative: "Dulles joked in private that the [JFK] conspiracy buffs would have had a field day if they had known ... he had actually been in Dallas three weeks before the murder ... that

one of Mary Bancroft's childhood friends had turned out to be a landlady for Marina Oswald ... and that the landlady was a well-known leftist with distant ties to the family of Alger Hiss." (Evica, p. 230) Dulles had a weird sense of humor. To some, those facts are no laughing matter.

8. In addition to being in Dallas three weeks before the assassination, Lisa Pease has discovered another curious location for Dulles on the actual day of the assassination. According to notes written on his calendar, Dulles happened to be at "the Farm". You have to know something about CIA shorthand to understand what that means. As Jim Hougan discovered, it can actually refer to two places: the CIA training facility in Camp Peary, Virginia, or Mitch Werbell's sixty acre weapons development laboratory in Georgia. (Hougan, Spooks, p. 29) As Hougan notes, the confusion in the names is deliberate. For Werbell was a wizard in creating lethal weapons to be used in counter-insurgency warfare and assassinations, neither of which the CIA wanted to be openly involved with. In discussing a silencer created by Werbell, Hougan noted the following: that the sound pattern created in Dealey Plaza - with shots heard in two directions - could well have been created by two teams using Werbell's partial directional silencers. (ibid, p. 36) It would be interesting to hear Dulles explain why he was at either place on that day. Especially since he was not employed by the CIA anymore.

9.. But someone else saw Truman's column and had a different reaction. In April of 1964, while serving on the Commission, Allen Dulles arranged to meet Truman at his home. After exchanging formalities, Dulles had arranged for his assistants to leave the room. Dulles then did two things: 1.) He tried to soften Truman up by telling him how much he admired him for setting down the Truman Doctrine after World War II, and 2.) He tried to say that what he covertly did as CIA Director was only a natural evolution of the Truman Doctrine. In short: guilt by association. Dulles then pulled out the real reason for why he was there. He took out the December 22nd editorial and said that, consequently, Truman's editorial "seemed to be a misrepresentation of his position."

As the meeting ended and his associates rejoined the two men, Dulles explicitly praised John McCone, the man JFK picked to succeed to his office after Kennedy fired him. But as of yet, there had been no explicit mention of President Kennedy himself. Dulles now did so, and in a startling way. As he was leaving, he mentioned the "false attacks" on CIA in relation to Vietnam and how Kennedy had repudiated those attacks. This last statement suggests that Dulles harbored suspicions that this dispute was why Truman wrote the editorial.

Dulles concludes the memo by saying he was not sure "what will come of all this. It is even possible, maybe probable, that he will do nothing when he thinks it over." He then suggests that Houston get the president's old pal Clark Clifford to contact Truman and perhaps even McCone should do so himself. He then tells Houston to show the memo to Richard Helms and Cord Meyer and perhaps they can do something with the Director.

The clear implication is that Dulles wanted Truman to either take back or soften his December editorial. If he didn't succeed, he wanted a phalanx of people to intervene: Clifford, Helms, Cord Meyer, even John McCone if necessary.

We now come to an utterly fascinating parting shot: Dulles bringing up the recent "false attacks" on CIA in relation to Vietnam. He's probably referring to the now-famous columns published in October and December of 1963. The October columns were penned by Arthur Krock and Richard Starnes for the NY Times and Washington Daily News. The December ones were by Starnes for the New York World-Telegram. Krock's piece mentioned a source in Vietnam who likened the CIA's growth "to a malignancy" which even the White House could not control. His source added that if the USA ever experienced a coup it would come from the CIA and not the Pentagon. Starnes' source said the same: "If the United States ever experiences a Seven Days in May it will come from the CIA, and not from the Pentagon." In a column dated 12/11 Starnes explained how Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia was worried about certain CIA elements trying to overthrow him. Starnes later added that an Agency source told him he was appalled at what was going on in Southeast Asia, and questioned whether President Kennedy had had any "effective control over this monstrous bureaucracy." In a 12/3 column, Starnes questioned that with Dulles on the Commission, how could the truth about Oswald in the Soviet Union ever be known? Of course, Kennedy could not have repudiated the December columns, but I know of no place where he repudiated the October columns. In all probability, Dulles was trying to dupe Truman into issuing a retraction. But his actions are even more suggestive if he was referring to those columns; especially when one adds in the fact that he specifically mentioned Kennedy to Truman in regards to them. Because if one looks at the first generation of Kennedy assassination books, no one connected those dots - Vietnam, those columns, JFK's death - that early. Was Dulles trying to prevent anyone from doing so in the near future?

Any objective person would admit that this material on Dulles is relevant in evaluating the make-up of the Warren Commission. Especially since he became its most active member. The reader must pose the obvious question: Why did LBJ ask this guy to be on the Commission? To put it another way: If you were Oswald's defense lawyer, would Dulles be on the jury? (Abridged from my Reclaiming History Review, Pt. 8)

[Below, one of the very few newspaper columns/articles that hit on key issues in 1963/1964. Almost all the other ones were spewing partly line propaganda of the JFK murderers.]

Truth Won't Out

By Richard Starnes

Realism instructs us to expect little from the special commission created by President Johnson to investigate the death of his predecessor.

No member of the commission has any competence as investigator, nor does any have access to a disinterested investigative staff. The commission will be almost wholly dependent upon the facts made available to it by the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Dallas Police Department.

In a sense, of course, the special commission is investigating the role played by each of these agencies, and it is manifestly naïve to expect these cops to bear witness against themselves or, indeed, each other.

Any reporter who has wasted a portion of his young life in a hick police station thinks he knows exactly how Rubenstein, the squalid impresario of skin shows, gained access to the Dallas Municipal Building where he apparently shot and killed the man who apparently shot and killed President Kennedy. (If you contend there are too many apparentlys in that sentence, my reply is that there are too many apparentlys in the murders that took place in Dallas.)

Ruby probably had a press pass issued by the Dallas cops. Every reporter has known police buffs of the stripe of Rubenstein, and the sleazy breed invariably prizes possession of a press card.

But is anyone foolish enough to expect the Dallas Police Department to step before Chief Justice Warren and say, yes, your worship, we did give Rubenstein a press pass to which he was not entitled and he did use it to gain access to the basement where he performed the gallant act of gut-shooting a manacled prisoner?

If you believe the Dallas police will ever give up the truth about how Rubenstein got a clear shot at Oswald you will believe anything, possibly including the solemn assertion that Rubenstein was not paying off any officials for the privilege of skirting the law in operating his peltorama.

In their extravagant outpourings of grief over the death of their young President, the American people have largely overlooked the disgraceful failure of the Secret Service. We are assured that these hard-nosed federal cops could not possibly check every window along the parade route, and no one is moved to ask why they couldn't. The building from which the assassination of Mr. Kennedy is said to have taken place was a prime stake-out for a sniper, since the President's automobile had to slow for a turn beneath its windows.

Will the Secret Service candidly explain to the special commission why

Oswald was permitted to rest patiently on his hunkers gnawing a chicken bone, a rifle beside him, in one of perhaps a dozen choice locations for a bushwhacker?

Again, little has been made of the fact that the President was shot not once, but twice. The autopsy findings on Mr. Kennedy have not been made public, and may never be, but suppose the first wound was not mortal? Then the lax protection that permitted a second bullet to strike home becomes a great historical scandal. Will Mr. Justice Warren and his colleagues ever know the truth of this, and if they do learn it, will they publish it?

Will the presence on the panel of Allen Dulles, erstwhile headmaster of the Central Intelligence Agency, assure us that the truth of Oswald's sojourn in the Soviet Union will ever be known? The Russians suggest they suspected him of being a spy. Can any realistic person believe any tentacle of the nation's elephantine espionage apparatus will own up to ever having Oswald on its payroll?

Can we expect the FBI to explain why Oswald was not under close surveillance? How many would-be defectors to Russia did they have to watch that day in Dallas when the President's widely-heralded visit was scheduled?

Robert Blakely, Chief Counsel for the HSCA expresses his complete distrust in the CIA – how they used George Joannides to stonewall the HSCA's JFK investigation

Robert Blakely was a cover up artist in his own right

Robert Blakely - Chief Counsel for the House Select Committee on Assassinations, which itself ultimately turned into a Warren Commission-style farce:

"I now no longer believe anything the Agency [CIA] told the committee any further than I can obtain substantial corroboration for it from outside the Agency for its veracity.....We also now know that the Agency set up a process that could only have been designed to frustrate the ability of the committee in 1976-79 to obtain any information that might adversely affect the Agency. Many have told

me that the culture of the Agency is one of prevarication and dissimulation and that you cannot trust it or its people. Period. End of story. I am now in that camp."

George Joannides died in Houston in March 1990. It was only after his death that it was revealed that Joannides was in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963.

G. Robert Blakey, chief counsel of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, was furious when he discovered this information. He issued a statement where he said: "I am no longer confident that the Central Intelligence Agency co-operated with the committee.... I was not told of Joannides' background with the DRE, a focal point of the investigation. Had I known who he was, he would have been a witness who would have been interrogated under oath by the staff or by the committee. He would never have been acceptable as a point of contact with us to retrieve documents. In fact, I have now learned, as I note above, that Joannides was the point of contact between the Agency and DRE during the period Oswald was in contact with DRE. That the Agency would put a 'material witness' in as a 'filter' between the committee and its quests for documents was a flat out breach of the understanding the committee had with the Agency that it would co-operate with the investigation."

FULL STATEMENT OF ROBERT BLAKELY:

Robert Blakely (date unknown):

"I am no longer confident that the Central Intelligence Agency co-operated with the committee. My reasons follow:

The committee focused, among other things, on (1) Oswald, (2) in New Orleans, (3) in the months before he went to Dallas, and, in particular, (4) his attempt to infiltrate an anti-Castro group, the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil or DRE.

These were crucial issues in the Warren Commission's investigation; they were crucial issues in the committee's investigation. The Agency knew it full well in 1964; the Agency knew it full well in 1976-79. Outrageously, the Agency did not tell the Warren Commission or our committee that it had financial and other connections with the DRE, a

group that Oswald had direct dealings with!

What contemporaneous reporting is or was in the Agency's DRE files? We will never know, for the Agency now says that no reporting is in the existing files. Are we to believe that its files were silent in 1964 or during our investigation?

I don't believe it for a minute. Money was involved; it had to be documented. Period. End of story. The files and the Agency agents connected to the DRE should have been made available to the commission and the committee. That the information in the files and the agents who could have supplemented it were not made available to the commission and the committee amounts to willful obstruction of justice.

Obviously, too, it did not identify the agent who was its contact with the DRE at the crucial time that Oswald was in contact with it: George Joannides.

During the relevant period, the committee's chief contact with the Agency on a day-to-day basis was Scott Breckinridge. (I put aside our point of contact with the office of chief counsel, Lyle Miller) We sent researchers to the Agency to request and read documents. The relationship between our young researchers, law students who came with me from Cornell, was anything but "happy." Nevertheless, we were getting and reviewing documents. Breckinridge, however, suggested that he create a new point of contact person who might "facilitate" the process of obtaining and reviewing materials. He introduced me to Joannides, who, he said, he had arranged to bring out of retirement to help us. He told me that he had experience in finding documents; he thought he would be of help to us.

I was not told of Joannides' background with the DRE, a focal point of the investigation. Had I known who he was, he would have been a witness who would have been interrogated under oath by the staff or by the committee. He would never have been acceptable as a point of contact with us to retrieve documents. In fact, I have now learned, as I note above, that Joannides was the point of contact between the Agency and DRE during the period Oswald was in contact with DRE.

That the Agency would put a "material witness" in as a "filter"

between the committee and its quests for documents was a flat out breach of the understanding the committee had with the Agency that it would co-operate with the investigation.

The committee's researchers immediately complained to me that Joannides was, in fact, not facilitating but obstructing our obtaining of documents. I contacted Breckinridge and Joannides. Their side of the story wrote off the complaints to the young age and attitude of the people.

They were certainly right about one question: the committee's researchers did not trust the Agency. Indeed, that is precisely why they were in their positions. We wanted to test the Agency's integrity. I wrote off the complaints. I was wrong; the researchers were right. I now believe the process lacked integrity precisely because of Joannides.

For these reasons, I no longer believe that we were able to conduct an appropriate investigation of the Agency and its relationship to Oswald. Anything that the Agency told us that incriminated, in some fashion, the Agency may well be reliable as far as it goes, but the truth could well be that it materially understates the matter.

What the Agency did not give us none but those involved in the Agency can know for sure. I do not believe any denial offered by the Agency on any point. The law has long followed the rule that if a person lies to you on one point, you may reject all of his testimony.

I now no longer believe anything the Agency told the committee any further than I can obtain substantial corroboration for it from outside the Agency for its veracity. We now know that the Agency withheld from the Warren Commission the CIA-Mafia plots to kill Castro. Had the commission known of the plots, it would have followed a different path in its investigation. The Agency unilaterally deprived the commission of a chance to obtain the full truth, which will now never be known.

Significantly, the Warren Commission's conclusion that the agencies of the government co-operated with it is, in retrospect, not the truth.

We also now know that the Agency set up a process that could only

have been designed to frustrate the ability of the committee in 1976-79 to obtain any information that might adversely affect the Agency.

Many have told me that the culture of the Agency is one of prevarication and dissimulation and that you cannot trust it or its people. Period. End of story.

I am now in that camp.

1978 House Select Committee on Assassinations was another cover up and white wash of JFK assassination

FBI, CIA and their allies in MSM did everything they could to sabotage the truth in the HSCA

Jim DiEugenio on the HSCA: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16450&st=375&gopid=204354&>

Everyone knows what happened to the HSCA. Originally created as a populist response to the showing of the Zapruder film on national TV, and a couple of other issues, it was derailed in Congress by interference by lobbyists for the FBI and CIA. And I got that from the the horse's mouth: Tom Downing, the first chairman. I interviewed him in his office in beautiful Newport News Virginia.

The other thing that happened is that once Sprague and Tanenbaum made it clear they were going to conduct a no holes barred inquiry, the media began to attack them fiercely. Sprague had announced he was going to find out what Oswald was doing in Mexico City, that he was going to do a real test of the SBF in public, that he wanted to know why the Commission did not believe Sylvia Odio, he wanted all the CIA files on Oswald's defection plus the military files on their false defector program. And this was all to be done in public.

Now with that kind of investigation, the fraud of CE 399 was not going to last long. And so the MSM realized, "Hey we got to get this guy before he humiliates us for swallowing this crap". And they did. (BTW, this is all in my long article on the HSCA in *The Assassinations*. Which apparently you have not read.)

Once Blakey came in, this was mostly dropped. Or if it was done, it was classified, like the Lopez Report. Or, as with Oswald and the defector program, it was rewritten by others who Blakey handpicked to stay behind to finish the report and edit the volumes. Example: Patricia Orr should not have written the report on Ferrie. She hardly worked New Orleans. L J Delsa or Bob Buras should

have, since they did work it. But she was in tight with Blakey and he trusted her.

Now go ahead and find if there is any topic heading in the report about the "Provenance of CE 399". There isn't. Blakey decided to stick with the WC cover story about Oswald. Except it was slightly modified: now it was Oswald plus some guy on the knoll who missed. (If you have ever been there, which you probably have not, it is almost impossible to believe that Oswald hit his shots, but the guy on the knoll missed, BTW, I mean from the real point behind the fence not Mack's BS point.)

He then decided to spin his little conspiracy into an Oswald did it for the Mob hypothesis. Yeah, Trafficante and Marcello hired a guy who couldn't hit a deer from 15 feet away and had him use a \$12.97 piece of shit rifle with a manual bolt action. When these guys could have hired some of the best professional hit men in America.

That is what happened to the HSCA. Blakey was the perfect fit to salvage an inquiry that the powers that be decided had gotten out of control. And he put it back in MSM cover up land. With Mafia sex appeal.

I have always found it interesting that when I did research on how Blakey got that job, the name that kept on coming up was Chris Dodd. If you know anything about his father Thomas Dodd, you will understand why I find that so interesting. And you will also understand why Tanenbaum's portrait of him in his book *Corruption of Blood* is, to say the least, unsympathetic.

Robert Morrow on the HSCA and JFK cover up in general:

The above post by Jim DiEugenio is just another example of why the Education Forum is such a value-added place on the internet to learn about the JFK assassination.

Excellent post.

The HSCA was another politically inspired fraud and cover up. The FBI, CIA and MSM sabotaged it. Bob Tanenbaum, an honest man, quit because he knew the HSCA had become another white wash, farce and cover up.

One of the fundamental truths of the JFK assassination was the John Kennedy was slaughtered by US domestic elites, both in and out of official government - who worked hand and hand - and who were enemies of John Kennedy. Every JFK researcher who I respect will tell you Lyndon Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, and Allen Dulles worked like mad men to cover up this slaughter of American democracy. We can quibble about exactly who was in on the plot to kill JFK whether it was come combination of Lyndon Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, Allen Dulles, GHW Bush, elements of CIA, Ed Lansdale, William King Harvey, James Angleton, HL Hunt, Clint Murchison, Sr, Nelson Rockefeller, key players in the Secret Service, Curtis LeMay, etc. That is debatable.

But the key elemental truth of the JFK assassination was that the murderers were DOMESTIC US POLITICAL PLAYERS and that the FBI, CIA, successive US presidents all worked like mad men to cover it up. And that every investigation into it was a fraud: the Allen Dulles Commission, the Clark Panel, the Rockefeller Commission, the Church Committee (supposedly not looking into it - they should have, killing the president would be a #1 CIA abuse, and the HSCA - all of those were frauds, political whitewashes and lies engineered by politicians, FBI, CIA and MSM complicity.

Anyone who tells you the Russians did it is smoking crack. Krushchev CRIED when he heard Kennedy had been killed and Gorbachev will tell you millions of Russians like him feared nuclear war. One of the reasons folks like the Russians were crying was they feared that an Operations Northwoods deception might be working on the American people.

If anyone tells you Castro did, they are strung out on crystal meth. JFK was sending out back channel feelers for detente with Cuba and Castro was aware of this.

If anyone tells you JUST the Mob did it, then they are just carrying water for the CIA, Lyndon Johnson and other elite US political players involved in the JFK assassination. Lyndon Johnson, Allen Dulles, and J. Edgar Hoover, and Arlen Specter would NOT have moved heaven and earth producing a cover up like this JUST to protect Carlos Marcello, Santos Trafficante or Jimmy Hoffa!

And if anyone tells you JUST LHO lone nut and Jack Ruby was his lone nut killer, then feel sorry for them. But, as time goes on, more and more truth comes out and edifice of the elite political criminals keeps degrading. I feel like kicking it down so more!
Nice post, Jimbo!

More You Tube videos relating to Lyndon Johnson: [Most of these video links are inactive.]

Was It Johnson ? Part 1

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fATmzROAs5E>

Was It Johnson ? Part 2

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ObQ1NWvb00>

Was It Johnson ? Part 3

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dAKhkKSwhJM>

Sorensen: JFK was "implored to come to Texas"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z54HP5WdGPY>

Smathers says JFK didn't want to go to Texas

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVZMOVEoC58>

Did LBJ "let" JFK die ?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=18u-FLsAFIq>

LBJ's phone call to Parkland Hospital
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rB6q7b_3YvI

Johnson wants Jackie to ride with him"
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cVdangf91BQ>

The Plan to Impeach LBJ
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2ZzTemxS_8

Craig Zirbel discusses LBJ as a prime suspect
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uBxoq_ZMhos

Johnson blackmails Kennedy to remain on the 1960 ticket
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjlhz5mhQk4>

LBJ to Hoover: "The Only Way We Can Stop 'Em..."
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CTjWcWgcZQg>

RFK to LBJ: "Why did you have my brother killed ?"
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijBqqbSzq_Y

The Unidentified Fingerprint
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB6kfmaA2wU>

Dallas cops: Oswald transfer was controlled from Washington
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Q9vbwZtyXA>

DPD Sgt. shows fear of LBJ
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4uP-XDSYBq4>

The Murchison Party
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=awGbwlIIYug>

The Box 13 scandal
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=onZ76_i93IY

Johnson's Warren Commission Coverup
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tspWgqJApYA>

Was There a Ruby / Johnson Connection ?
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1pyD3wyMpvM>

Ruby: JFK killed over preference for Johnson
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-LC9jEqWs0>

<http://www.youtube.com/GJJdude>

Lyndon Johnson calling his tax lawyer to sell his Halliburton stock on the day of JFK's assassination

***LBJ makes call from Parkland Hospital;
JFK's corpse was still warm at this point***

[From Family of Secrets by Russ Baker, p. 132]

“Pat Holloway, former attorney to both Poppy Bush and Jack Crichton, recounted to me an incident involving LBJ that had greatly disturbed him. This was around 1PM on November 22, 1963, just as Kennedy was being pronounced dead. Holloway was heading home from the office and was passing through the reception area. The switchboard operator excitedly noted that she was patching the vice president through from Parkland Hospital to Holloway’s boss, firm senior partner Waddy Bullion, who was LBJ’s personal tax lawyer. The operator invited Holloway to listen in. LBJ was talking “not about a conspiracy or a tragedy,” Holloway recalled. “I heard him say: ‘Oh I gotta get rid of my goddamn Halliburton stock.’ Lyndon Johnson was talking about the consequences of his political problems with his Halliburton stock at a time when the president had been officially declared dead. And that pissed me off... It really made me furious.”

There are many other examples of LBJ’s apparent unconcern after the assassination, though none so immediate. For instance, on the evening of November 25, LBJ and Martin Luther King talked, and LBJ said, “It’s just an impossible period – we’ve got a budget coming up.” That morning he told Joseph Alsop that “the President must not inject himself into, uh, local killings,” to which Alsop immediately replied, “I agree with that, but in this case it does happen to be the killing of the President.” Also, on the same day LBJ told Hoover, “We can’t be checking up on every shooting scrape in the country.”

Zapruder, Nix, Muchmore Films Synchronized, excellent video:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ysTEd0HWz0&NR=1

Lyndon Johnson makes “cowboy love” to Jackie post assassination

***Flirts with widow after slaughtering JFK, wants to be “daddy”
of Caroline and John-John; LBJ was a textbook psychopath.***

From LBJ: Architect of American Ambition:

“During his first five weeks in office, Johnson called Jackie numerous times. Instinctively, awkwardly, he attempted to make what Hubert Humphrey referred to as “cowboy love” to her. A conversation the first week in December was typical: “Your picture was gorgeous. Now you had that chin up and that chest out and you looked so pretty marching in the front page of the New York Daily News ... well,” LBJ said “I just came, sat in my desk and started signing a log of long things, and I decided to I wanted to flirt with you a little bit.... Darling, you know what I said to the Congress – I’d give anything in the world if I wasn’t here today ... Tell Caroline and John-John I’d like to be their daddy!”

[LBJ: Architect of American Ambition, Randall Woods, p. 423]

A lot of people just don't understand how the mind of a PSYCHOPATH works. For example, Ted Bundy. He could be working at a suicide hotline one day ... and killing a coed the next day. Or volunteering for the Republican party ... then killing a coed the next day.

Another example would be the BTK (Blind, Torture, Kill) serial killer Dennis Radar in Kansas. Dennis Radar could be doing zoning code enforcement one day ... and killing and torturing that night. Dennis Radar could be going to church at Christ Lutheran one day ... and killing someone the next day in the most sadistic fashion. http://en.wikipedia....ki/Dennis_Rader

LYNDON JOHNSON WAS A THOROUGHbred PSYCHOPATH and a serial killer who killed when he was desperate and scared of being exposed.

Now compare the Lyndon Johnson quote above, the part about wanting to be a "daddy" to Caroline and John John, with the reality of what George Reedy, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy had to say about him. And also the very ugly reality about LBJ that author Robert Caro discovered:

George Reedy, former press secretary for Lyndon Johnson:
http://www.absolutea...cs/George_Reedy

George Reedy on Lyndon Johnson:

"He may have been a son of a bitch, but he was a colossal son of a bitch."

"Not only did Johnson get somewhat separated from reality, he had a fantastic faculty for disorienting everybody around him as to what reality was."

"What was it that would send him into those fantastic rages where he could be one of the nastiest, most insufferable, sadistic SOBs that ever lived and a few minutes later really be a big, magnificent and inspiring leader?"

In his book, Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir by George Reedy... Reedy is quoted on his book flap as calling LBJ "a bully, a sadist, lout, and egoist." He describes LBJ as "magnificent, inspiring leader; the other that of an insufferable bastard."

From Phillip Nelson, author of LBJ: Mastermind of JFK's Assassination:

"JFK once said "that Lyndon was a chronic liar; that he had been making all sorts of assurances to me for years and has lived up to none of them."12 Robert Kennedy's description of Johnson, which can be heard on the referenced Web site, was that he was "mean, bitter, vicious, an animal, in many ways; I think he's got this other side to him that makes his relationships with other human beings very difficult, unless you want to kiss his behind all the time."

... "Bobby later complained that Johnson 'lies all the time. I'm telling you, he just lies continuously, about everything. In every conversation I have with him, he lies. As I've said, he lies even when he doesn't have to.'"195 (emphasis added) JFK agreed on this point, telling Jackie on the evening of November 21, 1963 that Lyndon Johnson was "incapable of telling the truth."196 Similar statements had been made by people who knew him when he was younger: classmates who routinely called him "Bull" (for "Bullshit") Johnson because he lied so much that he was considered "the biggest liar on campus;" but beyond that, there was no difference to him in truth or falsehood, the facts were whatever he deemed them to be; he was, in one classmate's words, "a man who just could not tell the truth."197 Most men would be embarrassed to be caught in a lie, but not Johnson: men who knew him in Texas agreed that even when caught in a lie, he wouldn't flinch; he would resume lying again about the same thing, almost immediately.198 Caro points out that this was not just a nickname used behind his back; it was used by other students to his face: "Howya doin', Bull?"

Robert Caro spent several years interviewing people who knew him during those years and concluded: "By the time the researcher completes his work on Lyndon Johnson's college years, he knows that one alumnus had not been exaggerating when he said, "A lot of people at San Marcos didn't just dislike Lyndon Johnson; they despised Lyndon Johnson."

Here is Robert Caro again on LBJ:

"And by 1941, also the major patterns of his entire life are established and clear. In attaining this influence, he has displayed a genius for discerning a path to power, an utter ruthlessness in destroying obstacles in that path, and a seemingly bottomless capacity for deceit, deception and betrayal in moving along it" [And that, my friends, is the KIND and GENTLE side of Lyndon Johnson ... yeah LBJ murdered John Kennedy with help from the CIA. - Robert Morrow] That Caro quote is on p. 803, Noel Twyman, *Bloody Treason: The Assassination of John F. Kennedy*

The Caro quote is originally from Robert Caro, *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Path to Power*, p. xx.

Robert Caro could not find even a *hint* of LBJ's role in the JFK assassination:

"The Passage To Power" on page 450 Caro says: "Nothing that I have found in my research leads me to believe that whatever the full story of the assassination may be, Lyndon Johnson had anything to do with it."

LBJ Could Only Speculate :

Marvin Watson (top LBJ aide) : President Johnson "was now convinced" that the CIA had somehow been involved in the Kennedy assassination.

Previously, President Johnson had spoken privately of his belief that there was a conspiracy behind the Kennedy murder, but never before had his strong suspicions of CIA involvement surfaced.

http://aarclibrary.org/publib/church/reports/vol6/html/ChurchV6_0096b.htm

Johnson told Walter Cronkite in an April 1975 [LBJ died in Jan 1973, interview was from years earlier, probably 1969] interview that "he (Oswald) was quite a mysterious fellow, and he did have a connection that bore examination, and the extent of the influence of those connections on him I think history will deal with more than we're able to do now."

--- Plausible Denial Mark Lane page 45

Joseph Califano (top LBJ aide) : "He (Johnson) used to say that - that he thought in time, when all the activities of the CIA were flushed out and when - then- then maybe the whole story of the Kennedy assassination would be known."

--- "The American Assassins", CBS Reports Inquiry, November 26, 1975

Cartha DeLoach (top FBI official) : "The President of the United States, following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, became somewhat obsessed with the fact that he himself might be assassinated."

http://aarclibrary.org/publib/church/reports/vol6/html/ChurchV6_0093a.htm

But Richard Nixon Knew :

Oral History Interview with DON HEWITT
October 8, 2002, New York, NY, By Vicki Daitch
For the John F. Kennedy Library

HEWITT:

...

And then, I'll tell you on tape, I was sitting in Howard Baker's office. . . .

He said to me--I think I told him that story. He said, "You know, I once said to Richard Nixon, "What do you know about the Kennedy assassination?"

And he said to me, 'You don't want to know.'" That frosted me.

I think about that a lot.

I think about that, and I think about the fact that when the Warren Commission had its last meeting, Earl Warren said, publicly on the steps of the Congress where they were meeting--I'm pretty sure that's where they were meeting. I don't think it was the Supreme Court--he was coming out, and he said, "We may never know the truth in our lifetime." And I keep thinking, what did he mean by that?

DAITCH:

Right. After just spending all that time searching for....

HEWITT:

That's exactly right. I don't.... I'm not a conspiracy buff. I've always believed that there was a rogue CIA operation somewhere in the Everglades who were going to get even for the fact that Jack Kennedy had denied their comrades air cover during the Bay of Pigs, and a lot of them were killed on those beaches. And I think a lot of those rogue CIA guys who were part of that were determined to get even.

After All, He was There :

From "The Night Watch; 25 Years of Peculiar Service", David Atlee Phillips :

"Tomorrow morning, gentlemen," Dulles said, "we will go to the White House to brief the President. Let's run over your presentations." It was a warm summer night. We drank iced tea as we sat around a garden table in Dulles' back yard. The lighted shaft of the Washington Monument could be seen through the trees. . .

Finally Brad (Colonel Albert Haney) rehearsed his speech. When he finished Alien Dulles said, "Brad, I've never heard such crap." It was the nearest thing to an expletive I ever heard Dulles use. The Director turned to me "They tell me you know how to write. Work out a new speech for Brad...

We went to the White House in the morning. Gathered in the theater in the East Wing were more notables than I had ever seen: the President, his Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of State - Alien Dulles's brother, Foster - the Attorney General, and perhaps two dozen other members of the President's Cabinet and household staff....

The lights were turned off while Brad used slides during his report. A door opened near me. In the darkness I could see only a silhouette of the person entering the room; when the door closed it was dark again, and I could not make out the features of the man standing next to me. He whispered a number of questions: "Who is that? Who made that decision?"

I was vaguely uncomfortable. The questions from the unknown man next to me were very insistent, furtive. Brad finished and the lights went up. The man moved away. He was Richard Nixon, the Vice President.

Eisenhower's first question was to Hector (Rip Robertson): "How many men did Castillo Armas lose?" Hector (Rip Robertson) said only one, a courier... .

Eisenhower shook his head, perhaps thinking of the thousands who had died in France. "Incredible..."

Nixon asked a number of questions, concise and to the point, and demonstrated a thorough knowledge of the Guatemalan political situation. He was impressive - not at all the disturbing man he was in the shadows.

Eisenhower turned to his Chief of the Joint Chiefs. "What about the Russians? Any reaction?"

General Ridgeway answered. "They don't seem to be up to anything. But the navy is watching a Soviet sub in the area; it could be there to evacuate some of Arbenz's friends, or to supply arms to any resisters."

Eisenhower shook hands all around. "Great," he said to Brad, "that was a good briefing." Hector and I smiled at each other as Brad flushed with pleasure.

The President's final handshake was with Allen Dulles. "Thanks Allen, and thanks to all of you."

You've averted a Soviet beachhead in our hemisphere." Eisenhower spoke to his Chief of Naval Operations "Watch that sub. Admiral. If it gets near the coast of Guatemala we'll sink the son-of-a-bitch. ' The President strode from the room.

Dallas Morning News publisher Ted Dealey on John Kennedy:

"The general opinion of the grassroots thinking in this country is that you and your administration are weak sisters," Dealey read to the president. "If we stand firm, there will be no war. The Russians will back down. We need a man on horseback to lead this nation, and many people in Texas and the Southwest think that you are riding Caroline's tricycle."

This attitude reflected the thoughts of the CIA assassins of John Kennedy as well.

In October 1961 Ted joined a group of nineteen Texas publishers for a Friday lunch at the White House. It was a typical presidential courting ritual: an elegant bite to eat, an off-the-record briefing, and a bit of pleasant conversation, all harmless enough. But this time was to be different.

After lunch Kennedy spoke to the publishers about foreign affairs and then asked if any of his guests had anything to say. One publisher got up and delivered the best wishes of his local citizenry. Then Ted Dealey rose, pulling out a prepared

statement. Since Kennedy's election, the News' editorial page had leveled an unrelenting attack on the president: he was a buffoon, a thief, thirty times a fool. Now, face to face, Dealey continued the assault. **"The general opinion of the grassroots thinking in this country is that you and your administration are weak sisters,"** Dealey read to the president. "If we stand firm, there will be no war. The Russians will back down. We need a man on horseback to lead this nation, and many people in Texas and the Southwest think that you are riding Caroline's tricycle."

The other publishers were aghast. "Mr. President," said Jim Chambers, publisher of the Times Herald (Dallas' afternoon paper) and a man who knew Ted Dealey well, "I think you should know that Mr. Dealey does not express the sentiments of all the publishers around this table." **The incident produced a national media fire storm**, and the News relished every moment. Around the state and the country, Ted Dealey was condemned as a reactionary and a boor. But in Dallas, the News received more than 2,000 letters, and 1700 of them voiced approval of his actions. In Dallas it was Jim Chambers who fielded the stacks of hate mail.

[That is an EXTREMELY important statement above by Ted Dealey. It reflected precisely the views and opinions of the CIA assassins of John Kennedy. LBJ was killing him for other reasons, but the CIA and anti-Castro Cubans, and even the mafia felt just like Ted Dealey.]

Ed Tatro corrects columnist Marianne Means on the JFK Assassination

Responding to her JFK comments in post 9/11 column

[Marianne Means, a young reporter in the 1960's, was one of Lyndon Johnson's flirtations. I don't know if he ever bedded her, but one time she went swimming with LBJ and Lady Bird in the White House swimming pool [Randall Woods, LBJ: Architect of American Ambition, p. 481]

<http://www.ratical.o...y/JFK911MM.html>

The FIRST column is by Marianne Means, who was a long time columnist and a flirtation of Lyndon Johnson in the 1960's when she was a young reporter. Marianne Means' column is typical of the establishment LIES, DISINFO and PROPAGANDA that has appeared so many times in the mainstream media for 47 years. The SECOND column is an email reply by JFK researcher/expert Edward Tatro to her; Tatro is just correcting Means on a few points; he knows much, much more than what is in this email.

Nothing like it since JFK Assassination
by Marianne Means, Hearst Newspapers,

From: Ed T

Sent: Saturday, September 15, 2001 7:01 PM

To: Jim Marrs Subject: Nothing like it since JFK Assassination
by Marianne Means, Hearst Newspapers, undated

Washington -- In modern peacetime, only the 1963 assassination of President John F Kennedy matches the enormity of the sheer horror and international angst produced by the attacks against the New York World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon.

Lee Harvey Oswald's murder of the president was a direct assault on a flesh-and-blood symbol of American power. Tuesday's murderous assault on buildings that represent our global, financial, and military supremacy carried the same impact. In both cases, the country immediately went on an emergency alert as concerns for national security and fears of a worldwide conspiracy were raised.

The Kennedy assassination turned out to be an isolated evil perpetrated by a loony loner, but this did not dispel the emotional intensity provoked by such an unexpected cruel event. It is too early to know the extent of the plot behind the worst terrorist attack ever on American soil, but the unprecedented number of deaths guarantees that the deep mourning will be as traumatic.

Not even the shock of the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, in which 168 died, compares to the sense of national crisis that staggered this country after JFK's death and has sent us reeling now.

On Tuesday, all air traffic was forbidden, government buildings evacuated, business halted and the president flown to a safe military base far from Washington.

President Bush's continuing duty is to maintain communication with the rest of the world, reassure all of us with calm, steady leadership, and quickly demonstrate that the guilty will be punished.

This is the heaviest burden that can befall a president and as important as it is rare. It was Lyndon B. Johnson's task, too, in the immediate aftermath of Kennedy's death.

In such emotional chaos the stability of government, and its primary leader, is put to its greatest test. Shaped by law, tradition and generations of practice, the machinery of government must function normally to preserve the survival of our democratic system.

Alone in a Parkland Hospital room in Dallas he was told Kennedy had been declared dead in a surgery room a few steps away. Johnson had no way of knowing why or by whom Kennedy had been shot. It was his responsibility to suspect the worst and guard the country against every possibility, as it is now Bush's.

A communist plot, a domestic military coup or some other unimaginable orchestrated calamity could not be ruled out in 1963, at the height of the Cold War. In fact, Johnson told me some time afterward that he had indeed originally suspected the Soviets might seek to take advantage of the American confusion to make some big military move.

Taking charge, Johnson ordered the Joint Chiefs of Staff to warn all U.S. combat commands around the world to hold themselves in readiness for action. The U.S. commander in Bonn, Germany, alerted his troops to a possible invasion from the east.

Accompanying JFK's body and Mrs. Kennedy and a few staffers, Johnson hastily fled the hospital, where the White House party was physically vulnerable, and headed for the security of Air Force One.

Bush, too, was immediately surrounded by extra protection, initially avoiding the inevitable dangerous exposure of returning to the White House.

Johnson remained on guard once in the relative safety of the airplane. He ordered the window shades on the plane pulled down. He called for a local judge to rush to the plane to swear him in and invest him with the full powers of the presidency, assuring the orderly transition before Air Force One flew home. Pennsylvania police were sent to guard the Gettysburg farm of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in case he should be a target too.

Johnson was on the telephone constantly during the flight home, contacting the FBI, the CIA, Cabinet members, all the officials who now had urgent tasks to perform.

Oswald was quickly captured but it took time to establish that he had acted alone, a fact which would be disputed by conspiracy buffs for decades afterward. Two days after JFK's death, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin appeared in White House aide Horace Busby's office and plopped a fat file on his desk. "Oswald's not one of ours," he said tersely, to reassure the president there had been no Soviet plot. The file was the confidential record of KGB surveillance of Oswald during a visit to the Soviet Union, which concluded he was unstable, untrustworthy, and not good spy material. [By the way, the Russians thought that Lyndon Johnson murdered John Kennedy, according to their intelligence files released decades later! - Robert]

In retirement later, Johnson told me he thought that Cuban President Fidel Castro was somehow behind Oswald's deed, but that has never been proven. Some tragedies are so numerous the country weeps as one, rallying behind a sorrowful president and temporarily putting aside partisan differences that suddenly seem irrelevant. For a time, at least, Bush will have our support, as did Johnson, until the normal spirit of contrariness returns.

ED TATRO REPLY TO MARIANNE MEANS RE: JFK ASSASSINATION

From: Ed Tatro
Sent: Saturday, September 15, 2001 3:56 PM
To: Marianne Means
Subject: "Nothing Like It Since JFK Assassination" article

Dear Marianne Means:

I have felt pretty demoralized by the events of this week, but your article of historical inaccuracies sent my depression into overdrive. I'm sure my response will accomplish nothing in your mind, but having researched the Kennedy assassination since it occurred, (when I was an idealistic boy of 16), I feel compelled to respond.

I can't stop you from denigrating my 38 year effort to determine who really killed JFK by your calling me an obsessed buff, but it does give me satisfaction to know that you're wrong in blaming Lee Harvey Oswald for JFK's demise.

Your article makes reference to LBJ's commandeering of Air Force One after the assassination and his subsequent conversations aboard the plane back to Washington. Are you aware that those conversations were taped, but that only a one and a half hours of edited tape of those conversations exist today? We're talking about the destruction of some five hours of taped conversations, Marianne.

Do you know who possessed those pristine tapes? I didn't think so. Well, I do...and it wasn't Oswald. Did you know that Arlen Specter tried to persuade Ken O'Donnell to say that O'Donnell told LBJ to take Air Force One back to DC when it was LBJ who made that decision? Specter wanted O'Donnell to commit perjury to hide the fact that Johnson had, in fact, lied to everyone.

Do you know why all this deception was taking place? I didn't think so. Well, I do, and it had nothing to do with Oswald.

Are you aware that Governor John Connally's clothes were laundered prior to reaching the FBI's lab preventing Hoover from determining if the metal on Connally's clothes would match the metal on Kennedy's clothes, a crucial factor in verifying or destroying the single bullet theory? Do you know the people involved in the chain of transfer of those clothes? (The documents were hidden for 35 years). I didn't think so. Well, I do, and it wasn't Oswald.

Are you aware that the JFK limo windshield possessed an entrance hole through it, not a crack? Do you know the witnesses who saw it? Do you know the name of the professional glass man who was instructed to remove it? Do you know who told him to do so? I didn't think so. Well, it wasn't Oswald or Castro or the Russians ...and yes, I know who did it.

Do you know who suckered JFK to Texas? Do you know who tricked him into going to Dallas? Do you know who set up that motorcade route? Do you know who owned the buildings in Dealey Plaza? It wasn't Oswald.

You seem to be bragging that you talked to Johnson. Do you know about his impending future had JFK not died? Are you familiar with his lifelong corruption? Does the name, Bobby Baker, mean anything to you? Are you remotely aware of the murders related to his affairs? Do you recall Don Reynolds? Do you know what Reynolds said after November 22, 1963? He didn't accuse Oswald. Are you familiar with Billie Sol Estes at all? I've been to the man's house. Do you recall Fred Korth and the TFX scandal?

These are the reasons JFK died....and they have nothing to do with Oswald.

Did you think Johnson would tell you that his best friends killed JFK? He told his mistress BEFORE it happened that it was coming. I edited her autobiography. Have you ever talked to her? I didn't think so.

Have you ever talked to the autopsy technicians who prepared JFK's body at Bethesda? Do you know that every damn one of them has said those published photos are fake? My best friend met them all and videotaped them all. I have met two of them. They aren't lying. Who controlled the medical evidence which has been tampered with? It wasn't Oswald.

I could provide you with much more, but educating you, considering your article, is probably pointless.

Please don't respond with Orwellian doublespeak and arrogant journalistic rhetoric. I'm no dummy. I have been a consultant to Oliver Stone and Nigel Turner, I have two masters' degrees, and I was invited to testify before President Clinton's Assassination Records Review Board in 1995, one of only 6 New Englanders to do so.

Lyndon Johnson, through the years, questioned whether the Russians did it, whether Castro did it, whether the CIA did it, whether the Mob did it, whether the Vietnamese did it... all in the name of diversion...and you fell for it. Only to the mother of his illegitimate child did he tell the truth....and even then, he neglected to include himself in the mix.

And on a more personal level, Oswald was never convicted so your article condemns him when he never had his day in court, a fundamental right for all Americans. Secondly, I am friendly with his widow and articles like yours sting her children unmercifully and unfairly. Ironically, his mother was treated very poorly, but she knew who perpetrated the crime. Do you know the names of those she accused? I didn't think so.

One last point: When JFK died, it was LBJ and his cronies who benefited. Thousands of American kids and millions of Asians were sacrificed for nothing

but greed. Keep this in mind when you write about this week's tragedy. Even if Bin Laden is responsible, find out who educated his people and who really financed them before jumping foolishly ahead as before. Who will really gain from all that is apparently about to take place? It is a fair and sobering and frightening question....and many of us may die prematurely because of them and their thirst for money and power.

Sincerely,

Edgar F. Tatro

JFK's October, 1963 Miami trip Assassination threat detailed

John McCarthy tells what Jack Headley told him (on my Facebook page 8/29/10)

Re JFK, in October of 1963 Kennedy was scheduled to visit Miami, Florida for a campaign speech. A detective on the Miami PD, Jack Headley, who later became an attorney, received information from an informant that there was going to be an attempt on the presidents life if he drove from the airport to downtown Miami. This resulted in the order for the emplacement of the bullet proof covering for the presidential limousine. Headley notified the Secret Service. Then Kennedy was moved from the Miami Airport to downtown Miami by helicopter without incident. This information never made it into the Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of JFK which occurred the following month while the president was transported in an open limousine through Dallas, Texas. Jack Headley provided me with this information while he represented me in a civil court case in Miami in 1975

Courtenay Valenti is probably the biological daughter of Lyndon Johnson, not Jack Valenti

I've had several informed JFK researchers tell me that. I think it is Courtenay and not Alexandra Valenti who is the biological daughter of Lyndon Johnson.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16617&pid=206319&st=0&#entry206319>

Here is what Doug Caddy says. Doug Caddy was the lawyer for Billie Sol Estes. Caddy also was good personal friends with CIA E. Howard Hunt when he lived in Wash DC. Caddy also was one of the student founders of Young Americans for Freedom way back in 1960. Doug Caddy, in a post on Education Forum:

"Billie Sol Estes told me the same thing in 1984. He said that LBJ's payoff to Valenti for assuming paternity was being named head of the Hollywood organization that he then led for decades. We shall have to wait and see what Robert Caro says about all this in his final book on LBJ.

Valenti was behind the boycotting of an excellent video made by a California resident in the late

1990's that documented the role of LBJ in the multiple killings that took place in Texas as he rose to power. Valenti was also behind the orchestrated plot to cripple publication of Barr McClellan's book, LBJ Killed JFK. Both Barr and I received mysterious phone calls prior to the book's publication from a person who had been tasked with making sure Barr's work would be ignored or attacked by the mass media.

In my new book, Watergate Exposed, to be released this month, FBI and Washington, D.C. Police Confidential Informant Robert Merritt relates being present when the personal private secretary to LBJ gave birth to an infant in a Washington, D.C. hospital, in an atmosphere that had the hospital staff wondering who the father was."

The Council on Foreign Relations sure does tell a LOT of lies about the JFK assassination, don't they?

For most CFR members, especially the younger ones, I think it is a case of WILLFUL IGNORANCE. For the older, now deceased ones, i.e. Allen Dulles, Nelson Rockefeller, perhaps David Rockefeller, it was probably a case of PARTICIPATION.

Question: When was the last time any member of the Council on Foreign Relations said anything CLOSE to resembling the TRUTH in the JFK assassination? I define "truth" as being that John Kennedy was slaughtered by an elite domestic political conspiracy.

Check out this CFR list:

<http://www.biblebeli....au/cfrall2.htm>

In fact, three very prominent members of the CFR helped orchestrate the cover up of JFK's death on the Warren Commission: 1) Allen Dulles, president of CFR 1946-1950 and 2) John J. McCloy, Chairman of CFR 1953-1970. 3) Gerald Ford - future president, also a member of the CFR. Henry Kissinger for years the closest aide to Nelson Rockefeller - high ranking CFR member. Bill Moyers, LBJ's aide who ordered the bubbletop taken off - member of CFR. Bill Moyers ALSO was instrumental in having the Men Who Killed Kennedy (the Guilty Men) pulled off the History Channel because it got too close to the truth on the JFK assassination as it fingered Lyndon Johnson.

Besides COVERING UP the JFK Assassination, I think it is very likely that CFR member and former CIA chief Allen Dulles and perhaps CFR Nelson and David Rockefeller were INVOLVED in the JFK Assassination. If Edward Lansdale was involved [Dallas photo ID by Col. Fletcher Prouty and Gen. Victor Krukak], then it is very likely Allen Dulles was involved. And if Allen Dulles was involved, then deep CIA Nelson Rockefeller was probably involved in the assassination of John Kennedy.

David Rockefeller, Nelson's brother, de facto head of CFR and Trilateral

Commission and key Bilderberger.

Nelson Rockefeller - CFR member - probably involved in JFK assassination.

George Herbert Walker Bush - probably involved in JFK Assassination - longtime CFR member. <http://www.jfkmurder...ed.com/bush.htm>

Here is George Herbert Walker Bush literally LAUGHING as he defends the Warren Commission and the Big Lie:

Nicholas Katzenbach - CFR member - he is the guy who wrote the memo saying the Americans must be made to believe that LHO did it all.

<http://www.jfklancer...Katzenbach.html>

CFR member Bill Moyers was the guy who Katzenbach wrote this memo to.

Jack Valenti (1988) - CFR member. Another JFK Assassination cover up artist into 2003 as he got the History Channel to axe the Men Who Killed Kennedy (The Guilty Men).

John McCain - CFR member - called Kennedy assassination "an intervention." Henry Kissinger, who was the closest aide to Nelson Rockefeller for decades, was John McCain's most enthusiastic insider player supporter. McCain:

Jimmy Carter - President and CFR member- he wrote a letter, along with Jack Valenti and CFR Bill Moyers, pressuring the History Channel to remove The Men Who Killed Kennedy (the Guilty Men) which got too close to the truth fingering Lyndon Johnson for the JFK assassination. <http://educationforu...?showtopic=5774>

(Note Lady Bird Johnson and CFR Gerald Ford, Warren Commission cover up artist also wrote letters.)

Theodore Sorensen - Kennedy aide - CFR member -doesn't he support the Warren Commission?

McGeorge Bundy - NSC head for both JFK and LBJ - CFR member. Never heard him question Warren Commission. Bundy may have been involved in the JFK assassination.

Anthony Lewis CFR New York Times, liberal columnist. Read the book *Brothers* by David Talbott on p. 281 and you can see how Anthony Lewis "took the lead in knocking down conspiracy theories" and supporting the Warren Report farce ... "Over the years, Lewis would continue to disparage critics of the Warren Report, but he seemed to be less certain of his convictions." (Brothers, p. 281)

Peter Jennings (deceased) - CFR member - ridiculous 2003 special promoting lone nut theory and pushing ridiculous magic bullet theory hard. Also,

Bilderberger.

Tom Brokaw - CFR member - somebody tell me what HE says about JFK Assassination.

Dan Rather - longtime CBS - CFR member - pathetic record on JFK assassination. Said in 30 years not one shred of evidence pointing to conspiracy; said JFK's head was thrust forward on kill shot!

About Rather:

"But the biggest distortion is what he said he saw when he was one of the few persons in the world privileged to see the Abraham Zapruder film that Saturday morning, November 23. In his narration of the film as part of CBS nationwide television coverage, Rather said the President's head "went forward with considerable violence." This narration confirmed the so-called "Oswald position" for the nation, but he said nothing about the violent backward motion of the President's head which would have strongly suggested a second gunman at that early date."

CFR Charles Krauthammer, very influential columnist: "In my naivete, I used to think that Hollywood had achieved its nadir with Oliver Stone's "JFK," a film that taught a generation of Americans that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by the CIA and the FBI in collaboration with Lyndon Johnson. But at least it was for domestic consumption, an internal affair of only marginal interest to other countries."

<http://www.washingto...6030201209.html>

Daniel Schorr - NPR - CFR Member - always putting down conspiracy theories on JFK

George Will CFR member - "Shortly after the Oklahoma City bombing, which it seems was carried out by mental cases who see black United Nations helicopters everywhere, George Will accused Oliver Stone of laying the foundations of this mass murder. On This Week With David Brinkley, Will argued that the movie JFK had taught people to fear their government." (quote of Ulric Shannon).

David Gergen - CFR member -

http://www.pbs.org/n...rnes_12-26.html

"let me go back to the other--another movie by Mr. Stone--"JFK," this past year the American Society of Newspaper Editors, a former aide to Robert Kennedy and later editor and publisher John Zegentholer, questioned Mr. Stone about his movie. He--Zegentholer had appeared before a high school class and found that many of them had seen the movie and were convinced that Lyndon Johnson was guilty of a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy, and he said this, "Is there any regret on your part, Mr. Stone, for what I consider to be a blood libel on Lyndon Johnson for that accusation of murder?" Is it only an entertainment then?"

Bill Moyers, CFR:

"Moyers had been on the phone with Ms. Harris, informing her that the President did not want the bubbletop. He told Harris to 'get that God-damned bubble off unless it's pouring rain.' Shortly thereafter the weather began to clear. Ms. Harris approached Sorrels about the bubble-top and together they had the agents remove the glass top."

[Phillip Nelson, LBJ: Mastermind of JFK's Assassination, p.428] Nelson's source for this quote is HSCA, Volume 11, p. 526.]

Stephen Rosenfeld CFR of the Washington Post, states seven paragraphs into his commentary: "That the assassination probably encompassed more than a lone gunman now seems beyond cavil."

John Seigenthaler - CFR

Arnaud de Borchgrave: http://www.amazon.com/Programmed-Kill-Harvey-Kennedy-Assassination/dp/product-description/B008SLEGMG/ref=dp_proddesc_0?ie=UTF8&n=283155&s=books

Arnaud de Borchgrave comes close to endorsing the hilariously awful "Russians did it" canard of the JFK assassination, as he plugs the book "Programmed to Kill" on Amazon: "It took a quarter of a century to uncover the KGB hand behind the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II. And it took the highest ever intelligence defector from the Soviet bloc to unravel President Kennedy's assassination. General Pacepa is the only researcher into the JFK assassination who had direct knowledge of the KGB's ties to Lee Harvey Oswald, and who learned from Khrushchev himself about his deep hatred for Kennedy. Pacepa was also involved in Moscow's frenzied effort to throw the blame for Kennedy's death on the U.S. But that was not enough to answer all the questions about the assassination. It took Pacepa many years to sift through all the information he had gathered and analyze it with American eyes. His Programmed to Kill is meticulously detailed. It covers all the bases left open by government investigations and the hundreds of books published on the assassination."

http://en.wikipedia....reign_Relations - CFR on Wiki

<http://www.apfn.org/...cfr-members.htm>

Bobbie Ray Inman (CFR): told me in an interview in 2009 that he would go to his grave thinking that Fidel Castro had killed JFK. Inman in a cordial interview pointed out that Castro had penetrated US intelligence and knew about the Bay of Pigs invasion. [Honestly, I got the feeling that Inman does not know much about the JFK assassination; I think a lot of it is willful ignorance.]

Here is CFR member Michael Beschloss falsely blaming it all on Lee Harvey Oswald, who Beschloss describes as a "surly little egoist."

"Many Americans are now certain that had JFK lived to win a second term, he would have spared the nation its tragic adventure in Southeast Asia. The assassination in Dallas obliterated the rationality and hope that were the outward hallmarks of the Kennedy presidency and of most of American public life. That sense of confident well-being was replaced with what the novelist Don DeLillo described as "a world of randomness." Many presume that without the disillusionment that followed Dallas and Vietnam, we would be living in a happier and more innocent country. And because it is difficult to tolerate the notion that this historical transformation could turn on something so trivial as the caprice of a surly little egotist, a grander design has been sought — in the Mafia, in foreign intelligence services, in the Cubans, the Russians, the CIA." (Newsweek, November 22, 1993, p. 62.)

[CFR members Allen Dulles, Nelson Rockefeller, perhaps David Rockefeller may very well have been elite sponsors of the JFK assassination. Many CFR members have covered up the JFK assassination. Most of the younger CFR members are WILLFULLY IGNORANT about the truth of the JFK assassination and the few who do know the truth, like the Clintons, are quiet as church mice.]

Kenneth Gilmore, Reader's Digest - CFR - one more CFR member emitting large amounts of radioactive bullshit about the JFK assassination.

Jonathan Alter (CFR) had some interesting comments on "JFK" in the 1998 "A Century of the Movies" Special Issue of Newsweek, p. 70.

"Woodrow Wilson was wrong when he said in 1915 that movies were "like writing history with lightening" . . . The movie to which Wilson was referring was D.W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation," one of the first feature-length films and a tremendously innovative picture. But the film reinforced crude racist stereotypes and glorified the Ku Klux Klan . . . More than three quarters of a century later, Oliver Stone's "JFK" — departing wildly from demonstrable historical fact — provides its own form of reactive history. Stone claims he's simply engaged in creative "countermyth," but like Griffith, he is actually pandering, this time to the conspiracy mongers who dominate public perception of the Kennedy assassination. The truly brave film would be about Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone."

<http://www.ctka.net/2009/huffpo.html>

"At the time, many felt the book was another Epstein put up job. They were right. Again, the ARRB was helpful in proving this. In 1976, Kenneth Gilmore, Managing Editor of Reader's Digest, got in contact with the FBI about their upcoming serialization of the book. The memo reads that "Gilmore said that the book will be a definitive, factual work which will evaluate, and hopefully put to rest, recurring myths surrounding the Kennedy assassination." (Probe, op cit)

Gilmore was requesting that the FBI give Epstein as much aid and documentation as possible to help with the book. Since the Bureau had been covering up the true circumstances of Kennedy's murder from about the first day, they obliged. (Click here for proof this was the case.) Clarence Kelley, FBI Director at the time, gave the visit his blessing. (FBI Memo of 4/5/76)"

Michael Barone, Bilderberger: <http://www.aei.org/EMStaticPage/1606?page=Summary>

Michael Barone

AEI

Liberalism used to believe in American exceptionalism, but it no longer does. The assassination undermined liberals' belief in American exceptionalism and began discussion about America's "violent streak." Liberals took an adversarial stance against America that continues today.

We see this on college campuses, where the idea is propagated that all cultures are morally equivalent, except America is worse. The civil rights movement made major reforms in the 1960s, but afterwards liberals started teaching that America was a fundamentally racist country. We started thinking the worst of ourselves.

The Kennedy assassination does not account for all of this, but it played a major role. If Oswald had succeeded in killing the president of the John Birch Society and then been arrested, American history would be quite different.

CFR Philip Zelikow:

Another very key one is CFR Philip Zelikow, who was the executive director of the 9/11 commission. CFR Philip Zelikow's doctoral thesis was "Myth Making and the JFK Assassination". http://www.google.co...l=&oq=&gs_rfai=

He has reviewed Max Holland's work "The Lie That Linked the CIA to the Kennedy Assassination" for the CFR organ Foreign Affairs. Is there a pattern forming here??? I want to emphasize that I think SOME old school CFR members murdered JFK, but the vast majority of the younger ones are WILLFULLY IGNORANT about the topic because it is not in their best economic, career or social interest to know and speak the TRUTH on this topic. It really is stunning how totalitarian the views of the Council on Foreign Relations members are on the topic of the JFK assassination and how much they promote lone nut Big Lie.

I have a question. In a population, the USA, where 80% of Americans believe there was a conspiracy to murder John Kennedy - either the CIA, Lyndon Johnson, the mafia, Castro, some combination, how come ONE HUNDRED PERCENT OF THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS believes that "lone nut" Lee Harvey Oswald killed JFK and he was in turn killed by "lone

nut" Jack Ruby?

Is it because these CFR types are elite, smart, ultra intelligent, hyper-educated masterful, almost always right, A+ students, natural born and bred leaders of Americans or because they are completely full of bullshit? Huge amounts of bullshit.

Let's look at it this way, how do scientists know that black holes exist when they are "invisible?" Because they emit radiation! Black holes suck up matter, heating and accelerating it. Then that matter starts emitting x-rays. Scientists can then measure the radiation as well as the gravitation pull of the black hole on other objects in space.

"Black holes can't be seen directly. But we can see the effects they have on objects and matter around them. When a black hole passes near a star or through a cloud of gas and dust, the matter "falls" into the black hole. As it falls, it heats up and gains energy. Once the matter reaches a certain temperature, it starts to give off X-rays. Because the X-rays are given off before the matter falls into the black hole, it escapes--and it can be detected." <http://www.distance-...-exist-154.html>

How do we know certain elite CFR members were involved in the JFK assassination AND cover up? Same principle as black holes: CFR members for 47 years have been sucking up the truth on the JFK assassination, throwing truth down a black hole, and emitting ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF RADIOACTIVE BULLSHIT about the JFK assassination!

[CFR members Allen Dulles, Nelson Rockefeller, perhaps David Rockefeller may very well have been elite sponsors of the JFK assassination. Many CFR members have covered up the JFK assassination. Most of the younger CFR members are WILLFULLY IGNORANT about the truth of the JFK assassination and the few who do know the truth, like the Clintons, are quiet as church mice.]

Notable current council members:

OFFICE NAME

Co-Chairman of the Board Carla A. Hills
Co-Chairman of the Board Robert E. Rubin
Vice Chairman Richard E. Salomon
President Richard N. Haass

Board of Directors
Director Peter Ackerman
Director Fouad Ajami
Director Madeleine Albright
Director Charlene Barshefsky

Director Henry Bienen
Director Alan Blinder
Director Stephen W. Bosworth
Director Tom Brokaw
Director Sylvia Mathews Burwell
Director Frank J. Caufield
Director Kenneth Duberstein
Director Richard N. Foster
Director Stephen Friedman
Director Ann M. Fudge
Director Maurice R. Greenberg
Director J. Tomilson Hill
Director Richard Holbrooke
Director Alberto Ibargüen
Director Shirley Ann Jackson
Director Henry Kravis
Director Jami Miscik
Director Joseph Nye
Director Ronald L. Olson
Director James W. Owens
Director Colin Powell
Director David Rubenstein
Director George E. Rupp
Director Anne-Marie Slaughter
Director Joan E. Spero
Director Vin Weber
Director Christine Todd Whitman
Director Fareed Zakaria

Erin Burnett - CNBC News Anchor[24]

Timothy Shriver[25]

Madeleine Albright, 64th United States Secretary of State

Sandy Berger (United States National Security Advisor under President Bill Clinton)

Michael R. Bloomberg (Current Mayor of New York City)

Bill Brock (former Republican United States Senator from Tennessee)

Edgar Bronfman (a member of the Bronfman dynasty, president of the World Jewish Congress)

Ethan Bronner (deputy foreign editor of The New York Times)

Zbigniew Brzezinski (United States National Security Advisor to President Jimmy Carter)

George H.W. Bush, 41st President of the United States

Jonathan S. Bush (healthcare CEO, son of Jonathan Bush, brother of NBC entertainment reporter Billy Bush)

Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States

Dick Cheney, 46th Vice President of the United States

Warren Christopher (former United States Secretary of State)

Bill Clinton, 42nd President of the United States

Hillary Rodham Clinton, 67th United States Secretary of State
Paul Cravath, name partner of law firm Cravath, Swaine & Moore
Michael Crow (president of Arizona State University)
Peggy Dulany (fourth child of David Rockefeller)
Lawrence Eagleburger (former United States Secretary of State under President George H. W. Bush)
Roger W. Ferguson, Jr.
Noah Feldman (academic and author)
Alan H. Fleischmann (Co-Founder of ImagineNations Group)
Mikhail Fridman (Russian oligarch, International Advisory Board member)
Thomas Friedman (journalist, The New York Times)
Robert M. Gates (United States Secretary of Defense, former Director of Central Intelligence)
Alan Greenspan (former Chairman of the Federal Reserve)
Chris Heinz (Heir to the H. J. Heinz Company ketchup fortune)
Warren Hoge (American journalist)
Sheila Johnson President of the Washington Mystics
Angelina Jolie (UN Goodwill Ambassador)[26]
Vernon Jordan (close advisor to President William J. Clinton)
Robert Kagan (cofounded Project for the New American Century)
Henry Kissinger, 56th United States Secretary of State
Paula Zahn - news media, formerly an anchor on CNN
Mario Mancuso, partner at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, and former senior national security official
John McCain, United States Senator from Arizona
Ken Mehlman[27]
Heather Nauert, journalist for Fox News
David Stern Commissioner of the NBA
Henry Paulson (United States Treasury Secretary)
Norman Podhoretz (former editor-in-chief of "Commentary", senior fellow at the Hudson Institute, Project for the New American Century (PNAC) signatory)
Steve Poizner (California businessman and Republican politician)
Colin Powell, 65th United States Secretary of State
Charles Prince (chief executive officer of Citigroup)
Condoleezza Rice, 66th United States Secretary of State
Kitty Pilgrim, Journalist for CNN
Keith A. Ridley, IV(Washington,DC Businessman)
Alice Rivlin (economist, former U.S. cabinet member)
David Rockefeller, Jr.
John D. Rockefeller, IV
Nicholas A. Rockefeller (Controversial banker)
Mark B. Rosenberg (President of Florida International University)
George Shultz, 60th United States Secretary of State
Walter B. Slocombe (former Under Secretary of Defense for Policy)
Paul Volcker (former Chairman of the Federal Reserve)
Shirley Williams, Baroness Williams of Crosby (International Advisory Board member)
Adam Wolfensohn

James D. Wolfensohn (former president of the World Bank)
Paul Wolfowitz (former president of the World Bank, former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense)
James Woolsey (former Director of Central Intelligence and former head of the Central Intelligence Agency)
Robert Zoellick (President of the World Bank)
[edit] List of Chairmen
Russell Cornell Leffingwell 1946-53
John J. McCloy 1953-70
David Rockefeller 1970-85
Peter G. Peterson 1985-2007
Carla A. Hills (co-chairman) 2007-
Robert E. Rubin (co-chairman) 2007-
[edit] List of Presidents
John W. Davis 1921-33
George W. Wickersham 1933-36
Norman H. Davis 1936-44
Russell Cornell Leffingwell 1944-46
Allen Welsh Dulles 1946-50
Henry Merritt Wriston 1951-64
Grayson L. Kirk 1964-71
Bayless Manning 1971-77
Winston Lord 1977-85
John Temple Swing 1985-86 (Pro tempore)
Peter Tarnoff 1986-93
Alton Frye 1993
Leslie Gelb 1993-2003
Richard N. Haass 2003-
[edit] Notable historical members
Graham Allison
Robert Orville Anderson
Les Aspin
Kenneth Bacon (1944-2009), Department of Defense spokesman who later served as president of Refugees International.[28]
J. Bowyer Bell[29]
W. Michael Blumenthal
Amy Bondurant
Harold Brown
Zbigniew Brzezinski
William P. Bundy
George H. W. Bush
William S. Cohen
Warren Christopher
E. Gerald Corrigan
William J. Crowe
Kenneth W. Dam
John W. Davis
Norman Davis

C. Douglas Dillon
Thomas R. Donahue
Lewis W. Douglas
Elizabeth Drew
Peggy Dulany
Allen Welsh Dulles
Dianne Feinstein
Tom Foley
Leslie H. Gelb
David Gergen
Louis V. Gerstner, Jr.
Joachim Gfoeller
Maurice R. Greenberg
Alan Greenspan
Chuck Hagel
Najeeb E. Halaby
W. Averell Harriman
Gabriel Hauge
Theodore M. Hesburgh
Carla A. Hills
Stanley Hoffmann
Richard Holbrooke
James R. Houghton
Charlayne Hunter-Gault
Bobby Ray Inman
Otto H. Kahn
Nicholas Katzenbach
Lane Kirkland
Jeane Kirkpatrick
Walter Lippmann
Winston Lord
Charles Mathias, Jr.
John McCain
John J. McCloy
William J. McDonough
Donald F. McHenry
George J. Mitchell
Roger T. Moritz
Bill Moyers
Peter George Peterson
Frank Polk
John S. Reed
Elliot L. Richardson
Keith A. Ridley, IV
Alice M. Rivlin
David Rockefeller
Jay Rockefeller
Robert Roosa

Elihu Root
William D. Ruckelshaus
Robert A. Scalapino
Brent Scowcroft
Donna E. Shalala
George P. Shultz
Theodore Sorensen
George Soros
Adlai E. Stevenson
Strobe Talbott
Peter Tarnoff
Fred Thompson
Garrick Utley
Cyrus Vance
Paul Volcker
Paul M. Warburg
Paul Warnke
Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.
Owen D. Young
Robert Zoellick
Source: The Council on Foreign Relations from 1921 to 1996: Historical Roster of Directors and Officers[30]

[edit] Other notable historical members

Robert J. Alexander
Conrad Black, newspaper publisher
Spruille Braden
McGeorge Bundy, U.S. National Security Advisor (1961–1966)
William Bundy, foreign policy advisor to Kennedy and Johnson Administrations
C. Douglas Dillon, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury (1961–1965)
Allen Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence (1953–1961)
John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State (1953–1959)
Gerald Ford, 38th President of the United States
Sergei Karaganov (International Advisory Board member)
George Kennan
Robert Lovett
John J. McCloy
Charles Peter McColough
Robert McNamara, U.S. Secretary of Defense (1961–1968)
Paul Nitze
Nelson Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States (1974–1977)
John D. Rockefeller, III
Felix Rohatyn
Eugene Rostow
Walt Rostow
Dean Rusk
Arthur Schlesinger
Strobe Talbott

Albert Wohlstetter
Roberta Wohlstetter
Paul Warburg
Caspar Weinberger, U.S. Secretary of Defense (1981-1987)

Dean Rusk, Henry Cabot Lodge, McGeorge Bundy, NSAM 263, NSAM 288

Revealing reply by one of Frog's readers.

lets not follow the rabbit trails, and keep it simple, Rusk and Cabot lodge twisted and turned the dates of the Honolulu Conference several times thus making sure it coincided with the Dallas event (not an accident).....Mac Bundy was the coup co-ordinator and managed the WHSR that afternoon, Fletcher said we should all move straight from NSAM 263 to NSAM 288.....meaning that 273 was the fluff or the equivalent of a smoke and mirrors document....IMO...the Rusk/Cabot Lodge cables manoeuvring the date of the conference is the key...bear in mind this is the same Rusk who testified under oath to the SSCI that he never heard of Oswald prior to the assassination....but signed off on documents relating to Oswald's return from Russia.....

[http://www.jfklancerforum.com/dc/dcboard.php?
az=printer_friendly&forum=3&topic_id=89872&mesg_id=89898](http://www.jfklancerforum.com/dc/dcboard.php?az=printer_friendly&forum=3&topic_id=89872&mesg_id=89898)

Don Jeffries says: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16659&pid=210207&st=75&#entry210207> : "I believe that the Secret Service agents in JFK's detail had prior knowledge of the assassination; this is, in fact, the only thing in my view that explains their utter lack of response that day. At the very least, Greer, Kellerman and Emory Roberts would have had to have been conspirators at the literal ground level, imho. I think you can include McGeorge Bundy as well, who was confidently assuring JFK's cabinet members-as they flew back from Hawaii only a few hours after the shooting-that the assassin had been caught and there was no conspiracy. Hard for me to accept that this bureaucrat could innocently be so confident of that, when no real investigation into the crime had even begun at that point.

I am one of those who think that LBJ had prior knowledge, and I believe his behavior in the immediate aftermath of the assassination reflects that quite clearly. I don't know for certain, but I'd strongly suspect that J. Edgar Hoover was informed that a hit was going to happen, and there is little doubt that he would have approved (as would LBJ, imho). Spooks and ex-spooks like Dulles, Angleton and Helms would almost certainly have had prior knowledge, and would probably be some of the leading suspects for those who actually proposed

and planned the assassination.

There are others that I suspect of involvement, but I feel most strongly about these. Of course, this is all speculation, as that is all we can do at this juncture. I may be in the minority among researchers now, but I still hold that there were many powerful people who were involved in some way in the crime of the century, and even more who helped to cover it up afterwards. I strongly believe this was a truly vast conspiracy."

The Day it Became the Longest War By Lt. Gen. Charles Cooper, USMC (Ret.)

The 1965-1966 period was the time when Lyndon Johnson literally started breaking down into paranoid disintegration. The weight of murdering JFK and the escalating Vietnam War were crushing Lyndon Johnson.

<http://hnn.us/articles/34024.html>

The Day It Became the Longest War

By Lt. Gen. Charles Cooper, USMC (Ret.)

Lt. Gen. Charles Cooper, USMC (Ret.) is the author of Cheers and Tears: A Marine's Story of Combat in Peace and War (2002), from which this article is excerpted. The article recently drew national attention after it was posted on MILINET. It is reprinted with the author's permission.

"The President will see you at two o'clock."

It was a beautiful fall day in November of 1965; early in the Vietnam War-too beautiful a day to be what many of us, anticipating it, had been calling "the day of reckoning." We didn't know how accurate that label would be.

The Pentagon is a busy place. Its workday starts early-especially if, as the expression goes, "there's a war on." By seven o'clock, the staff of Admiral David L. McDonald, the Navy's senior admiral and Chief of Naval Operations, had started to work. Shortly after seven, Admiral McDonald arrived and began making final preparations for a meeting with President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

The Vietnam War was in its first year, and its uncertain direction troubled Admiral McDonald and the other service chiefs. They'd had a number of disagreements with Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara about strategy,

and had finally requested a private meeting with the Commander in Chief—a perfectly legitimate procedure. Now, after many delays, the Joint Chiefs were finally to have that meeting. They hoped it would determine whether the US military would continue its seemingly directionless buildup to fight a protracted ground war, or take bold measures that would bring the war to an early and victorious end. The bold measures they would propose were to apply massive air power to the head of the enemy, Hanoi, and to close North Vietnam's harbors by mining them.

The situation was not a simple one, and for several reasons. The most important reason was that North Vietnam's neighbor to the north was communist China. Only 12 years had passed since the Korean War had ended in stalemate. The aggressors in that war had been the North Koreans. When the North Koreans' defeat had appeared to be inevitable, communist China had sent hundreds of thousands of its Peoples' Liberation Army "volunteers" to the rescue.

Now, in this new war, the North Vietnamese aggressor had the logistic support of the Soviet Union and, more to the point, of neighboring communist China. Although we had the air and naval forces with which to paralyze North Vietnam, we had to consider the possible reactions of the Chinese and the Russians.

Both China and the Soviet Union had pledged to support North Vietnam in the "war of national liberation" it was fighting to reunite the divided country, and both had the wherewithal to cause major problems. An important unknown was what the Russians would do if prevented from delivering goods to their communist protege in Hanoi. A more important question concerned communist China, next-door neighbor to North Vietnam. How would the Chinese react to a massive pummeling of their ally? More specifically, would they enter the war as they had done in North Korea? Or would they let the Vietnamese, for centuries a traditional enemy, fend for themselves? The service chiefs had considered these and similar questions, and had also asked the Central Intelligence Agency for answers and estimates.

The CIA was of little help, though it produced reams of text, executive summaries of the texts, and briefs of the executive summaries—all top secret, all extremely sensitive, and all of little use. The principal conclusion was that it was impossible to predict with any accuracy what the Chinese or Russians might do.

Despite the lack of a clear-cut intelligence estimate, Admiral McDonald and the other Joint Chiefs did what they were paid to do and reached a conclusion. They decided unanimously that the risk of the Chinese or Soviets reacting to massive US measures taken in North Vietnam was acceptably low, but only if we acted without delay. Unfortunately, the Secretary of Defense and his coterie of civilian "whiz kids" did not agree with the Joint Chiefs, and McNamara and his people were the ones who were actually steering military strategy. In the view of the Joint Chiefs, the United States was piling on forces in Vietnam without understanding the consequences. In the view of McNamara and his civilian team, we were doing the right thing. This was the fundamental dispute that had caused

the Chiefs to request the seldom-used private audience with the Commander in Chief in order to present their military recommendations directly to him. McNamara had finally granted their request.

The 1965 Joint Chiefs of Staff had ample combat experience. Each was serving in his third war. The Chairman was General Earle Wheeler, US Army, highly regarded by the other members.

General Harold Johnson was the Army Chief of Staff. A World War II prisoner of the Japanese, he was a soft-spoken, even-tempered, deeply religious man.

General John P. McConnell, Air Force Chief of Staff, was a native of Arkansas and a 1932 graduate of West Point.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps was General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., a slim, short, all-business Marine. General Greene was a Naval Academy graduate and a zealous protector of the Marine Corps concept of controlling its own air resources as part of an integrated air-ground team.

Last and by no means least was Admiral McDonald, a Georgia minister's son, also a Naval Academy graduate, and a naval aviator. While Admiral McDonald was a most capable leader, he was also a reluctant warrior. He did not like what he saw emerging as a national commitment. He did not really want the US to get involved with land warfare, believing as he did that the Navy could apply sea power against North Vietnam very effectively by mining, blockading, and assisting in a bombing campaign, and in this way help to bring the war to a swift and satisfactory conclusion.

The Joint Chiefs intended that the prime topics of the meeting with the President would be naval matters-the mining and blockading of the port of Haiphong and naval support of a bombing campaign aimed at Hanoi. For that reason, the Navy was to furnish a briefing map, and that became my responsibility. We mounted a suitable map on a large piece of plywood, then coated it with clear acetate so that the chiefs could mark on it with grease pencils during the discussion. The whole thing weighed about 30 pounds.

The Military Office at the White House agreed to set up an easel in the Oval Office to hold the map. I would accompany Admiral McDonald to the White House with the map, put the map in place when the meeting started, then get out. There would be no strap-hangers at the military summit meeting with Lyndon Johnson.

The map and I joined Admiral McDonald in his staff car for the short drive to the White House, a drive that was memorable only because of the silence. My admiral was totally preoccupied.

The chiefs' appointment with the President was for two o'clock, and Admiral McDonald and I arrived about 20 minutes early. The chiefs were ushered into a

fairly large room across the hall from the Oval Office. I propped the map board on the arms of a fancy chair where all could view it, left two of the grease pencils in the tray attached to the bottom of the board, and stepped out into the corridor. One of the chiefs shut the door, and they conferred in private until someone on the White House staff interrupted them about fifteen minutes later. As they came out, I retrieved the map, and then joined them in the corridor outside the President's office.

Precisely at two o'clock President Johnson emerged from the Oval Office and greeted the chiefs. He was all charm. He was also big: at three or more inches over six feet tall and something on the order of 250 pounds, he was bigger than any of the chiefs. He personally ushered them into his office, all the while delivering gracious and solicitous comments with a Texas accent far more pronounced than the one that came through when he spoke on television. Holding the map board as the chiefs entered, I peered between them, trying to find the easel. There was none. The President looked at me, grasped the situation at once, and invited me in, adding, "You can stand right over here." I had become an easel-one with eyes and ears.

To the right of the door, not far inside the office, large windows framed evergreen bushes growing in a nearby garden. The President's desk and several chairs were farther in, diagonally across the room from the windows. The President positioned me near the windows, then arranged the chiefs in a semicircle in front of the map and its human easel. He did not offer them seats: they stood, with those who were to speak-Wheeler, McDonald, and McConnell-standing nearest the President. Paradoxically, the two whose services were most affected by a continuation of the ground buildup in Vietnam-Generals Johnson and Greene-stood farthest from the President. President Johnson stood nearest the door, about five feet from the map.

In retrospect, the setup-the failure to have an easel in place, the positioning of the chiefs on the outer fringe of the office, the lack of seating-did not augur well. The chiefs had expected the meeting to be a short one, and it met that expectation. They also expected it to be of momentous import, and it met that expectation, too. Unfortunately, it also proved to be a meeting that was critical to the proper pursuit of what was to become the longest, most divisive, and least conclusive war in our nation's history-a war that almost tore the nation apart.

As General Wheeler started talking, President Johnson peered at the map. In five minutes or so, the general summarized our entry into Vietnam, the current status of forces, and the purpose of the meeting. Then he thanked the President for having given his senior military advisers the opportunity to present their opinions and recommendations. Finally, he noted that although Secretary McNamara did not subscribe to their views, he did agree that a presidential-level decision was required. President Johnson, arms crossed, seemed to be listening carefully.

The essence of General Wheeler's presentation was that we had come to an early moment of truth in our ever-increasing Vietnam involvement. We had to start using our principal strengths-air and naval power-to punish the North Vietnamese, or we would risk becoming involved in another protracted Asian ground war with no prospects of a satisfactory solution. Speaking for the chiefs, General Wheeler offered a bold course of action that would avoid protracted land warfare. He proposed that we isolate the major port of Haiphong through naval mining, blockade the rest of the North Vietnamese coastline, and simultaneously start bombing Hanoi with B-52's.

General Wheeler then asked Admiral McDonald to describe how the Navy and Air Force would combine forces to mine the waters off Haiphong and establish a naval blockade. When Admiral McDonald finished, General McConnell added that speed of execution would be essential, and that we would have to make the North Vietnamese believe that we would increase the level of punishment if they did not sue for peace.

Normally, time dims our memories-but it hasn't dimmed this one. My memory of Lyndon Johnson on that day remains crystal clear. While General Wheeler, Admiral McDonald, and General McConnell spoke, he seemed to be listening closely, communicating only with an occasional nod. When General McConnell finished, General Wheeler asked the President if he had any questions. Johnson waited a moment or so, then turned to Generals Johnson and Greene, who had remained silent during the briefing, and asked, "Do you fully support these ideas?" He followed with the thought that it was they who were providing the ground troops, in effect acknowledging that the Army and the Marines were the services that had most to gain or lose as a result of this discussion. Both generals indicated their agreement with the proposal. Seemingly deep in thought, President Johnson turned his back on them for a minute or so, then suddenly discarding the calm, patient demeanor he had maintained throughout the meeting, whirled to face them and exploded.

I almost dropped the map. He screamed obscenities, he cursed them personally, he ridiculed them for coming to his office with their "military advice." Noting that it was he who was carrying the weight of the free world on his shoulders, he called them filthy names-shitheads, dumb shits, pompous assholes-and used "the F-word" as an adjective more freely than a Marine in boot camp would use it. He then accused them of trying to pass the buck for World War III to him. It was unnerving, degrading.

After the tantrum, he the calm, relaxed had displayed earlier folded his arms. It though he had them, cowed them, now control them. spoken profanities, something to the they all knew now not care about their advice. After disparaging their he added that he did their help.

He suggested that of them change with him and assume incompetents had these "military recommendations." them that he was let them go through had to go through idiots gave him advice, adding that whole damn world to about, and it was "see what kind of have." He paused, as

sink in. The silence was like a palpable solid, the tension like that in a drumhead. After thirty or forty seconds of this, he turned to General Wheeler and demanded that Wheeler say what he would do if he were the President of the United States.

General Wheeler took a deep breath before answering. He was not an easy man to shake: his calm response set the tone for the others. He had known coming in, as had the others that Lyndon Johnson was an exceptionally strong personality and a venal and vindictive man as well. He had known that the stakes were high, and now realized that McNamara had prepared Johnson carefully for this meeting, which had been a charade.

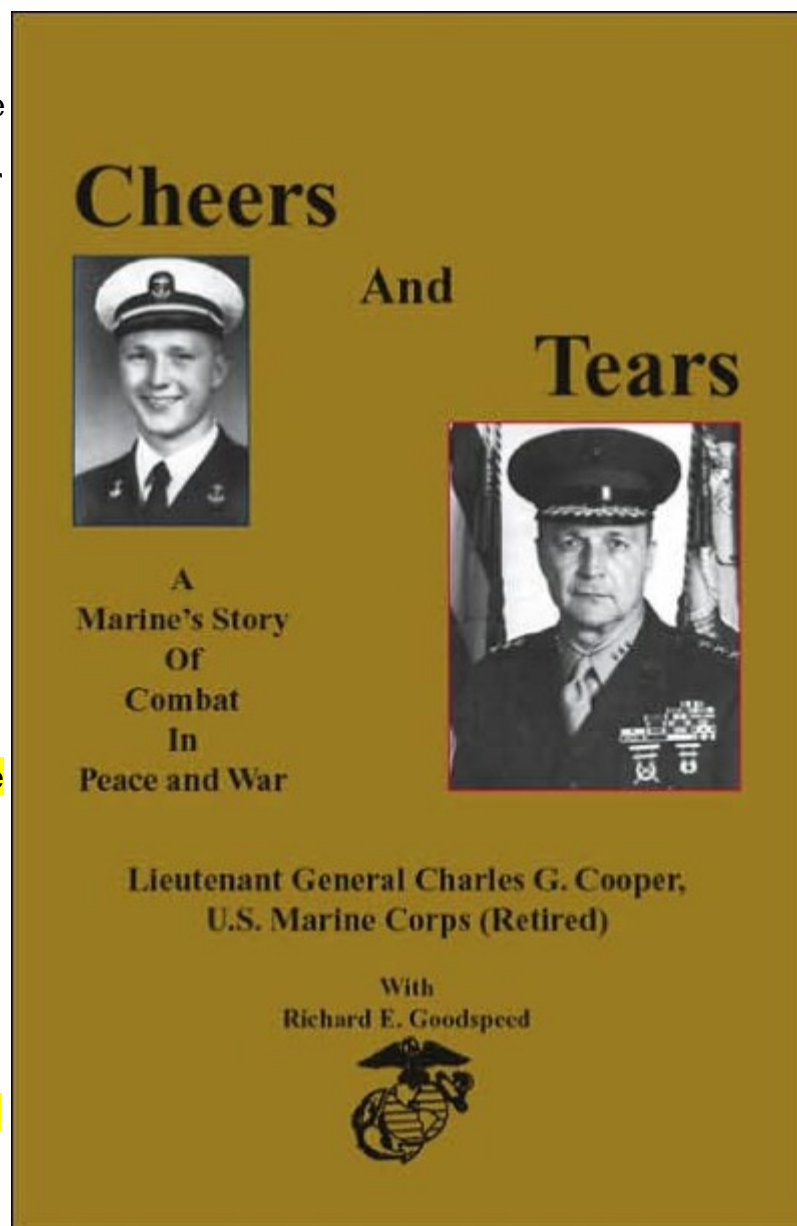
Looking President Johnson squarely in the eye, General Wheeler told him that he understood the tremendous pressure and sense of responsibility Johnson felt. He added that probably no other President in history had had to make a decision of this importance, and further cushioned his remarks by saying that no matter how

resumed manner he and again was as punished and would Using soft- he said effect that that he did military

abilities, expect

each one places that five just made

He told going to what he when stupid he had the worry time to guts you if to let it



much about the presidency he did understand, there were many things about it that only one human being could ever understand. General Wheeler closed his remarks by saying something very close to this: "You, Mr. President, are that one human being. I cannot take your place, think your thoughts, know all you know, and tell you what I would do if I were you. I can't do it, Mr. President. No man can honestly do it. Respectfully, sir, it is your decision and yours alone."

Apparently unmoved, Johnson asked each of the other Chiefs the same question. One at a time, they supported General Wheeler and his rationale. By now, my arms felt as though they were about to break. The map seemed to weigh a ton, but the end appeared to be near. General Greene was the last to speak.

When General Greene finished, President Johnson, who was nothing if not a skilled actor, looked sad for a moment, then suddenly erupted again, yelling and cursing, again using language that even a Marine seldom hears. He told them he was disgusted with their naive approach, and that he was not going to let some military idiots talk him into World War III. He ended the conference by shouting "Get the hell out of my office!"

The Joint Chiefs of Staff had done their duty. They knew that the nation was making a strategic military error, and despite the rebuffs of their civilian masters in the Pentagon, they had insisted on presenting the problem as they saw it to the highest authority and recommending solutions. They had done so, and they had been rebuffed. That authority had not only rejected their solutions, but had also insulted and demeaned them. As Admiral McDonald and I drove back to the Pentagon, he turned to me and said that he had known tough days in his life, and sad ones as well, but ". . . this has got to have been the worst experience I could ever imagine."

The US involvement in Vietnam lasted another ten years. The irony is that it began to end only when President Richard Nixon, after some backstage maneuvering on the international scene, did precisely what the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended to President Johnson in 1965. Why had Johnson not only dismissed their recommendations, but also ridiculed them? It must have been that Johnson had lacked something. Maybe it was foresight or boldness. Maybe it was the sophistication and understanding it took to deal with complex international issues. Or, since he was clearly a bully, maybe what he lacked was courage. We will never know. But had General Wheeler and the others received a fair hearing, and had their recommendations received serious study, the United States may well have saved the lives of most of its more than 55,000 sons who died in a war that its major architect, Robert Strange McNamara, now considers to have been a tragic mistake.

Here is Vince Palamara's book on the Secret Service role/failure in the JFK assassination; Vince puts it out free on the internet:

SURVIVOR'S GUILT

THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FAILURE TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT

VINCENT MICHAEL PALAMARA

<http://www.assassinationresearch.com/v4n1.html>

[Revelations in Survivor's Guilt](#)

[Editor's note](#)

[Introduction](#)

CHAPTER 1 / [No-agents-on-the-limousine "policy"](#)

CHAPTER 2 / [A "hot" city goes "cold": no threats](#)

CHAPTER 3 / [The bubble top: another myth dispelled](#)

CHAPTER 4 / [The Trade Mart and the motorcade route](#)

CHAPTER 5 / [Calling off the guards; strange omissions](#)

CHAPTER 6 / [Security stripping: further examples](#)

CHAPTER 7 / [The studies of November](#)

CHAPTER 8 / [Greer: the most important agent](#)

CHAPTER 9 / [Clues to the contingency](#)

CHAPTER 10 / [Roll call of participants: part 1](#)

CHAPTER 11 / [Roll call of participants: part 2](#)

CHAPTER 12 / [Roll call of participants: part 3](#)

CHAPTER 13 / [Roll call of participants: part 4](#)

CHAPTER 14 / [Lee Harvey Oswald](#)

CHAPTER 15 / [Motive](#)

CHAPTER 16 / [Nixon](#)

CHAPTER 17 / [The Chicago connection](#)

CHAPTER 18 / [Conclusions](#)

APPENDIX A / [List of interviews and contacts](#)

APPENDIX B / [JFK/LBJ Secret Service Agents list](#)

APPENDIX C / [Texas trip rosters and duties](#)

[Bibliography](#)

[About the author](#)

[Special thanks](#)

[Praise for Palamara's work](#)

Note: the complete book is 430 pages long when printed (letter size paper).

All the “investigations” into the 1963 Coup d’Etat were Corrupt and Phony

Warren Commission, Clark Panel, Rockefeller Commission, HSCA - all were corrupted cover-ups designed to protect the elite domestic US murderers of John Kennedy

Completely corrupt. ***First of all, these were not “investigations,” they were PR political exercises designed to protect the LBJ/CIA/military murderers of John Kennedy. A scandal that implicated BOTH political parties at the HIGHEST LEVELS - Presidential*** The Warren Commission which should have been title the “Allen Dulles Commission,” the Clark Panel, the Rockefeller Commission, the House Select Committee on Assassinations - ALL of them were farces; ALL of them were lies; ALL of them had people with professional credentials more than willing to lie and prostitute themselves for the cover up.

Almost everything you read below here is complete and utter **baloney**:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17062&st=0>

“It is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired...from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased.” -- Via Page #6 of JFK's Official Autopsy Report, signed by Drs. James J. Humes, J. Thornton Boswell, and Pierre A. Finck in November 1963 [See Page 543 of the Warren Commission Final Report] **These guys were almost certainly perjuring themselves and are contradicted by MANY other witnesses both at Parkland and Bethesda.**

http://history-matte...eport_0284a.htm

“The Commission has concluded that the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the sixth-floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Two bullets probably caused all

the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally." -- Page 117 of the Warren Commission Final Report **Complete Rubbish**

http://history-matte...eport_0071a.htm

"In the final analysis, the committee based its finding that the shots that struck President Kennedy were fired from the Texas School Book Depository on the quantity and quality of the evidence, to wit: The findings of forensic pathologists that the shots that hit the President came from behind..." -- Page 51 of the HSCA Final Report **Complete Rubbish**

http://history-matte...eport_0041a.htm

"It is the firm conclusion of the [forensic pathology] panel members...that beyond all reasonable medical certainty, there is no bullet perforation of entrance any place on the skull other than the single one in the cowlick...and we find no evidence to support anything but a single gunshot wound of entrance in the back of the President's head." -- Dr. Michael Baden; 1978 HSCA Testimony [at 1 HSCA 301] **Complete Rubbish**

http://history-matte..._Vol1_0153a.htm

"The evidence indicates that the autopsy photographs and X-rays were taken of President Kennedy at the time of his autopsy and that they had not been altered in any manner." -- 7 HSCA 41 **Complete Rubbish**

http://history-matte..._Vol7_0026a.htm

"Examination of the clothing and of the photographs and X-rays taken at autopsy reveal that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him, one of which traversed the base of the neck on the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and exploded its right side." -- Summary of the Clark Panel in 1968 **Complete Rubbish**

<http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/clark.txt>

"On the basis of the investigation conducted by its staff, the Commission believes that there is no evidence to support the claim that President Kennedy was struck by a bullet fired from either the grassy knoll or any other position to his front, right front or right side, and that the motions of the President's head and body, following the shot that struck him in the head, are fully consistent with that shot having come from a point to his rear, above him and slightly to his right." -- Page 264 of the Rockefeller Commission Final Report **Complete Rubbish**

http://history-matte...eller_0138b.htm

"There was no defect or wound to the rear of Kennedy's head other than the entrance wound in the upper right part of his head." -- Dr. Michael Baden; January 8, 2000; Via telephone conversation with Vincent Bugliosi [See Source Note #168 on Page 408 of Bugliosi's 2007 book, "Reclaiming History: The Assassination Of President John F. Kennedy"] **Complete Rubbish**

**Stunning internal memorandum from the
Warren Commission from Norman Redlich**

to J. Lee Rankin 4/27/64; really highlights how corrupt the Warren Commission farce was.

It was the equivalent of hammering a square peg into a round hole as they had to PRETEND there was no conspiracy to murder JFK - at all costs to the truth.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17066&st=30>

ALL BOLDING, UNDERLINE, ITALIC ARE MY (David Josephs, JFK Assassination researcher) DOING FOR EMPHASIS

I'd like to know how anyone on the planet can read this memo and not understand what our government was going to do to Oswald and to history...

MEMORANDUM

April 27, 1964

TO: J. Lee Rankin

FROM: Norman Redlich

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain the reasons why certain members of the staff feel that it is important to take certain on-site photographs in connection with the location of the approximate points at which the three bullets struck the occupants of the Presidential limousine.

Our report presumably will state that the President was hit by the first bullet, Governor Connally by the second, and the President by the third and fatal bullet. The report will also conclude that the bullets were fired by one person located in the sixth floor southeast corner window of the TSBD building.

As our investigation now stands, however, **we have not shown that these events could possibly have occurred** in the manner suggested above. All we have is a reasonable hypothesis which appears to be supported by the medical testimony but which has not been checked out against the physical facts at the scene of the assassination.

Our examination of the Zapruder films shows that the fatal third shot struck the President at a point which we can locate with reasonable accuracy on the ground. We can do this because we know the exact frame (no. 313) in the film at which the third shot hit the President and we know the location of the photographer. By lining up fixed objects in the movie frame [sic] where this shot occurs we feel that we have determined the approximate location of this shot. This can be verified by a photo of the same spot from the point where Zapruder was standing.

We have the testimony of Governor and Mrs. Connally that the Governor was hit with the second bullet at a point which we probably cannot fix with precision. We feel we have established, however, with the help of medical testimony, that **the shot which hit the Governor did not come {after} frame 240 on the Zapruder film.** The Governor feels that it came around 230 which is certainly consistent with our observations of the film and with the doctor's testimony. Since the President was shot at frame 313, this would leave a time of at least 4 seconds between two shots, certainly ample for even an inexperienced marksman.

Prior to our last viewing of the films with Governor Connally **we had assumed that the President was hit while he was concealed behind the sign which occurs between frames 215 to 225.** We have expert testimony to the effect that a skilled marksman would require a minimum of time of 2 1/4 seconds between shots with this rifle. *Since the camera operates at 18*

1/3 frames per second, there would have to be a minimum of 40 frames between shots. It is apparent therefore, that if Governor Connally was hit even as late as frame 240, the President would have to have been hit no later than frame 190 and probably even earlier.

[D]: AND THIS IS THE ENTIRE CONSPIRATORIAL ATTITUDE IN A NUTSHELL - "EVEN THOUGH WHAT WE SEE WITH OUR OWN EYES TELLS US THAT OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE SHOT THAT RIFLE TWICE BETWEEN Z215 AND Z230, HE MUST HAVE BEEN SHOT EARLIER...." THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION TO THIS STATEMENT IS THAT THERE WERE AT LEAST 2 SHOOTERS, NOT THAT EITHER MAN WAS HIT AT A DIFFERENT FRAME THAN IS APPARENT FROM VIEWING AND FROM CONNALLY'S TESTIMONY.]

We have not yet examined the assassination scene to determine whether the assassin in fact could have shot the President prior to frame 190. We could locate the position on the ground which corresponds to this frame and it would then be our intent to establish by photography that the assassin could have fired the first shot at the President prior to this point. **Our intention is not to establish the point with complete accuracy, but merely to substantiate the hypothesis which underlies the conclusions that Oswald was the sole assassin.**

I had always assumed that our final report would be accompanied by a surveyor's diagram which would indicate the appropriate location of the three shots. **We certainly cannot prepare such a diagram without establishing that we are describing an occurrence which is physically possible. DJ: YOU MEAN LIKE THE SBT MR. REDLICH?** Our failure to do this will, in my opinion, place this Report in jeopardy since it is a certainty that others will examine the Zapruder films and raise the same questions which have been raised by our examination of the films. If we do not attempt to answer these questions with observable facts, others may answer them with facts which challenge our most basic assumptions, or with fanciful theories based on our unwillingness to test our assumptions by the investigatory methods available to us.

I should add that the facts which we now have in our possession, submitted to us in separate reports from the FBI and Secret Service, are totally incorrect and, if left uncorrected, will present a completely misleading picture.

Dec 5, 1963 (over 5 months before the above sentence is written) - 1st Exec Session... Warren speaking

"Now I think our job here is essentially one for the evaluation of evidence as distinguished from being one of gathering evidence, and **I believe that at the outset at least we can start with the premise that we can rely upon the reports of the various agencies that have been engaged in investigating the matter, the F.B.I., the Secret Service,** and others that I may not know about at the present time.

It may well be that this project should be undertaken by the FBI and Secret Service with our assistance instead of being done as a staff project. The important thing is that the project be undertaken expeditiously.

This "Tentative Outline" was attached to a "Progress Report" dated January 11, 1964, from Commission Chairman Earl Warren to the other Commission members, and reveals the extent to which the Commission's conclusions were formulated prior to its investigation.

H. Evidence Implicating Others in Assassination or
Suggesting Accomplices

1. Evidence of shots other than from Depository?
2. Feasibility of shots within time span and with use of telescope
3. Evidence re other persons involved in actual shooting from Depository
4. Analysis of all movements of Oswald after assassination for attempt to meet associates
5. **Refutation of allegations**

In the outline Redlich later gives to Rankin... this entire section is left out.
<http://www.ratical.o.../PG/PGappC.html>

Finally there is the WCR itself
 Several witnesses outside the building claim to have seen a person in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor. As has already been indicated, some were able to offer better descriptions than others and one, **Howard L. Brennan, made a positive identification of Oswald as being the person at the window.**⁵⁷ Although there are differences among these witnesses with regard to their ability to describe the person they saw, none of these witnesses testified to seeing more than one person in the window.⁵⁸

[\[Unable to display image\]](#)

One witness, however, offered testimony which, if accurate, would create the possibility of an accomplice at the window at the time of

**DJ:ACCOMPLICE? LHO HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE MEN SEEN AND THE WCR MAKES NO ATTEMPT TO CONNECT THEM
 THIS ALONE IS MORE THAN REASONABLE DOUBT.**

the assassination. The witness was 18-year-old Arnold Rowland, who testified in great detail concerning his activities and observations on November 22, 1963. He and his wife were awaiting the motorcade, standing on the east side of Houston Street between Main and Elm when he looked toward the Depository Building and noticed a man holding a rifle standing back from the southwest corner window on the sixth floor. The man was rather slender in proportion to his size and of light complexion with dark hair. Rowland said that his wife was looking elsewhere at the time and when they looked back to the window the man "was gone from our vision." They thought the man was most likely someone protecting the President. After the assassination Rowland signed an affidavit in which he told of seeing this man, although Rowland was unable to identify him.

When Rowland testified before the Commission on March 10, 1964, he claimed for the first time to have seen another person on the sixth floor. Rowland said that, before he had noticed the man with the rifle on the southwest corner of the sixth floor he had seen an elderly Negro man "hanging out. that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor.⁶³ Rowland described the Negro man as "very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, very thin hair if he wasn't bald," between 50 and 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 10 inches tall, with fairly dark complexion. **Rowland claimed that he looked back two or three times and noticed that the man remained until 5 or 6 minutes prior to the time the motorcade came. Rowland did not see him thereafter.**

DJ: OBVIOUSLY NOT THE 5TH FLOOR NEGRO MEN AS THEY WERE QUITE OBVIOUSLY THERE BETWEEN 12:25 AND 12:31

He made no mention of the Negro man in his affidavit.
And, while he said he told FBI agents about the man in the southeast corner window when interviewed on the Saturday and Sunday following the assassination, no such statement appears in any FBI report.

DJ: THERE SEEMS TO BE CONSPIRACY IN JUST ABOUT EVERY BIT OF INFORMATION RELATED TO THIS CASE. AS CURRY SAID, THEY SIMPLY CAN NOT PLACE OSWALD IN THAT WINDOW WITH THAT RIFLE... AND NEITHER COULD THE WC.

Revealing (and dissembling) quotes about the JFK
assassination
Some people are unintentionally revealing WHILE they
dissemble:

Lyndon Johnson -

"I'll tell you something about Kennedy's murder that will rock you.....Kennedy was trying to get Castro, but Castro got to him first."

Richard Russell, (WC Member)

"We have not been told the truth about Oswald."

Hale Boggs (WC Member)

"Hoover lied his eyes out to the Commission - on Oswald, on Ruby, on their friends, the bullets, the guns, you name it..."

Ken O'Donnell - Aide to JFK who was riding in the SS follow up car.

"I told the FBI what I had heard [two shots from behind the grassy knoll fence], but they said it couldn't have happened that way and that I must have been imagining things. So I testified the way they wanted me to. I just didn't want to stir up any more pain and trouble for the family."

H.R. Haldeman

"After Kennedy was killed, the CIA launched a fantastic cover-up. Many of the facts about Oswald unavoidably pointed to a Cuban connection.....In a chilling parallel to their cover-up at Watergate, the CIA literally erased any connection between Kennedy's assassination and the CIA."

Richard Swieker, Church Committee member

"I think the [Warren] report, to those who have studied it closely, has collapsed like a house of cards.....the fatal mistake the Warren Commission made was not to use its own investigators, but instead to rely on the CIA and FBI personnel, which played directly into the hands of senior intelligence officials who directed the cover-up."

Joseph Califano - member of the Cuban Coordinating Committee

"I have come to share LBJ's view [that Castro "got him first"]....Over the years I have come to believe that the paroxysms of grief that tormented Robert Kennedy for years after his brother's death arose, at least in part, from a sense that his efforts to eliminate Castro led to his brother's assassination."

Robert Blakely - Chief Counsel for the HSCA

"I now no longer believe anything the Agency [CIA] told the committee any further than I can

obtain substantial corroboration for it from outside the Agency for its veracity.....We also now know that the Agency set up a process that could only have been designed to frustrate the ability of the committee in 1976-79 to obtain any information that might adversely affect the Agency. Many have told me that the culture of the Agency is one of prevarication and dissimulation and that you cannot trust it or its people. Period. End of story. I am now in that camp."

George Burkley - JFK's physician

Q: Do you agree with the Warren Commission on the number of bullets that entered JFK's body?

Burkley: I would not care to be quoted on that.

Info on Dr. George Burkley https://www.maryferrell.org/pages/The_Missing_Physician.html

RFK - To Harry Ruiz Williams on the day of the assassination.

"One of your guys did it."

RFK

"There's so much bitterness I thought they would get one of us, but Jack, after all he'd been through, never worried about it."

Jackie Kennedy: "He didn't even have the satisfaction of being killed for civil rights It's — it had to be some silly little Communist." [That is what Jackie said for public consumption, in reality she and RFK sent an emissary to the Russians in December, 1963 that JFK had been killed in a domestic conspiracy.]

Allen Dulles on JFK: "That little Kennedy. **He thought he was a god.**"

Greg Burnham on NSAM 263 and NSAM 273

<http://www.jfklancer.com/NSAM263.html>

<http://www.jfklancer.com/NSAM273.html>

Robert Groden: There is a MISSED SHOT,
hitting on the pavement in Frame 142
of the Zapruder film

**American deaths in Vietnam by year. Within 24
hours after the death of JFK, American policy
towards Vietnam involvement had greatly
changed under Lyndon Johnson**

American deaths from a senseless war that was waged from 1957 - 1975 based on US casualties (straight from the Vietnam Memorial Website):

<http://www.thewall-usa.com/summary.asp>

YEAR	USA	USN	USAF	USMC	USCG	TOTAL
1957	1	0	0	0	0	1
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	2	0	0	0	0	2
1960	0	4	1	0	0	5
1961	7	1	8	0	0	16
1962	27	3	18	5	0	53
1963	73	4	31	10	0	118
1964	147	15	39	5	0	206
1965	1,079	114	162	508	0	1,863
1966	3,755	279	246	1,862	2	6,144
1967	6,467	583	317	3,786	0	11,153
1968	10,596	598	345	5,048	2	16,589
1969	8,186	426	305	2,694	3	11,614
1970	4,972	219	201	691	0	6,083
1971	2,131	55	90	81	0	2,357
1972	373	77	172	18	0	640
1973	34	52	75	7	0	168
1974	49	23	80	26	0	178
1975	23	22	83	32	0	160
1976	29	6	29	13	0	77
1977	29	24	39	4	0	96
1978	158	42	219	28	0	447
1979	38	3	101	6	0	148
1980 - 1995	25	5	22	14	0	66
TOTAL DEATHS	38,196	2,555	2,583	14,837	7	58,178

Jack Ruby fingers Lyndon Johnson for JFK Assassination

<http://itwasjohnson.impioussdigest.com/page2aa.htm>

Jack Ruby:

"First, you must realize that the people here want everyone to think I'm crazy...isn't it strange that Oswald...should be fortunate enough to get a job at the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building two weeks before...**Only one person could have had that information, and that man was Johnson...because he was the one who was going to arrange the trip...The only one who gained by the shooting...They alone planned the killing, by they I mean Johnson and others...you may learn quite a bit about Johnson and how he has fooled everyone..."** [1](#)

Some of the killers who actually fire alone planned the killing, by they I mean Johnson and others...you may learn quite a bit about Johnson and how he has fooled everyone..." [1](#)

<http://alt.nntp2http.com/conspiracy/jfk/2008/01/09eb509018bca46212fc4d4536cfb2e2.html>

Jack Ruby was a descendent of White Russia as well and he was a known Solidarists (anti-Communist) like DeMohrenschildt. Ruby would also accuse LBJ of being involved in the assassination while in jail. In letters smuggled from jail, Jack Ruby constantly said that Nazis and Fascists were behind the Kennedy murder. Ruby was much more knowledgeable about the conspiracy than most. He would be quoted as saying the following:

"The world has the right to hear the truth."

He said newsman should search "in the high sources of our political government" to find out how Oswald got a job at the Depository on the motorcade route; said that the full story of the assassination would not come out because "unfortunately some people in high places had so much to gain by putting me in this position", and when asked to elaborate on this, said that the results of the lie detector test had not been divulged, and said that there was a "terrible conspiracy" behind Kennedy's death and he, Ruby, "happened to be a scapegoat to walk into a trap and make that possible."

"...if Adlai Stevenson had been Vice President, Kennedy would still be alive today."

Ruby wrote that Johnson "found me as the perfect setup for a frame. Remember they had the President killed, and now with me in the picture, they'll make it look as though Castro or the Russians had it done. Remember the only one who had all to gain was Johnson himself. Figure that out. "

Michael Paine's phone call to Ruth Paine at 1PM on 11/22/63

Phone call was made before patsy Oswald was arrested at 1:45 PM

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17066&st=75>

JFK researcher Lee Farley:

"I've been re-reading John Armstrong's *Harvey & Lee* and the amount of information he has researched, collected, collated and published is just unbelievable. Whether you agree with his central thesis or not, and you can get

past the massive amount of spelling errors that are systemic when self-publishing, the book is invaluable as a resource when one considers the sheer amount he has managed to squeeze into it.

With this in mind I've had David's question rolling around my head as I've been working my way through the book.

A massive "*smoking gun*" for me is when Armstrong gets to the events around the assassination and in particular when he details the telephone call made on the afternoon of 11/22/63 between Ruth and Michael Paine.

From Harvey & Lee by John Armstrong (page 832-833)

1:00-Ruth and Michael Paine

At 1:00pm Harvey Oswald was changing clothes at 1026 N. Beckley and Roy Truly had not yet told DPD Captain Fritz that Oswald was missing from the building. Oswald would not be arrested for nearly an hour and his name was not known to the public.

At 1:00pm, according to telephone company records, Michael Paine placed a collect call to BL 3-1628 (the Paine's phone number at 2515 W. 5th) from his number at work, CR 5-5211. Ruth Paine received the collect call and began talking with her husband while the telephone operator remained on the line. The operator told the FBI the man on the phone said he, "Felt sure Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President but did not feel Oswald was responsible." Michael Paine then told his wife, "We both know who is responsible."

This call took place nearly an hour before Oswald's arrest and long before his name was known to the public - yet Michael Paine said that he "felt sure Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President...but was not responsible."

Commission attorney Wesley Liebeler questioned Michael Paine about the call and had copies of Southwestern States Telephone Company records. But instead of asking Paine about the call on November 22, Liebeler questioned him about a non-existent call that was allegedly placed on November 23rd.

Mr. LIEBELER: "Now, there has been a report that on (Saturday) November 23, 1963 there was a telephone call between a man and a woman, between the numbers of your residence and the number of your office, in which the man was reported to have said in words or substance 'we both know who is responsible for the assassination.' Have you been asked about this before?"

NOTE: Liebeler had phone company records and an FBI report in hand which showed the collect call was placed on November 22nd, and NOT on NOVEMBER 23. By intentionally asking Michael Paine about a non-existent telephone call Liebeler was obstructing justice and colluding with a witness to falsify testimony.

Mr. PAINE: "I have heard that-I didn't know it was associated with our numbers. I had heard a report that some telephone operator had listened in on a conversation somewhere, I don't know where it was. I thought it was some other part of the country."

Mr. LIEBELER: "Did you talk to your wife on the telephone at any time during Saturday, November 23, on the telephone?"

Mr. PAINE: "I was in the police station again, and I think I called her from there."

Mr. LIEBELER: "Did you make any remark to the effect that you knew who was responsible?"

Mr. PAINE: "And I don't know who the assassin is or was; no, so I did not."

Mr. LIEBELER: "You are positive in your recollection that you made no such remark?"

Mr. PAINE: "Yes."

The telephone call between Michael and Ruth Paine at 1:00pm on November 22nd was brought up on several occasions during the Paine's testimony:

- (Michael Paine) "I called Ruth immediately after getting back (November 22) just to see that she would turn on the radio and be clued in with the news, but this was before the Texas School Depository was mentioned..." (Volume II, p 424)
- (Michael Paine) "I called her immediately getting back to the lab (November 22), so she would be watching and listening and getting clued in to the news, start watching the news." (Vol IX, p 449)
- (Ruth Paine) "He (Michael) called. He knew about the assassination. He had been told by a waitress at lunchtime. I don't know whether he knew any further details, whether he knew from whence the shots had been fired, but he knew immediately that I would want to know, and called simply to find out if I knew, and of course I did, and we didn't converse about it, but I felt the difference between him and my immediate neighbour to whom I have already referred, Michael was as struck and grieved as I was, and we shared this over the telephone." (Vol III, p 110)
- "She (Ruth Paine) did say, however, that her husband phoned from his office at about 1:00pm on November 22." (statement of Ruth Paine - CD385, p 101)

1-19-66
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/25/64

The records of the Southwestern States Telephone Company, Irving, Texas, reflect the following long distance telephone calls were charged to BL 3-1628, listed in the name of MICHAEL R. PAINE, 2316 West 3th Street, Irving, Texas:

DATE	TOWN CALLED	NO. CALLED	PERSON
10/29/63	Oberlin, Ohio	774-1821	Mrs. CAROL HYDE
10/30/63	Arlington, Texas	CR 5-5211	
11/2/63	Paoli, Pennsylvania	NY 4-4233	
11/22/63	Collect call from Arlington, Texas, number CR 5-5211. Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE was calling.		
11/23/63	Columbus, Ohio	CA 4-2095	
11/24/63	Philadelphia, Pa.	PE 8-4353	
11/26/63	Ft. Worth, Texas	ED 6-9271	
11/26/63	Oberlin, Ohio	774, 9201	Mrs. HYDE
11/27/63	Columbus, Ohio	CA 4-2095	
12/3/63	Arlington, Texas	CR 5-5211	
12/6/63	Arlington, Texas	CR 5-1517	
12/6/63	Ft. Worth, Texas	ED 2-5151	Fort Worth Press
12/11/63	New York, New York	SA 7-3211	LEE TOWNSEND
12/13/63	Arlington, Texas	CR 5-5211	
12/17/63	Arlington, Texas	CR 5-5211	
1/18/63	Addison, Texas	AD 8-5642	
12/18/63	Boston, Massachusetts	LA 3-0177	DAVID C. FORBES
12/18/63	Columbus, Ohio	CA 4-2095	
12/8/63	A message was sent from Ft. Worth, Texas, to Irving, Texas, and charged to BL 3-1628		

The above information will be made available upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which should be directed to CHARLES B. SKINNER, District Manager, the Southwestern States Telephone Company, Irving, Texas.

1/23/64 at Irving, Texas File # BL 100-10461

Special Agent ROBERT C. LISK/atd Date dictated 1/24/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

147 147/57

End of Armstrong quote.

I won't comment on Armstrong's work because I think it speaks for itself. I just can't fathom how Michael and Ruth Paine walked away from this (and all the other things they did) scot-free.

Armstrong, in his book, goes on to list the many ways in which Ruth and Michael Paine systematically ensured that key evidence was inserted into the record that helped in nailing Oswald to the wall.

He also brings Roy Frankhauser into the story who claimed the Paine's, like him, were undercover agents "acting as Oswald's intelligence "baby sitters." Frankhauser probably deserves a thread of his own because after what has already been written about him on this forum, and elsewhere, I think there are many unanswered questions about the man, not least whether Armstrong's citation of a HSCA deposition is actually correct.

For me, David, this phone call is a key piece of evidence of conspiracy and a key piece of evidence that proves the on-going cover-up.

Lee

P.S. I find it amazing how a certain member of this forum recently sang the praises of Wesley Liebler. This is while at the same time he purports to be "critic" of the Warren Commission. Some people are so very transparent."

Lyndon Johnson blackmailed his way on the 1960 Democratic ticket. LBJ was not put there for electoral vote reasons. LBJ threatened and blackmailed his way on the ticket.

Lyndon Johnson was not on JFK's short list or long list.. He was NOT on the list!

Stuart Symington of Missouri was John Kennedy's first choice. They were going to make a play to win California. With Johnson dragging down the ticket in CA, the Demos lost California 49.55% to 50.10% to Nixon. Even if Kennedy had lost Texas, he still would have WON the election 279-243 electoral votes. As it was Kennedy won by a total of 303 to 219 electoral votes.

At the Democratic convention, Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn, using Hoover's blackmail info on John Kennedy, blackmailed and threatened to destroy Kennedy in the general election unless Johnson was put on the ticket.

<http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/evote.php?year=1960&f=0>

	EV	President			Vice President		
Candidate		John Kennedy	Richard Nixon	Harry Byrd	Lyndon Johnson	Henry Lodge	J. Strom Thurmond
Home State		Massachusetts	California	Virginia	Texas	Massachusetts	South Carolina
Party		Democratic	Republican	Democratic	Democratic	Republican	Democratic
Alabama	11	5	-	6	5	-	6
Alaska	3	-	3	-	-	3	-
Arizona	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
Arkansas	8	8	-	-	8	-	-
California	32	-	32	-	-	32	-
Colorado	6	-	6	-	-	6	-
Connecticut	8	8	-	-	8	-	-
Delaware	3	3	-	-	3	-	-
Florida	10	-	10	-	-	10	-
Georgia	12	12	-	-	12	-	-
Hawaii	3	3	-	-	3	-	-
Idaho	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
Illinois	27	27	-	-	27	-	-
Indiana	13	-	13	-	-	13	-

Iowa	10	-	10	-	-	10	-
Kansas	8	-	8	-	-	8	-
Kentucky	10	-	10	-	-	10	-
Louisiana	10	10	-	-	10	-	-
Maine	5	-	5	-	-	5	-
Maryland	9	9	-	-	9	-	-
Massachusetts	16	16	-	-	16	-	-
Michigan	20	20	-	-	20	-	-
Minnesota	11	11	-	-	11	-	-
Mississippi	8	-	-	8	-	-	8
Missouri	13	13	-	-	13	-	-
Montana	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
Nebraska	6	-	6	-	-	6	-
Nevada	3	3	-	-	3	-	-
New Hampshire	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
New Jersey	16	16	-	-	16	-	-
New Mexico	4	4	-	-	4	-	-
New York	45	45	-	-	45	-	-
North Carolina	14	14	-	-	14	-	-
North Dakota	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
Ohio	25	-	25	-	-	25	-
Oklahoma*	8	-	7	1	-	7	-
Oregon	6	-	6	-	-	6	-
Pennsylvania	32	32	-	-	32	-	-
Rhode Island	4	4	-	-	4	-	-
South Carolina	8	8	-	-	8	-	-
South Dakota	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
Tennessee	11	-	11	-	-	11	-
Texas	24	24	-	-	24	-	-
Utah	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
Vermont	3	-	3	-	-	3	-
Virginia	12	-	12	-	-	12	-

Washington	9	-	9	-	-	9	-
West Virginia	8	8	-	-	8	-	-
Wisconsin	12	-	12	-	-	12	-
Wyoming	3	-	3	-	-	3	-
Total	53 7	303	219	15	303	219	14

So what did the Kennedys think of Lyndon Johnson?

Answer: a liar, mean, bitter, vicious

Lyndon Johnson would often refer to Robert Kennedy as "the little shit"

From Phillip Nelson, author of LBJ: Mastermind of JFK's Assassination

"JFK once said "that Lyndon was a chronic liar; that he had been making all sorts of assurances to me for years and has lived up to none of them."12 Robert Kennedy's description of Johnson, which can be heard on the referenced Web site, was that he was "mean, bitter, vicious, an animal, in many ways; I think he's got this other side to him that makes his relationships with other human beings very difficult, unless you want to kiss his behind all the time."

. . . "Bobby later complained that Johnson 'lies all the time. I'm telling you, he just lies continuously, about everything. In every conversation I have with him, he lies. As I've said, he lies even when he doesn't have to.'"195 (emphasis added) JFK agreed on this point, telling Jackie on the evening of November 21, 1963 that Lyndon Johnson was "incapable of telling the truth."196 Similar statements had been made by people who knew him when he was younger: classmates who routinely called him "Bull" (for "Bullshit") Johnson because he lied so much that he was considered "the biggest liar on campus;" but beyond that, there was no difference to him in truth or falsehood, the facts were whatever he deemed them to be; he was, in one classmate's words, "a man who just could not tell the truth."197 Most men would be embarrassed to be caught in a lie, but not Johnson: men who knew him in Texas agreed that even when caught in a lie, he wouldn't flinch; he would resume lying again about the same thing, almost immediately.198 Caro points out that this was not just a nickname used behind his back; it was used by other students to his face: "Howya doin', Bull?"

Robert Caro spent several years interviewing people who knew him during those years and concluded: "By the time the researcher completes his work on Lyndon Johnson's college years, he knows that one alumnus had not been exaggerating when he said, "A lot of people at San Marcos didn't just dislike Lyndon Johnson; they despised Lyndon Johnson.

Kenny O'Donnell, one of JFK's closest aides, told Tip O'Neil that he perjured himself in front of the Warren Commission by not saying he that
heard
two shots come from behind the stockade fence
on the Grassy Knoll.

Dave Powers, another close aide also heard a shot from the FRONT; he was intentionally ignored by the Warren Commission con artists. Dave Powers and Kenney O'Donnell were 2 of JFK's very closest aides

Kenny O'Donnell's perjury, committed while under pressure from the FBI to lie:

Mr. SPECTER. And what was your reaction as to the source of the shots, if you had one?

Mr. O'DONNELL. My reaction in part is reconstruction---is that they came from the right rear. That would be my best judgment.

FROM MAN OF THE HOUSE, by Tip O'Neill, Random House: 1987. page 178:

I was never one of those people who had doubts or suspicions about the Warren Commission's report on the President's death. But five years after Jack died, I was having dinner with Kenny O'Donnell and a few other people at Jimmy's Harborside Restaurant in Boston, and we got to talking about the assassination. I was surprised to hear O'Donnell say that he was sure he had heard two shots that came from behind the fence.

"That's not what you told the Warren Commission," I said.

"You're right," he replied. "I told the FBI what I had heard but they said it couldn't have happened that way and that I must have been imagining things. So I testified the way they wanted me to. I just didn't want to stir up any more pain and trouble for the family." "I can't believe it," I said. "I wouldn't have done that in a million years. I would have told the truth."

"Tip, you have to understand. The family—everybody wanted this thing behind them."

Dave Powers was with us at dinner that night, and his recollection of the shots was the same as O'Donnell's.

Testimony of Kenny O'Donnell to Warren Commission:

<http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/odonnell.htm> Just one example of O'Donnell's perjury:

Mr. SPECTER. And what was your reaction as to the source of the shots, if you had one?

Mr. O'DONNELL. My reaction in part is reconstruction---is that they came from the right rear. That would be my best judgment.

Affidavit of Dave Powers: <http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/powers1.htm>

Tip O'Neil in his autobiography Man of the House: O'Donnell and Powers said there were shots from the front

I was never one of those people who had doubts or suspicions about the Warren Commission's report on the President's death. But five years after Jack died, I was having dinner with Kenny O'Donnell and a few other people at Jimmy's Harborside Restaurant in Boston, and we got to talking about the assassination. I was surprised to hear O'Donnell say that he was sure he had heard two shots that came from behind the fence. "That's not what you told the Warren Commission," I said. "You're right," he replied. "I told the FBI what I had heard but they said it couldn't have happened that way and that I must have been imagining things. So I testified the way they wanted me to. I just didn't want to stir up any more pain and trouble for the family." "I can't believe it," I said. "I wouldn't have done that in a million years. I would have told the truth." "Tip, you have to understand. The family---everybody wanted this thing behind them." Dave Powers was with us at dinner that night, and his recollection of the shots was the same as O'Donnell's.

So how CLOSE were Kenny O'Donnell and Dave Powers with John Kennedy?

Besides being his closest political aides, they used to have orgies and naked pool parties with JFK - running in hookers, Hollywood starlets and secretaries. And Kenny O'Donnell, this ultra-close aide, perjured himself to the Warren Commission.

You have GOT to read this link about what an out-of-control sex freak John Kennedy was. I think it was one of the reasons the CIA Kennedy-haters were able to justify in their minds why they killed him: <http://www.cwporter.com/jfksex.htm>. [Of course, perpetrator Lyndon Johnson was equally promiscuous.]

" 'What they saw', [according to Secret Service agent Larry Newman], 'was [JFK personal aide] Powers banging a girl on the edge of the pool. The president is sitting across the pool, having a drink and talking to some broads. Everybody was buckass naked.' " - Hersch, p. 245, *The Dark Side of Camelot*

("Secret Service agent Larry Newman said:) 'You were on the most elite assignment in the Secret Service, and you were there watching an elevator or a door because the president was inside with two hookers. Your neighbours and everybody thought you were risking your life, and actually you were out there to see that he's not disturbed in the shower with two gals from Twelfth Avenue...Other times when we were in hotels around the country and Powers would bring these girls that we didn't know, we often said we would draw the black bean to see who got to testify before the House subcommittee (...) if the president received harm or was killed in the room by these two women. This was the President of the United States, and you felt impotent and you couldn't do your job. It was frustrating.' " - Hersch, p.230

"(...) 'You're going to see a lot of shit around here. Stuff with the president. Just forget about it. Keep it to yourself. Don't even talk to your wife.' Over the next few days, McIntyre said, he saw 'girls coming in -- hookers.' (...) McIntyre recalled with a laugh, 'How the hell do you know what's going on? He could be hurt in there. What if one bites him' in a sensitive area? Despite such fears, McIntyre said, 'we would never stop them from going in if [JFK personal aide] Powers or [JFK personal aide] O'Donnell was with them. We wouldn't check them over.' " - Hersch, p. 246

("According to Secret Service agent Tony Sherman:) 'It was just not once every six months, not every New Year's Eve, but was a regular thing (...) I'm serious in my job. I didn't want a part of it. It's difficult to talk morally about other people, but we aren't talking about other people. We're talking about the President of the United States. We're talking about my country. And we're talking about people my age with wives and children who were willing to give their lives.' " - Hersch, p. 241

"At one point Peter Lawford brought along some amyl nitrate to the White House. Knowing that the drug, called 'Poppers', was supposed to increase the sexual experience, Jack wanted to try some. Lawford refused, citing the extreme danger involved and warning the president not to take the risk. So Jack gave the drug to Fiddle or Faddle, and both men watched with interest as the young woman fell under the drug's powerful influence, appearing for a time to be hyperventilating. Neither Kennedy nor Lawford worried about the health of the recipient; the experiment satisfied their curiosity." - Reeves, p. 242

There were 2 White House secretaries, nicknamed Fiddle and Faddle, who JFK and his inner circle used to have sex with in the White House swimming pool area. That is the same White House swimming pool you can see in the movie The Seven Days of May, which was partially filmed in the White House (JFK sending a message to the military regarding a military coup. The movie came out in 1964.)

1) <http://www.amazon.co...92373856&sr=1-1> The Dark Side of Camelot by Seymour Hersh

**JUST THE FACTS:
ESTABLISHED FACTS ABOUT THE JFK
ASSASSINATION
THAT POINT TO CONSPIRACY**

Michael T. Griffith 2001

<http://michaelgriffith1.tripod.com/justthefacts.htm> - lots of good facts and info about the JFK assassination

A Pearl of Wisdom:

"To learn who rules over you, simply find out who you are not allowed to criticize." --

Marty Underwood:

"We were getting all sorts of rumors that the President was going to be assassinated in Dallas; there were no ifs, ands or buts about it." - Marty Underwood, Democratic National Committee Political Advance Man

John Martino:

"They're going to kill him. They're going to kill him when he gets to Texas."

John Martino, former Cuban prisoner and anti-Castro activist

Marina Oswald to Jesse Ventura in 2010:

**“Would you sacrifice your children for the truth?” -
Marina Oswald to Jesse Ventura in 2010**

(Marina had made a lot of statements incriminating her deceased husband in 1963-64. The Warren Commission had use her as its star witness in the posthumous frame up of patsy Oswald in 1964. Marina at the time was age 22, with a toddler and a baby, no money, did not speak English, was surrounded by US intelligence, had her phone illegally wiretapped in Feb. 1964, feared being deported back to Russia or even possibly being indicted as a accomplice in the murder of President John Kennedy.)

H.L. Hunt:

“We may have lost a battle but we are going to win a war.” H.L. Hunt to Madeleine Brown, LBJ's girlfriend, upon Lyndon Johnson losing the Democratic nomination to John Kennedy in 1960.

H.L. Hunt: “How long are we going to let this go on? Are we goin’ to have to shoot those mafia bastards to get them out of office?” [Texas in the Morning, p. 163]

Jackie Kennedy on LBJ begging JFK to go to Texas:

"Both Bobby and Adali Stevenson warned Jack it was dangerous landing in Texas. But Johnson practically begged him to go and save his own political neck."

LeMoyne Billings:

I didn't want him to go to Dallas. I was afraid for him. A lot of people in the south and a hell of a lot of people in Texas hated Jack. They'd like to see him dead, and there are a lot of guns in Texas. Up to the last minute, I begged him not to go. I claimed he could plead illness with his back. He appeared almost fatalistic on our final night together. He told me, "If God wants me to end my life on Texas soil, then so be it."

[James Douglass, *JFK and the Unspeakable*, p. xxx]

John Kennedy to his good friend George Smathers:

"God dammit, I hate flying to Texas. I had to practically wring Jackie's neck to get her to go with me. I just hate to go. I have a terrible feeling about going."

Lyndon Johnson 11/21/63 to Madeleine Brown:

"After tomorrow those goddamn Kennedys will never embarrass me again- that's no threat- that is a promise!" [Texas in the Morning, p. 166]

Lyndon Johnson on the morning of 11/22/63 to Madeleine Brown:

"That son-of-a-bitch crazy Yarborough and that g__dd__m f____g Irish mafia bastard Kennedy, will never embarrass me again!" [Texas in the Morning, p. 167]

Lyndon Johnson on the morning of 11/22/63 to Madeleine Brown:

"His snarling voice jolted me as never before - **"That son-of-a-bitch crazy Yarborough and that goddamn fucking Irish mafia bastard, Kennedy, will never embarrass me again!"**

I managed to say, "I'm looking forward to tonight," when he blasted out even louder, **"I've got about a minute to get to the parking lot to hear that bastard!"**, and he slammed down the phone. I was startled ... an uneasiness gripped me over Lyndon's actions and temper." [Madeleine Duncan Brown, Texas in the Morning, p. 167]

Lyndon Johnson hysterically telling Gen. McHugh there was conspiracy and
"They're going to kill us all."

Within hours on 11/22/63, LBJ would have his top aide Cliff Carter call Texas and Dallas law enforcement and tell them do not charge Oswald with conspiracy and the cover up was on.

Johnson, meantime, was cracking. General McHugh, who at first had no idea that LBJ was even on the plane, claimed that at one point he discovered Johnson cowering in the closet of the President's cabin. "They're going to kill us," he whimpered. "They're going to shoot down the plane, they're going to kill us all." It was then, McHugh said, that he actually got LBJ to "snap out of it" by slapping him. McHugh, in turn, was observed by others on the plane as dashing up and down the center aisle a half dozen times, wild-eyed and rambling.

Neither man was a picture of composure."

[Christopher Anderson, "Jackie After Jack," p. 11]

Lyndon Johnson to Madeleine Brown 12/31/63 in the Driskill Hotel, Austin, TX:

"Lyndon, you know that a lot of people believe you had something to do with President Kennedy's assassination."

He shot up out of bed and began pacing and waving his arms screaming like a madman. I was scared!

"That's bull ___, Madeleine Brown!" he yelled. "Don't tell me you believe that ___!"

"Of course not." I answered meekly, trying to cool his temper.

"It was Texas oil and those f___g renegade intelligence bastards in Washington."

Lyndon Johnson told aide Marvin Watson that the CIA killed JFK

From *Robert Kennedy and His Times* by Arthur Schlesinger (1978) (p. 616 in a footnote):

"In 1967 Marvin Watson of Lyndon Johnson's White House staff told Cartha DeLoach of the FBI that Johnson "was now convinced there was a plot in connection with the assassination. Watson stated the President felt that CIA had had something to do with this plot." (*Washington Post*, December 13, 1977)

Cartha Deke DeLoach memo to Clyde Tolson, the #2 at FBI, saying that Lyndon Johnson "felt the CIA had something to do with the plot" to kill JFK.

Lyndon Johnson told Howard K. Smith in 1966:

“Kennedy tried to get Castro — but Castro got Kennedy first.” - LBJ.

Lyndon Johnson to Malcolm Kilduff, after Kilduff asked if he could make a statement that the president was dead:

"No, wait. We don't know if it's a communist conspiracy or not. I'd better get out of here and back to the plane. Are they prepared to get me out of here?" [*Sam Johnson's Boy*, Steinberg, p. 606]

Robert Kennedy to Lyndon Johnson: “Why did you have my brother killed?”

The White House photographer took a picture of Robert Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson standing outside a White House column. The photographer told Madeleine Brown that Robert Kennedy hit the column and asked Lyndon Johnson “Why did you have my brother killed?”

Jackie Kennedy on what JFK really thought about Lyndon Johnson

QUOTE

But Bobby told me this later, and I know Jack said it to me sometimes. He said, “Oh, God, can you ever imagine what would happen to the country if Lyndon was president?” So many times he’d say it - or if there was ever a problem.

UNQUOTE

[Thomas Oliphant & Curtis Wilkie, *The Road to Camelot: Inside JFK's Five-Year Campaign*, p. 278]

QUOTE

But in '68, I know, he was thinking in some little way, what could you do? Well, first place, I thought Lyndon would be too old then to run for president. I mean, he didn't like that idea that Lyndon would go on and be president because he was worried for the country. And Bobby told me that he'd had some discussions with him. I forget exactly how they were planning or who they had in mind. It wasn't Bobby, but somebody. Do something to name someone else in '68.

[Thomas Oliphant & Curtis Wilkie, *The Road to Camelot: Inside JFK's Five-Year Campaign*, p. 278]

Allen Dulles:

"That little Kennedy ... he thought he was a god." [JFK and the Unspeakable, p. 16]

RFK: CIA head McCone said there were 2 people involved in the shooting. Hoover's FBI said just one.

"I asked him [RFK], perhaps tactlessly, about Oswald. He said that there could be no serious doubt that he was guilty, but there was still argument whether he did it by himself or as part of a larger plot, whether organized by Castro or by gangsters. He said that the FBI thought he had done it by himself, but that McCone thought there were two people involved in the shooting."

— Arthur Schlesinger writing about a conversation with Robert Kennedy on Dec. 5, 1963, quoted in Schlesinger's *Journals: 1952-2000*, p. 214.

Karl G. Harr on Allen Dulles:

"We used to say, 'Well, Allen Dulles, he's not a good administrator or a bad administrator, he's innocent of administration'"

Richard Nixon's answer to Howard Baker: "You don't want to know" replying to Baker's question "What do you know about the Kennedy Assassination?" Comments relayed by Don Hewitt, producer of 60 Minutes

Oral History Interview with DON HEWITT
October 8, 2002, New York, NY, By Vicki Daitch
For the John F. Kennedy Library

CIA assassin David Morales referring to John Kennedy, while talking among friends:

"Well, we took care of that S.O.B." (referring to John Kennedy).

The CIA's John Whitten on why his colleague CIA's William King Harvey might have told his wife to destroy his papers after his death:

"He was too young to have assassinated McKinley and Lincoln. It could have been anything."

Web link:

<https://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do>

CIA counter intelligence head James Angleton to Seymour Hersh:

Angleton is implying that the CIA murdered John Kennedy

In December 1974, pursued by the dogged Seymour Hersh, who was then investigating the CIA's illegal domestic operations for the *New York Times*, Angleton suddenly blurted to the reporter, "A mansion has many rooms ... I'm not privy to who struck John." What did the cryptic remark mean? I would be absolutely misleading you if I thought I had any f___g idea," says Hersh today. "But my instinct about it is he basically was laying off [blame] on somebody else inside the CIA, and the whole purpose of the conversation was to convince me to go after somebody else and not him. And also that he was a completely crazy f___g old fart." [David Talbot, *Brothers*, p. 274]

Many JFK researchers think that CIA head of counterintelligence James Angleton was running Lee Oswald and that Angleton (and Richard Helms) had a hand in the JFK assassination and the posthumous framing of US intelligence agent Oswald.

James Angleton, former CIA head of counter-intelligence let some truth come out in 1985 before he died:

Angleton was probably involved in the JFK assassination; he (along with David Atlee Phillips) may very well have been running Lee Harvey Oswald, the patsy

"Fundamentally, the founding fathers of U.S. intelligence were *liars*. The better you lied and the more you betrayed, the more likely you would be promoted. These people attracted and promoted each other. Outside of their duplicity, the only thing they had in common was a desire for absolute power. I did things that, in looking back on my life, I regret. But I was part of it and I loved being in it. . . . Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, Carmel Offie, and Frank Wisner were the grand masters. If you were in a room with them you were in a room full of people that you had to believe would *deservedly end up in hell*." Angleton slowly sipped his tea and then said, "I guess I will see them there, *soon*."

---JAMES ANGLETON, C.I.A. Counter Intelligence-Chief, 1985

Or is this the more Accurate Quote?"

Joseph J. Trento's The Secret History of the CIA, 1946-1989:

The centerpiece of Trento's book is a 1985 interview with the legendary former CIA Chief of Counterintelligence James Angleton. As might be expected, the interview offers little new about Angleton or his work as a counterspy. However, in a series of extensive quotes from Angleton, it provides the clearest and most succinct statement of the book's theme. Disgraced and dying of cancer, the counterspy reportedly said, "I realize now that I have wasted my existence, my professional life.... There was no accountability and without accountability everything turned to shit.... Fundamentally, the founders of U.S. intelligence (the CIA) were liars. The better you lied and the more you betrayed, the more likely you would be promoted. These people attracted and promoted each other. Outside of their duplicity, the only thing they had in common was a desire for absolute power.... You had to believe (they) would deservedly end up in hell."

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKtrento.htm>

CIA accountant James B. Wilcott:

Oswald received "a full-time salary for agent work for doing CIA operational work." - **1978**

HSCA counsel Robert Tanenbaum:

"Lee Harvey Oswald was a contract employee of the CIA and the FBI." - **1996**

Richard Helms on whether Oswald had ties to either the CIA or the KGB:

"[Former CIA Director Richard] Helms told reporters during a break that no one would ever know who or what Lee Harvey Oswald ... represented. **Asked whether the CIA knew of any ties Oswald had with either the KGB or the CIA, Helms paused and with a laugh said, 'I don't remember.'**" --Richard Helms, chatting with the Washington Post's George Lardner and other reporters in 1978, during a recess of the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, cited by Gaeton Fonzi, *The Last Investigation*

CIA director William Colby to NY Times editor Abe Rosenthal in 1975

New York Times editor Rosenthal asked CIA Director William Colby if the CIA ever killed anybody in this country. Colby replied, "Not in this country." When asked who the CIA had killed Colby said, "I can't talk about it." Colby said, "Sometimes intelligence operations are high-risk, and sometimes they fail. **Then, the question is not whether the CIA is some rogue elephant, which it never has been, but rather that we Americans made a mistake through out constitutional system.**"

[John Armstrong, Harvey and Lee, p. 968]

What Colby is saying, imho, is that the Americans made a "mistake" by electing John Kennedy, so the CIA corrected it by murdering him. - R.

CIA David Atlee Phillips: "My final take on the assassination is there was a conspiracy, likely including American intelligence officers."

David Atlee Phillips, just before his death, to Kevin Walsh, an investigator with the HSCA. Phillips died in July, 1988. Source: Larry Hancock, the author of Someone Would have Talked.

Phillips: "My private opinion is that JFK was done in by a conspiracy, likely including American intelligence officers."

Said to Kevin Walsh, former HSCA staffer who later became a private detective.

[Larry Hancock, *Someone Would Have Talked*, p. 152]

Cord Meyer to writer C. David Heymann in 2001

C. David Heymann asked a dying Cord Meyer who Cord thought really murdered his former wife Mary Meyer in October, 1964. Cord replied, "the same sons of bitches that killed John F. Kennedy."
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Pinchot_Meyer

From Wikipedia: Cord Meyer's later statements about the murder

Cord Meyer left the CIA in 1977. In his autobiography *Facing Reality: From World Federalism to the CIA* he wrote, "I was satisfied by the conclusions of the police investigation that Mary had been the victim of a sexually motivated assault by a single individual and that she had been killed in her struggle to escape." However his former personal assistant Carol Delaney later claimed, "Mr. Meyer didn't for a minute think that Ray Crump had murdered his wife or that it had been an attempted rape. But, being an Agency man, he couldn't very well accuse the CIA of the crime, although the murder had all the markings of an in-house rubout."

In February 2001 writer C. David Heymann asked Cord Meyer about Mary Pinchot Meyer's murder and he replied, "My father died of a heart attack the same year Mary was killed. It was a bad time." When asked who had murdered

Mary Pinchot Meyer, the retired CIA official, six weeks before his own death from lymphoma, reportedly "hissed" back, "The same sons of bitches that killed John F. Kennedy."

A dying David Atlee Phillips admitted to his brother Jim that he had been in Dallas on 11/22/63

What he is really admitting to is involvement in the JFK assassination.

Shawn Phillips is the nephew of David Atlee Phillips and the son of James Atlee Phillips:

Email from Shawn Phillips to Gary Buell in January, 2003:

*The "Confession", you refer to was not in so many words as such. I cannot remember the time frames involved, but **this was what was told to me by my father, James Atlee Phillips, who is deceased.** He said that David had called him with reference to his (Davids), invitation to a dinner, by a man who was purportedly writing a book on the CIA. At this dinner, was also present a man who was identified only as the "Driver". David told Jim that he knew the man was there to identify him as Raul Salcedo, whose name you should be familiar with, if your research is accurate in this matter. David then told Jim that he had written a letter to the various media, as a "Preemptive Strike", against any and all allegations about his involvement in the JFK assassination. **Jim knew that David was the head of the "Retired Intelligence Officers of the CIA", or some such organization, and that he was extremely critical of JFK, and his policies. Jim knew at that point, that David was in some way, seriously involved in this matter and he and David argued rather vehemently, resulting in a silent hiatus between them that lasted almost six years according to Jim. Finally, as David was dying of irreversible lung cancer, he called Jim and there was apparently no reconciliation between them, as Jim asked David pointedly, "Were you in Dallas on that day"? David said, "Yes", and Jim hung the phone up.***

Web Link: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=4681>

Shawn Phillips is a musician. This is his website:
<http://www.shawnphillips.com>

David Atlee Phillips in his book *Secret Wars Diary* (1989), in a footnote:

"I was an observer of Cuban and Soviet reaction when Lee Harvey Oswald contacted their embassies." David Atlee Phillips died on July 7, 1988.

Web link <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/experts/phil-shenons-cruel-shocking-misinterpretation/#more-19123>

His family tie to David Atlee Phillips is explained here:
<http://www.shawnphillips.com/james.html>

Richard Helms when asked about Oswald's connections to KGB or CIA: laughed and said "I don't remember."

Then there is former CIA director Richard Helms' ridiculous behavior - In 1978 former CIA Director Richard Helms exited from his executive-session testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations. He paused to talk with the press. Washington Post reporter George Lardner, Jr. described the encounter in his paper's August 10 edition:

Helms told reporters during a break that no one would ever know who or what Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's assassin, represented. Asked whether the CIA knew of any ties Oswald had with either the KGB or the CIA, Helms paused and with a laugh said, **"I don't remember." Pressed on the point, he told a reporter, "Your questions are almost as dumb as the Committee's."**

J. Edgar Hoover to Billy Byars, Jr, son of Texas oil man Billy Byars, Sr; a close friend to Hoover:

"If I told you what I really know, it would be very dangerous to the country. Our whole political system could be disrupted."

Hoover was responding to a question of whether Oswald really shot JFK.

Chief Justice Earl Warren:

"Full disclosure was not possible for reasons of national security." – 1964

Chief Justice Earl Warren -

"We may not know the whole story in our lifetime."

George Smathers, LBJ's close friend, on what JFK had told him about not controlling the CIA:

"I remember him saying that the CIA frequently did things he didn't know about, and he was unhappy about it. He complained that the CIA was almost autonomous. He told me he believed the CIA had arranged to have Diem and Trujillo bumped off. He was pretty shocked about that. He thought it was a stupid thing to do, and he wanted to get control of what the CIA was doing." (*The Assassinations*, p. 329)

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry:

"We don't have any proof that Oswald fired the rifle, and never did. Nobody's yet been able to put him in that building with a gun in his hand." Jesse Curry

[1] Dallas Morning News, 6 Nov 1969. Article by Tom Johnson.

-
- o Dallas Police Chief Curry, 11/24/63:
-

"We have been able to place this man in the building, on the floor at the time the assassination occurred. We have been able to establish the fact that he was at the window that the shots were fired from." (WC, XXIV, 780)

http://www.history-matters.com/archive/jfk/wc/wcvols/wh24/html/WH_Vol24_0399b.htm
(right side of page)

Web link: <http://jfkfacts.org/dallas-police-chieff-jesse-curry-jfk-assassination-file/#comment-884139>

Hale Boggs said that J. Edgar Hoover "lied his eyes out" to the Warren Commission

Hale Boggs came to completely reject the Warren Report

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKboggs.htm>

According to one of his friends: "Hale felt very, very torn during his work (on the Commission) ... he wished he had never been on it and wished he'd never signed it (the Warren Report)." Another former aide argued that, "**Hale always returned to one thing: Hoover lied his eyes out to the Commission - on Oswald, on Ruby, on their friends, the bullets, the gun, you name it.**"

Comments of Allen Dulles, Earl Warren John J. McCloy at first Warren Commission meeting:

At the first meeting of the newly constituted Warren Commission, Allen Dulles handed out copies of a book to help define the ideological parameters he proposed for the Commission's forthcoming work. American assassinations were different from European ones, he told the Commission. European assassinations were the work of conspiracies, whereas American assassins acted alone. Someone was alert enough to remind Dulles of the Lincoln assassination, when Lincoln and two members of his cabinet were shot simultaneously in different parts of Washington. But Dulles was not stopped for a second: years of dissembling in the name of "intelligence" were not to fail him in this challenge. He simply retorted that the killers in the Lincoln case were so completely under the control of one man (John Wilkes Booth), that the three killings were virtually the work of one man.

Dulles's logic here (or, as I prefer to call it, his paralogy) was not

idiosyncratic, it was institutional. As we have seen, J. Edgar Hoover had already, by November 25, committed his own reputation and the Bureau to the conclusion that Oswald had done it, and acted alone. Chief Justice Warren knew this, yet said at the same meeting, "We can start with the premise that we can rely upon the reports of the various agencies that have been engaged in the investigation." John J. McCloy spoke for the extra-governmental establishment when he added that it was of paramount importance to "show the world that America is not a banana republic, where a government can be changed by conspiracy."

Allen Dulles, while he was standing in front of the Texas School Depository Building on May 8, 1964 , " I think we'd better not get into that [pause]area, you know."

In response to this question: "Do you, can you say if you still think it was one man? Filmed by the NBC affiliate WBAP on May 8, 1964

Allen Dulles: " I think this record ought to be destroyed."

Rex Bradford: "Warren Commissioner Allen Dulles, during a January 22, [1964, executive session](#) at which the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was a paid informant for the FBI was discussed. The transcript was indeed destroyed, but an original court reporter's tape was later recovered and the transcript re-made from it after a long legal battle brought by Harold Weisberg."

Lyndon Johnson to Clare Booth Luce:

"Clare Booth Luce, admittedly no friend of LBJ, rode on the bus to the inaugural ball with him after the election. She pressed him to tell her why, after a year and a half of denials, he had agreed to accept second place on the ticket. 'And he leaned close and said,' Luce recalled, '**Clare, I looked it up; one out of every four presidents has died in office. I'm a gamblin' man, darlin', and this is the only chance I got.**'"

Jack Ruby on the role of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination:

Jack: Everything pertaining to what's happening has never come to the surface. The world will never know the true facts, of what occurred, my motives. The people had, that had so much to gain and had such an ulterior motive for putting me in the position I'm in, will never let the true facts come above board to the world.

Reporter : Are these people in very high positions Jack?!

Jack : Yes. . . .

Jack: When I mentioned about Adlai Stevenson--"if he was vice president there would never have been an assassination of our beloved President Kennedy"--[and was] asked if he would explain it again, Ruby continued, Well, the answer is the man in office now.

Jack Ruby to Al Maddox while he was in jail:

"In order to understand the assassination, you have to read the book 'A Texas Looks at Lyndon.'"

Jack Ruby to his jailer:

"Now they're going to find out about Cuba.....the guns.....New Orleans and everything"

Jack Ruby Handwritten Letter from Jail Identifying LBJ as the Kennedy Assassination Mastermind

Web link: http://www.icollector.com/Jack-Ruby-Handwritten-Letter-from-Jail-Identifying-LBJ-as-the-Kennedy-Assassination-Mastermind_i17516311

Unsigned autograph letter in pencil, five pages both sides, 6 x 4, no date but circa 1965. Letter to Thomas E. Miller, a fellow inmate in Dallas County Jail. In part: "I hope you remember these names you have. There is one person you must warn, because Johnson hates his guts...his name is Bruce Alger, he was a former congressman, and no one knows how he was beaten in the last election but I'm sure Johnson had something to do with his losing. He was a republican. I believe he is presently working around Colorado Springs managing some kind of building project for H. L. Hunt. You probably can find out from my ex girl friend Alice...Be careful how and what you say [sic] on the phone to him or anyone, because they may have a lot of phones tapped. Tell him that his life is in danger, and the most horrible death imaginable. Tell him he better find a way out of the country...Remember—you can't be seen with Alger, he is too well known. Maybe you can [locate him] through Lamar Hunt...

Oh the way I fucked up this world who would ever dream that the mother fucker was a Nazi, and found me as the perfect setup for a frame. It was perfect for them. Remember they had the president killed, and now with me in the picture, they'll make it look as though Castro or the Russians had it done. Anyone in their right mind would know that the Russians or Castro would never do something like that...it would only create worse hostilities. After it was done they would only put another man in office to take Kennedy's place. Remember the only one who had all to gain was Johnson himself. Figure that out. Remember all points. Also about Oswald who has been a drifter all of his life, suddenly decided to go to work in the book-binding building weeks before Kennedy himself knew he was coming to Dallas...where did Oswald get the information that far in advance...It had to be someone pretty high in Washington who had made up Kennedy's mind about the trip. All that was planned by Johnson, no one would question the president about a conspiracy...Johnson could commit any crime he cared to because he knew he was going to be the president and have all the power he needed.

The shooting at the ex-general's [Edwin Walker] home was to make believe...what a crackpot he [Oswald] is. That to fool the people into thinking that there wasn't any motive in killing the president, and it was done by a crazy person...I still don't believe that a man would deliberately go out and kill the president, it doesn't sound right to me. Some one had put him [Oswald] up to it, and they no doubt

promised him some pretty prize, that is why he made such a desperate effort to get away, to go so far as killing the policeman [J .D. Tippett]. I have [at] the most one or two days left to live...If you hear a lot of horn-blowing it will be for me, they will want my blood! ...take my advice and leave the US." In fine condition, with a central vertical fold to each page and a couple tiny stains to one page. Accompanied by a letter of provenance from the original recipient, as well as two letters related to the piece from Charles Hamilton, who initially sold it in 1966.

Smuggled out of a Dallas Jail cell in 1965, this famous letter from Oswald's killer—pointing to President Johnson as the brains behind the assassination, implying that he set the scene and put Oswald into position on that fateful day in November—immediately sparked interest when it went up for auction by New York dealer Charles Hamilton in 1966. Bought by Penn Jones, editor of a small newspaper in East Texas, it was excerpted and published in the May 1966 book, *Forgive My Grief*, a compilation of his editorials on the assassination. Coinciding with an erosion of public confidence in the Warren Report and concern over the drastic changes in US policy (especially in regard to Vietnam) under the new president, Ruby's rambling conspiracy claims held a ring of truth for some: "Also about Oswald who...suddenly decided to go to work in the book-binding building... where did Oswald get the information that far in advance...It had to be someone pretty high in Washington who had made up Kennedy's mind about the trip. All that was planned by Johnson, no one would question the president about a conspiracy." A remarkable piece, capturing the fears and beliefs of the alleged assassin's assassin.

ALS - Autograph Letter Signed

ANS - Autograph Note Signed

AQS - Autograph Quotation Signed

AMQS - Autograph Musical Quotation Signed

DS - Document Signed

FDC - First Day Cover

Inscribed - "Personalized"

ISP - Inscribed Signed Photograph

LS - Letter Signed

SP - Signed Photograph

TLS - Typed Letter Signed

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry on Oswald:

* "We don't have any proof that Oswald fired the rifle. No one has been able to put him in that building with a gun in his hand." —Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, quoted by United Press International, November 5, 1969

Prescott Bush letter to Clover Dulles in 1969

Prescott Bush wrote Clover Dulles, the widow of Allen Dulles, in 1969 after the death of Allen Dulles and while the assassination of Robert Kennedy was still fresh. *Note how BITTER Prescott Bush is toward the Kennedys over the Bay of Pigs* ... do not underestimate the CIA's anger at John Kennedy over the Bay of Pigs - it is a big reason they assassinated him (and LBJ's desperate fears of exposure ...)

"He [Allen] tried to make a pleasant evening of it, but I was rather sick of heart, and angry too, for it was the Kennedy's that brought about the fiasco. And here they were making Allen to be the goat, which he wasn't and did not deserve. I have never forgiven them."

<http://www.jfkmurdersolved.com/prescott.htm>

John J. McCloy's view of the Constitution regarding the internment of Japanese Americans in WWII

<http://voluntaryist.com/forthcoming/indefense.html>

..... The Constitution and constitutional safeguards it embraced were held in disdain by government officials. "Assistant Secretary of War [John] McCloy clearly stated his position: '**[I]f it is a question of the safety of the country [and] the Constitution . . . Why the Constitution is just a scrap of paper to me.**'" (Hirase, pp. 149-150)

Richard Nixon knew the ugly truth about the JFK Assassination;

I do not think Nixon was directly involved, but I think he was very aware that LBJ-CIA killed JFK:

Mark Tracy: <http://mtracy9.tripod.com/kennedy.html> :

Other facts linking Nixon to the JFK assassination emerged years later during the Watergate conspiracy, some of which were revealed by Nixon's former chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman in his memoir, *The Ends of Power*. Haldeman cites several conversations where Nixon expressed concern about the Watergate affair becoming public knowledge and where this exposure might lead. Haldeman writes:

"In fact, I was puzzled when he [Nixon] told me, 'Tell Ehrlichman this whole group of Cubans [Watergate burglars] is tied to the Bay of Pigs.' After a pause I said, 'The Bay of Pigs? What does that have to do with this [the Watergate burglary]?' But Nixon merely said, 'Ehrlichman will know what I mean,' and dropped the subject."

Later in his book, Haldeman appears to answer his own question when he says, "It seems that in all of those Nixon references to the Bay of Pigs, he was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination."

If Haldeman's interpretation is correct, then Nixon's instructions for him to, "Tell Ehrlichman this whole group of [anti-Castro] Cubans is tied to the Bay of Pigs," was Nixon's way of telling him to inform Ehrlichman that the Watergate burglars were tied to Kennedy's murder. (It should be noted that many Cuban exiles blamed Kennedy for the failure to overthrow Castro at the Bay of Pigs, pointing to Kennedy's refusal to allow the U.S. military to launch a full-scale invasion of the island.)

Haldeman also links the Central Intelligence Agency to the Watergate burglars and, by implication, to the Kennedy assassination. Haldeman writes, "...*at least* one of the burglars, [Eugenio] Martinez, was still on the CIA payroll on June 17, 1972 -- and almost certainly was reporting to his CIA case officer about the proposed break-in *even before it happened* [his italics]."

The other Watergate conspirators included ex-FBI agent G. Gordon Liddy, ex-CIA agents James McCord and E. Howard Hunt, and Bay of Pigs veterans Bernard Barker, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio Gonzales. E. Howard Hunt's relationship with the anti-Castro Cubans traces back to the early 1960s, to his days with the Central Intelligence Agency. As a CIA political officer and propaganda expert, Hunt helped plan the Bays of Pigs operation and also helped create the Cuban Revolutionary Council -- a militant anti-Castro organization. Hunt would later retire from the CIA (at least ostensibly) to become covert operations chief for the Nixon White House. [Note: Hunt maintained a working relationship with the Central Intelligence Agency even after his "retirement," obtaining camera equipment and disguises from the CIA's Technical Services Division for use in the Watergate burglary.]

Several reports over the years have placed Hunt in Dallas at the time of the Kennedy assassination. In 1974, the Rockefeller Commission concluded that Hunt used eleven hours of sick leave from the CIA in the two-week period preceding the assassination. Later, eyewitness Marita Lorenz testified under oath that she saw Hunt pay off an assassination team in Dallas the night before Kennedy's murder. (Hunt v. Liberty Lobby; U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida; 1985) [Click to read transcript](#)

In taped conversations with Haldeman, Nixon is obviously worried about what would happen if Hunt's involvement in the Watergate conspiracy came to light. Nixon says, "Of course, this Hunt, that will uncover a lot of things. You open that scab, there's a hell of a lot of things, and we feel that it would be very detrimental to have this thing go any further ... the President's belief is that this is going to open the whole Bay of Pigs thing up again." [Click to Listen: Nixon instructs Haldeman on what to tell the CIA \(text below\)](#)

NIXON: When you get in to see these people, say: "Look, the problem is that this will open the whole, the whole Bay of Pigs thing, and the President just feels that..." ah, I mean, without going into the details of, of lying to them to the extent to say that there is no involvement. But, you can say, "This is sort of a comedy of errors, bizarre," without getting into it, "The President's belief is that this is going to open the whole Bay of Pigs thing up again. And, ah because ah these people are playing for, for keeps and that they should call the FBI in and we feel that ... that we wish for the country, don't go any further into this case, period!"

Following instructions, Haldeman informed CIA Director Richard Helms of Nixon's concern that the Watergate investigation would "open the whole Bay of Pigs thing up again." Haldeman gives this account of what transpired next:

"Turmoil in the room. Helms, gripping the arms of his chair, leaning forward and shouting, 'The Bay of Pigs had nothing to do with this. I have no concern about the Bay of Pigs.'

"Silence. I just sat there. I was absolutely shocked by Helms' violent reaction. Again I wondered, what was such dynamite in the Bay of Pigs story?"

Eleven days after Hunt's arrest for the Watergate burglary, L. Patrick Gray, acting FBI Director, was called to the White House and told by Nixon aide John Ehrlichman to "deep six" written files taken from Hunt's personal safe. The FBI Director was told that the files were "political dynamite and clearly should not see the light of day." Gray responded by taking the material home and burning it in his fireplace. John Dean, council to the president, acted similarly by shredding Hunt's operational diary.

Futhermore, as former White House correspondent Don Fulsom reveals, "The newest Nixon tapes are studded with deletions -- segments deemed by government censors as too sensitive for public scrutiny. 'National Security' is cited. Not surprisingly, such deletions often occur during discussions involving the Bay of Pigs, E. Howard Hunt, and John F. Kennedy. One of the most tantalizing nuggets about Nixon's possible inside knowledge of JFK assassination secrets was buried on a White House tape until 2002. On the tape, recorded in May of 1972, the president confided to two top aides that the Warren Commission pulled off 'the greatest hoax that has ever been perpetuated.' Unfortunately, he did not elaborate."

John Kennedy to Malcolm Kilduff

"After I come back from Texas, that's going to change. Vietnam is not worth another American life". - John Kennedy

Bobby Kennedy:

"If the American people knew the truth about Dallas, there'd be blood in the streets."

[Talbot, Brothers, p. 268]

Frank Mankiewicz on the JFK Assassination & Robert Kennedy in comments to David Talbot:

Bobby said to me, 'You look into this, read everything you can, so if it gets to a point where I can do something about this, you can tell me what I need to know,'" Mankiewicz recently told me. "I became an assassination buff. I came to the conclusion that there was some sort of conspiracy, probably between the Mob, anti-Castro Cuban exiles, and maybe rogue CIA agents. Every so often I would bring this up with Bobby. I told him who I thought was involved. But it was like he couldn't focus on it, he'd get this look of pain or more like numbness on his face. It just tore him apart."

Web link: http://www.salon.com/2003/11/22/conspiracy_6/

Richard Lubric to William Turner

In May of 1968, Richard Lubic, an aide to Robert Kennedy, called William Turner and told him, **"After he's elected, Bobby's going to go. He's going to reopen the investigation."**

Lyndon Johnson to the Joint Chiefs of Staff at a Christmas party in 1963, soon after the JFK assassination

"Just let me get elected, and then you can have your war." [Stanley Karnow's *Vietnam: A History*, Viking, 1983, p. 326] Stanley Karnow's source for that

LBJ quote was Gen. Harold K. Johnson, the Army chief of staff.

**Guy Bannister to Delphine Roberts about
Lee Harvey Oswald:
“He’s with us. He’s associated with the
office.”**

Guy Bannister was a former FBI guy, one of J. Edgar Hoover’s favorite agents, and he was running intelligence operations in New Orleans in summer 1963. Guy Bannister is saying Oswald is not a pro-Castro Marxist, but rather with the intelligence operations Bannister was running.

[Anthony Summers, Conspiracy, 1991 ed., p. 295]

Michael Hogan: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/on-this-date/april-10-1963-oswald-tries-to-shoot-gen-walker/#comment-748420>

-
- What Gaeton Fonzi actually wrote(from the HSCA report submitted by Fonzi and Patricia Orr):
-

(498) “During another interview, Roberts told the committee that Oswald came into the office seeking employment and sometime later brought Marina in with him. Contrary to her statements in the initial interview, that she had never seen Oswald, she stated that she saw Oswald come into Banister’s office on several occasions. Because of such contradictions in Roberts’ statements to the committee and lack of independent corroboration of many of her statements, the reliability of her statements could not be determined.”

Interestingly, Fonzi wrote that Roberts “initially refused to speak with the committee staff.” He does not say what caused her to change her mind.

Lyndon Johnson, covering his tracks:

"I never believed that Oswald acted alone, although I can accept that he pulled the trigger."—Lyndon Johnson (Johnson also told Senator Richard Russell that he did not believe in the single-bullet theory either.)

Jackie Kennedy on her Mistrust of Lyndon Johnson

One of JFK, Jr.'s best friends at the Phillips Academy was Meg Azzoni. In spring, 1977, she and John went to visit Jackie while Caroline was still at Harvard. Meg says: **"Jackie told John and I at the 'break-the-fast' breakfast, 'I did not like or trust Lyndon Johnson.' No one said another word the whole meal in memorial contemplative silence."**

[Meg Azzoni, "John F. Kennedy, Jr. to Meg Azzoni 11 Letters: Memories of Kennedys & Reflections on His Quest," p. 52]

Jackie on how JFK and RFK were appalled at the idea of Lyndon Johnson ever being president

Jackie Kennedy in her oral history: "Bobby told me this later, and I know Jack said it to me sometimes. He said, 'Oh, God, can you imagine what would happen to the country if Lyndon was president?'" ... "He didn't like the idea that Lyndon would go on and be president because he was worried for the country. Bobby told me that he'd had some discussions with him. I forget exactly how they were planning or who they had in mind. It wasn't Bobby, but somebody. Do something to name someone else in '68"

Web link: <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/12/us/12jackie.html>

USA Today https://usatoday30.usatoday.com/LIFE/usaedition/2011-09-13-Jackie-kennedy-book-news_ST_U.htm

Bobby Kennedy to Soviet envoy Georgi Bolshakov, during Cuban Missile Crisis:

"Godd*mn it, Georgi ... doesn't Premier Krushchev realize the President's position? Every step he takes to meet Premier Krushchev halfway costs my brother a lot of effort ... In a gust of blind hate, his enemies may go to any length, including killing him."

"I'd rather my children red than dead."

John Kennedy to his teenage mistress MiMi Beardsley in 1962 at the peak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Web link

https://www.amazon.com/Once-Upon-Secret-President-Aftermath/dp/0812981340/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1494266599&sr=8-1&keywords=mimi+alford

Senator Richard Russell, one of the seven Warren Commission members:

"[I] never believed that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy without at least some encouragement from others ... I think someone else worked with him in the planning."

Dan Rather (CFR):

"We really blew it on the Kennedy assassination." Today (2011)

Dan Rather 1967:

Dan Rather, *The Warren Report: Part 1*, CBS Television (25th June, 1967)

"The basic story pieced together by that Warren Commission Report on the assassination is this: A man named Lee Harvey Oswald crouched here in this dingy window of the Texas School Book Depository as the President passed below. Oswald, the Commission tells us, fired three shots. One missed. One struck both the President and Texas Governor John Connally, riding with him. The third killed the President. Oswald, the Report had it, hid his rifle over there, then ran down the stairs, left the building on foot, and hurried down Elm Street. He made his way to his rented room, picked up a revolver, and about twelve minutes later shot Police Officer J. D. Tippit."

CBS's Dan Rather on 11-25-63 describing the Zapruder film saying "His head can be seen to move violently forward"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LuHdK-4M1Wc>

"A second shot, the third total shot, hit the president's head. His head can be seen to move violently forward." As Dan Rather move his own head down and forward as he recounted this!

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison at his press conference on 12/26/67:

"President Johnson is currently the most active person in the country in protecting the assassins of John Kennedy."

"President Johnson must have known by the time of the arrest that Oswald did not pull the trigger."

"You are being fooled. Everyone in America is being fooled. The whole world is being fooled."

"Why? Because of power – because if people knew the facts about the assassination they would not tolerate the people in power today. Keep in mind who profits most. Who appointed the Warren Commission? Who runs the FBI? Who runs the CIA? The President of the United States."

Jim Garrison in his Playbody interview:

"President Kennedy died because he wanted peace."

<http://www.jfklancer.com/Garrison2.html>

Jim Garrison - an element of the CIA murdered JFK

"...I am trying to tell you that there is no question, as the result of our investigation, that an element of the Central Intelligence Agency of our country killed John Kennedy, and that the present administration is concealing the fact. There is no question about it at all...I know it,

and if you will just wait, you will see that History will support this as fact." - Jim Garrison on the Tonight Show with Johnny Carson - Jan. 31, 1968

Web Link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jxp_EoNTrbc

Jim Garrison on national TV on NBC - July 15, 1967

Web Link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hqo2c_SxQag

UPI dispatch from New Orleans dated 2/20/68, Jim Garrison:

Jim Garrison accused Attorney General Ramsay Clark "doing his best to torpedo the case of the state of Louisiana" because "apparently it is felt in Washington that if the truth of President Kennedy's murder can be kept concealed, President Johnson's promotion to the presidency will appear more legitimate."

2/21/68 Netherlands Television broadcast and interview of Jim Garrison

Jim Garrison: "President Kennedy was murdered by CIA elements. Those who were involved in the murder worked laboriously to give such a presentation that the suspicion would rest on others. This manner of organizing a murder is standard procedure within the CIA.

Joachim Joesten, The Dark Side of Lyndon Johnson, p. 267: "Garrison also said in this context that he had to assume that President Johnson knew that the CIA killed Kennedy because he appointed an investigation committee composed of mainly pro-CIA persons."

Joachim Joesten (p. 267): "Garrison was quoted in the Dutch interview as saying that he had to speak out in Europe 'because it is impossible in America. The U.S. press is controlled to such an extent by the CIA that we no longer can say the truth. They throttled us.'"

Joachim Joesten (p. 268): Garrison stated early in his inquiry, that in due course 'every individual involved,' including all accessories after the fact, would be arrested and brought to trial.

'The only way they can escape is to kill themselves,' he added significantly. He wasn't just thinking of David Ferrie.

If Lyndon B. Johnson has any brains left, he'll blow them out before the law gets to him. That way he could at least escape the pinnacle of infamy and save his country from foundering in an abyss of national shame. [Joachim Joesten, The Dark Side of Lyndon Johnson, p. 268]

George White in a letter to Sid Gottlieb, describing his CIA experiences:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Midnight_Climax

"I was a very minor missionary, actually a heretic, but I toiled wholeheartedly in the vineyards because it was fun, fun, fun. Where else could a red-blooded American boy lie, kill, cheat, steal, rape and pillage with the sanction and blessing of the All-Highest?"

Jean Hill, witness to the JFK assassination:

"I received a death threat over the telephone and the man said they heard I had a book coming out, and that if I said anything in the book I would not live to enjoy it."

Lyndon Johnson: **"Behind every success there is a crime"** *LBJ to his mistress Madeleine Duncan Brown*

Madeleine Brown tells of her next rendezvous with her lover at the Driskoll Hotel in Austin, which is even more revealing. It was a New Year's Eve party on December 31, 1963. Sipping bubbly champagne on the feather bed, she burst forth with what had obsessed her for the past six weeks. Again, we revert to her words:

"Lyndon, you know that a lot of people believe you had something to do with President Kennedy's assassination."

He shot up out the bed and began pacing and waving his arms screaming like a madman. I was scared.

"That's BS, Madeleine Brown!" he yelled. Don't tell me you believe that crap."

"Of course not," I answered meekly, trying to cool his temper.

"It was Texas oil and those !@#\$\$ renegade intelligence !@#\$\$%&\$ in Washington."

"What are you talking about?" I asked, my eyes bulging.

Hell, that !@#--\$%-#--!@#\$\$ Irish Mafia Kennedy - with advice from the Invisible Government - came out for suicidal cuts in the oil depletion allowance. More than 280 million dollars per year! He stopped a half dozen mergers under the Anti-Trust Act. In '62's snag, the market dropped one hundred and thirty-seven billion !@#\$\$ dollars. Steel fell fifty percent, and he had the impertinence to talk about 'rollback' of prices or worse, a freeze. This was war, Madeleine, to some rich, fat cats in Texas you and I both know. He campaigned on an increased defense budget. Then he made plans to close fifty-two bases in 25 states, plus 25 overseas bases, and he was getting ready to quit in Southeast Asia. And for the first time in history, he had sent in one intelligence agency, the FBI, to dismember another agency, the CIA. America simply could not have this!"

"Who were the Texas oil men, Lyndon? Who are we talking about.?" I asked boldly.

He turned and looked me straight in the eyes with a cold glare, saying, "Behind every success there is a crime. Do you remember what I told you years ago, Madeleine? You see nothing, you hear nothing, you say nothing." As he stormed off to the bathroom, he added, "I can see that I've already told you too much. I should have listened to my own advice."

Madeleine Duncan Brown has no doubt that Lyndon told her the truth. She believes that LBJ and the Texas oil cartel did what they what they felt they had to do to protect their own interests.

Jack Ruby to journalist Tom Johnson:

It was the most bizarre conspiracy in the history of the world. It'll come out a future date."
Jack Ruby to journalist Tom Johnson

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Johnson_%28journalist%29

Robert MacNeil on conspiracies in general

We've seen revealed one conspiracy after another. Anybody would have to be a fool nowadays to dismiss conspiracies. Perhaps we lived in a fool's paradise before the Kennedy assassination." - Robert MacNeil of PBS

Daniel Patrick Moynihan: as quoted by Pat Speer:

"Moynihan's comments are not as well known, but in an article published in Oliver Stone's book on his film JFK, Moynihan claimed that the Warren Commission "was Lyndon Johnson at his worst; manipulative, cynical. Setting a chief justice of no great intellect to do a job that a corrupt FBI was well content should not be done well."

In 1956 Texas Gov. Allan Shivers accused Lyndon Johnson of having Sam Smithwick murdered in prison to keep him from talking about the Precinct 13 ballot box scandal

"According to Johnson, in 1956, Governor Allan Shivers of Texas accused him of having had Smithwick murdered. The charge understandably enraged Johnson. [Robert Dallek, Lone Star Rising, p. 347]

I think that is pretty amazing for a governor of a state to accuse a senator, who he is quite familiar with, of murdering a man. In fact, I think that is an extremely significant insight into what those closest to Lyndon Johnson thought about him and what he was capable of. I think it is also significant that Allan Shivers supported LBJ, a man who he thought was a murderer, for president in 1960. It is a commentary on the tyranny of power.

Gov. John Connally, 1964: "There were either two or three people involved or more in this or someone was shooting with an automatic rifle"

Clint Hill on the gaping hole in the back of JFK's head

1. Mr. HILL. The right rear portion of his head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car. His brain was exposed. There was blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car. Mrs. Kennedy was completely covered with blood. There was so much blood you could not tell if there had been any other wound or not, except for the one large gaping wound in the right rear portion of the head.

Warren Commission testimony of Secret Service Agent Clinton J. Hill, 1964

Marilyn Monroe liked JFK a lot more than Lyndon Johnson did:

"Marilyn Monroe is a soldier. Her commander-in-chief is the greatest and most powerful man in the world. The first duty of a soldier is to obey the commander-in-chief. He says do that, you to it." - Marilyn Monroe speaking to her therapist.

John Armstrong on why Oswald was NOT AT the scene of the J.D. Tippit shooting:

John Armstrong:

"If Tippit was shot as early as 1:10, "Harvey Oswald" could not possibly have run from his rooming house to 10th & Patton...in 6 minutes. In addition to this time problem, not a single witness, in heavily populated Oak Cliff, saw anyone resembling Harvey Oswald after the Tippit shooting (except Mrs. Roberts and those at the Texas Theatre). In order for the Warren Commission to assert that Oswald killed Tippit, there had to be enough time for him to walk from his rooming house to 10th & Patton—about a mile away.

The Warren Commission and HSCA ignored [Helen] Markham's time of 1:06 PM, did not interview T. F. Bowley (1:10 PM), did not ask Roger Craig (1:06 PM) and did not use the time shown on original Dallas police logs. Instead, the Warren Commission (1964) concluded that Oswald walked that distance in 13 minutes. The House Select Committee on Assassinations (1978) determined the time was 14 minutes, 30 seconds. Both concluded Oswald was last seen at the corner of Beckley and Zang at 1:03 PM. Either of

their times, 13 minutes or 14 minutes and 30 seconds, would place Oswald at 10th & Patton at 1:16 PM or later. The time of the Tippit shooting as placed by the Commission, 1:16 PM, contradicted the testimony of Markham, Bowley, Craig and the Dallas Police log. Another problem for the Warren Commission to overcome was the direction in which Oswald was walking. If he was walking west, as all of the evidence suggested, he would have had to cover even more ground in the same unreasonably short period of time. The Dallas Police recorded that the defendant was walking "west in the 400 block of East 10th." The Commission ignored the evidence—5 witnesses and the official Dallas Police report of the event—and said he was walking east, away from the Texas Theater."

Bill Clinton:

"There's a government inside the government and I don't control it."

CIA director John McCone believed there was a conspiracy in the JFK assassination

QUOTE

When McCone arrived from CIA headquarters, Bobby paced the lawn of his estate with him. As Bobby later told historian and aide Arthur Schlesinger, he asked McCone point blank if the CIA "had killed my brother, and I asked him in a way that he couldn't lie to me, and they hadn't." McCone was a devout Catholic, leading many to believe that their shared faith was behind Bobby's confidence in the CIA director's candor. McCone, according to Schlesinger's biography, "Robert Kennedy and His Times," would come to believe that there had been two shooters in Dallas, though he didn't think the American intelligence agency was in any way involved.

UNQUOTE

Boston Globe, "Robert F. Kennedy saw conspiracy in JFK's assassination" by Bryan Bender and Neil Swidey, 11-24-13

<https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2013/11/24/his-brother-keeper-robert-kennedy-saw-conspiracy-jfk-assassination/TmZ0nfKsB34p69LWUBgsEJ/story.html>

Dealey Plaza Revisited: What Happened to JFK

By James Fetzer

This is an excellent recap of details of the murder and (pretty weak) official cover up of the JFK assassination:

<http://www.und.edu/org/jfkconference/UNDchapter30.pdf>

Fair Play Magazine

About the JFK Assassination - excellent articles and commentary

http://www.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/03rd_Issue/fp.html

Interesting Info from Don Hewitt of Sixty Minutes

<http://www.ratical.org/ratville/JFK/JohnJudge/Hewitt.html>

Don Hewitt (CBS) and the JFK Assassination

Date: Wed, 18 Jul 2001
From: "R.R."
To: John Judge
Something significant happened today which we must seize on.

This afternoon I watched an interview on MSNBS of Don Hewitt, long time CBS producer of *60 Minutes*. It was a retrospective. It occurred to me as I sat there, "geez, ask Hewitt what he thinks of how the media covered the JFK assassination." Seconds later, the interviewer (I forget his name -- but NBC's top political analyst) asked Hewitt "What about the JFK assassination . . . any regrets or comments." I nearly fell over.

Here's some of the things Hewitt said, as best as I can remember:

I never believed Oswald did this alone

The more you look into it, the more there is something there . . . something not right with the Oswald conclusion

I believe Oswald and Ruby were somehow connected. I don't believe Ruby was some ordinary guy who just decided to walk into the DPD basement and shoot Oswald.

He ordered Dan Rather to go to Zapruder's house, knock him out, take the film, copy it and return the film, allowing CBS lawyers to handle the assault charge . . . he then called Rather and told him not to do it.

He claims he asked RFK if he believed in Oswald being the lone assassin, to which RFK replied "What difference does it make; it won't bring him back." Hewitt then commented that he believed RFK really felt and knew otherwise.

He said all the top JFK advisors - Sorenson, Kenny O'Donnell, Pierre Salinger etc, know or knew something that they did not want to talk about. (To this I add that in two conversations with Pierre Salinger, he was quite willing to talk about it with me over the phone - a total stranger - telling me he was convinced the mafia did it, and he was astonished at some of the medical evidence uncovered by the JFK Records Act. I am trying to reach Salinger by phone to alert him to Hewitt's comments.)

I plan to write to Hewitt and I suggest the rest of you do so. He is 78. He is retiring soon, apparently. This has to be something eating away at him, or at least something that he could retire on if prompted with the kinds of quick summaries you can produce regarding the medical evidence, New Orleans, Collins Radio, the recent COPA suit. Don't bury him with too much detail; tantalize him with nuggets.

Let's not blow this.

R.R.

Date: Thu, 19 Jul 2001 13:32:39 -0400
To: R.R.
Subject: [Re: CBS's Don Hewitt's interview today on MSNBC](#)

Well R., it's interesting, but he's [Don Hewitt] had many years to do something about all this on *60 Minutes* and not a peep. This information is apparently also in his new memoirs book. No cost in saying it as he retires -- it's a weak whistle-blowing then.

Jim Hougan told us a story about Hewitt at the Lost River conference last year. When Jim first came to work at *60 minutes*, Hewitt, who was the gatekeeper deciding what stories would or would not run on *60 minutes*, took Jim to lunch. Hewitt said he had heard Jim was a "conspiracy theorist" and Jim countered by saying that he worked on Watergate, which *was* a conspiracy, not a theory.

Hewitt said that one was known about, though, and asked for an example of a conspiracy that had been kept quiet for a long time. Jim pointed to the JFK assassination. Hewitt said "I know more about the JFK assassination than anyone here at CBS". Jim, astonished, asked why that was, and Hewitt revealed that CBS had gotten the Zapruder film and appointed staff, including himself, to study the assassination in depth. Jim, still astounded, asked what their conclusion had been, since he never saw it reported anywhere. Hewitt said they had concluded Oswald could not have killed Kennedy acting alone, there had to be another gunman involved. Jim asked why they didn't say that on CBS. Hewitt replied,

"Oh, I know what you are thinking -- conspiracy! But we never found any evidence of a connection between Oswald and the other gunman." Thus, the paradigm is insured.

Also, beware such a "revelation" from the top. It may just be honest musings finally safe to vent, but it could also be a preface for Gus Russo's and Max Holland's thesis that the Kennedy boys had it coming, since they worked so hard to kill Diem and Castro, and stirred up a response from Cuba via Oswald. Ruby and McWillie had Cuban ties (delivering CIA financed weapons to Castro), and the whole Mexico City operation was to link Oswald to Castro.

I have information collected over the years that the original plan was to blame Castro and invade Cuba that day! Navy seals teams were on the ground ready to hit Castro, and troops were loaded onto transport planes for the invasion November 22. Then all was called off. My best guess is that because Oswald survived the police attack at the theatre, they had a talking head instead of a "Dead Red" Castro lover, and had to back off for fear he would blow the story. Ruby was sent to make sure he shut his mouth. He was already saying too much.

JJ

But Richard Nixon Knew :

Oral History Interview with DON HEWITT
October 8, 2002, New York, NY, By Vicki Daitch
For the John F. Kennedy Library

HEWITT:

. . .

And then, I'll tell you on tape, I was sitting in Howard Baker's office. . . .

He said to me--I think I told him that story. He said,
"You know, I once said to Richard Nixon, "What do you know about the Kennedy assassination?"

And he said to me, 'You don't want to know.'" That frosted me.

I think about that a lot.

I think about that, and I think about the fact that when the Warren Commission had its last meeting, Earl Warren said, publicly on the steps of the Congress where they were meeting--I'm pretty sure that's where they were meeting. I don't think it was the Supreme Court--he was coming out, and he said, "We may never know the truth in our lifetime." And I keep thinking, what did he mean by that?

DAITCH:

Right. After just spending all that time searching for....

HEWITT:

That's exactly right. I don't.... I'm not a conspiracy buff. I've always believed that there was a rogue CIA operation somewhere in the Everglades who were going to get even for the fact that Jack Kennedy had denied their comrades air cover during the Bay of Pigs, and a lot of them were killed on those beaches. And I think a lot of those rogue CIA guys who were part of that were determined to get even.

<http://oswaldsmother.blogspot.com/2009/04/insiders-always-know.html>

Howard Baker: What do you know about the Kennedy assassination?

Richard Nixon: You don't want to know.

Senator Baker related this conversation with Richard Nixon to renowned CBS news producer Don Hewitt. As Hewitt said after learning Nixon's response, "That frosted me." In an interview he gave to Vicki Daitch for the Kennedy Library, Hewitt went on to make the following statement:

"For reasons I never understood, none of those guys, Salinger, Bobby (Kennedy), Kenney O' Donnell, Dave Powers, Steve Smith would never, ever talk about the assassination. Did they know something?"

Richard Nixon, on 11-22-63, at Idlewood Airport in New York, to reporters and photographers, just before he finds out JFK has been shot in Dallas:

"The President may have to drop Johnson as his running mate. In the fight for civil rights, Lyndon Johnson has become a liability to the ticket. He may be more of a hindrance than an asset."

[Jim Bishop, *The Day Kennedy was Shot*, 1968 edition, pp. 178-179]

Sen. Thomas Dodd of Conn (father of future Sen. Chris Dodd) was a rightwing Democrat, friend of Lyndon Johnson and a Kennedy hater. See below:

Jim DiEugenio, from "Ed Butler: Expert in Propaganda and Psychological Warfare, from Jan. 10, 2004:

<https://kennedysandking.com/john-f-kennedy-articles/ed-butler-expert-in-propaganda-and-psychological-warfare>

Butler's role in the assassination tale now gets even more interesting. For as *Time* magazine noted in its 11/29/63 issue, "Even before Lee Oswald was formally charged with the murder, CBS put on the air an Oswald interview taped by a New Orleans station last August." That night, according to *New Orleans Magazine*, Butler and the INCA staff churned out news releases about Oswald in order to offset the "rightist" and "John Bircher" charges flying about. Then, Senator Thomas Dodd, who ran the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, was called up by Butler. Conservative Democrat Dodd was very friendly with the CIA and was a personal and professional enemy of Kennedy, opposing him on his African anti-colonialism policy in the Congo. Dodd was out of Washington on November 22nd but booked a special flight back and announced to his staff, **"I am a friend of the new administration!"** Dodd then began to mimic and deride those who were bereaved over Kennedy's death. He topped it all off with this: **"I'll say of John Kennedy what I said of Pope John the day he died. It will take us fifty years to undo the damage he did to us in three years."**

Lyndon Johnson's address to a Joint Session of Congress on November 27, 1963. It was known as his "Let Us Continue" speech.

<http://millercenter.org/president/lbjohnson/speeches/speech-3381>

LBJ, 11-27-63:

"Today, in this moment of new resolve, I would say to all my fellow Americans, let us continue.

This is our challenge—not to hesitate, not to pause, not to turn about and linger over this evil moment, but to continue on our course so that we may fulfill the destiny that history has set for us. Our most immediate tasks are here on this Hill.

First, no memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long. We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for one

hundred years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter, and to write it in the books of law.

I urge you again, as I did in 1957 and again in 1960, to enact a civil rights law so that we can move forward to eliminate from this Nation every trace of discrimination and oppression that is based upon race or color. There could be no greater source of strength to this Nation both at home and abroad.

Lyndon Johnson worried about been seen as a
“usurper” after the 1963 Coup d’Etat He was
one!

“I took an oath. I became President. But for millions of Americans I was still illegitimate, a naked man with no presidential covering, a pretender to the throne, an illegal usurper. And then there was Texas, my home, the home of both the murder and the murderer. And then there were the bigots and the dividers and the Eastern intellectuals, who were waiting to knock me down before I could even begin to stand up. The whole thing was unbearable.”

[Doris Kearns, Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream, p.170]

Lyndon Johnson on drinking:

"I feel sorry for people who don't drink. When they wake up in the morning, that's as good as they've going to feel all."

LBJ on that "cross-eyed" John Kennedy and
divine retribution

Gus Russo:

"In his oral history, Robert Kennedy bitterly recounted a remark that Johnson supposedly made to someone else after the assassination. "When I was young in Texas, I used to know a cross-eyed boy," Johnson said. "His eyes were crossed, and so was his character... That was God's retribution for people who were bad - and you should be careful of cross-eyed people because God put his mark on them ... Sometimes I think that what happened to Kennedy may have been divine retribution." JFK himself had slightly crossed eyes."

[Leo Janos, LBJ speechwriter, Church Committee interview by Rhett Dawson, Oct. 14, 1975 ... also Gus Russo, Live by the Sword, p. 377]

Jackie Kennedy quoting Jack Kennedy on LBJ:

"Bobby told me this later, and I know Jack said it to me sometimes, he said, 'Oh, god, can you ever imagine what would happen to the country if Lyndon were president?'"

Arthur Schlesinger on Robert Kennedy being convinced at one point that Lyndon Johnson had murdered John Kennedy

"We tried to perpetuate the myth by convincing ourselves that we were good and that LBJ was evil. I remember one time Bobby telling me he was convinced that Lyndon was behind his brother's death. 'Come on Bob. Get real.' I said. His other theory had it that Richard Nixon and Howard Hughes were somehow involved. He hated them both. 'Nixon's a true slimebucket,' he said. 'And I should have investigated Hughes years ago.'"

[C. David Heymann, "RFK," p. 365]

Lyndon Johnson on the "Negroes"

QUOTE: "These Negroes, they're getting pretty uppity these days and that's a problem for us since they've got something now they never had before, the political pull to back up their uppityness. Now we've got to do something about this, we've got to give them a little something, just enough to quiet them down, not enough to make a difference."

—Lyndon B Johnson

CIA director John McCone told Robert Kennedy that he thought two people were involved in the shooting.

[Arthur Schlesinger, "Robert Kennedy and His Times, p. 616]

Nicholas Katzenbach:

I'm as certain as one can be that there was no other gun shot.....But it's not silliness to speculate that somebody was behind Oswald.....I'd almost bet on the [anti-Castro] Cubans."

- Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, quoted by David Talbot in [Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years](#).

Bill Clinton told Webb Hubbell to find out Who Killed John Kennedy

Webb Hubbell:

"Of my many regrets at that moment, I remember thinking that I hadn't accomplished something the President had asked me to do when I [he means Clinton] was first elected. "Webb," he had said, "if I put you at Justice, I want you to find two answers for me. One, Who killed JFK? And two, Are there UFO's?" He was dead serious. I had looked into both, but wasn't satisfied with the answers I was getting."

[Webb Hubbell, "Friends in High Places," p. 282]

David Lifton on Bill Clinton's opinion of the JFK assassination

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18942&pid=249463&st=30&#entry249463>

(1) A very good friend of mine--the late Robert Chapman, who was also very close with Mary Ferrell--related to me his personal experiences with Bill Clinton, at a time when Clinton was a candidate for President, and would drop by Molly's the restaurant he owned in Memphis. Robert personally talked to Clinton and there's no question but that he was a closet buff, and believed there was a conspiracy in the JFK case. But now. . read on. .

(2) The Clintons were close with Jacqueline Kennedy, and in August, 1993, one can find newspaper articles (and photographs) in which Jacqueline Kennedy hosted them for several hours on the family yacht. Bill Clinton (and probably Hillary, too) also spent time with Jacqueline Kennedy at her New York apartment. All this is a matter of record.

(3) On the thirtieth anniversary of the assassination, with the assassination of JFK receiving a huge amount of publicity, Clinton publicly stated, in a news

conference, that he believed the Warren Report, and that Oswald acted alone. Quoting now from the NY Times story by David Rosenbaum, which ran under the headline, "30-Year Commemoration in Dallas and Arlington:

QUOTE:

President Clinton, who has often said that Kennedy was his idol, intended to take no public notice of the anniversary. But at a news conference, he was asked whether he thought Kennedy was killed by a single assassin and whether he was satisfied with his own security arrangements.

The President replied: "I'm satisfied with the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. I am also very satisfied with the work done by the Secret Service in my behalf."

UNQUOTE

On the 30th anniversary, I happened to be in Dallas, where I spoke at the ASK conference. I also attended the ceremonies at the Sixth Floor Museum, and actually met Nellie Connally. Knowing what Clinton had said to Robert Chapman, I was astounded to read--in USA Today (as I recall)--what he was then quoted as saying about the assassination.

One half year later, Jacqueline Kennedy was buried at Arlington.

Because of Clinton's changed position, I have always believed that Jacqueline Kennedy personally implored Clinton not to pursue the issue, because of the damage it would do to her husband's legacy. That's just my opinion.

But if one draws a time line, there's a serious delay between the time the JFK Records Act was passed (and signed) --October 1992--and the time the ARRB was actually "up and running," which was about October 1994.

DSL

3/27/12; 2:30 PDT

Los Angeles, California

David Lifton, again, on Bill Clinton and the JFK Assassination

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=20259&page=12>

Regarding the statement in your post. . : "David Lifton says that in the 1992 Bill Clinton on the campaign trail (privately) revealed himself to be quite a conspiracy buff in the JFK assassination. . "

Yes, that is true. My very good friend, the late Robert Chapman (who, btw, was also a close friend of Mary Ferrell, and did a lot of the "dog work" in connection with setting up the Ferrell Foundation), was the owner of a restaurant in Memphis: "Mollies". There was an occasion--and perhaps more than one--when candidate Clinton came by, and Robert spoke to him, at length. Without question, Bill Clinton followed the case. Remember what he said to Hubble (when he appointed him AG): that he wanted him to get to the bottom of two things, UFO's and the Kennedy assassination.

Some six months before she died, Jacqueline Kennedy spent time with Clinton, on a yacht (there are photographs of all this) and I think that it was made clear to Clinton that Jacqueline Kennedy did not want President Clinton to pursue the matter. (I have my own beliefs as to why). But, I believe, that goes to the root of why Clinton changed his position, which indeed he did. And I believe one can find that laid out in NY Times accounts of a press conference he held around the 30th anniversary of the Kennedy assassination.

I am writing this post from memory, but I want to reiterate that Robert Chapman definitely had talks with Bill Clinton, when he was a candidate, and yes, Clinton was most interested in the Kennedy assassination.

DSL

6/18/13; 8:40 PM PDT

Los Angeles, California

"One of the things he [my father, E. Howard Hunt] liked to say around the house was 'let's finish the job -- let's hit Ted [Kennedy].'"

- Saint John Hunt (the son of E. Howard Hunt), interviewed on The Alex Jones Show, 14 May 2007

**CIA William Casey on the JFK
assassination: LBJ Did It**

Roger Stone went on a book tour to promote his book *The Man Who Killed Kennedy: The Case Against LBJ* in 2013. One of the people he met was William Casey's nephew who said he once asked his uncle who really killed JFK. Casey's response: "Lyndon Johnson had his fingers in the soup bowl." Roger Stone told that anecdote to me.

Clyde Tolson, #2 at FBI, says what he really thinks of Robert Kennedy

William Sullivan, the #4 man at the FBI, describes a high level FBI meeting in spring, 1968. "Hoover was not present, and **Clyde Tolson** [FBI #2 and Hoover's boyfriend] was presiding in his absence. I was one of eight men who heard Tolson respond to the mention of [RFK's] name by saying, '**I hope someone shoots and kills the son of a bitch.**' This was five or six weeks before the California primary."

Al Gore, while campaigning in 1992, said there was probably a conspiracy in the JFK assassination July 19, 1992 McKeesport, PA

http://www.nsa.gov/public_info/_files/jfk/jfk00013.pdf

UNCLASSIFIED

~?~ BEGIN MESSAGE ~3 ?-7.?

SERIAL= UDN=V02(8980)

CLASS=UNCLASSIFIED

LEY493

REU~E

R r

BC-CAMPAIGN-KENNEDY 07-19 0226

BC-CAMPAIGN-KENNEDY

V.S. CANDIDATE GORE SEES PROBABLE CONSPIRACY IN JFK KILLING

MCKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 19, REUTER - DEMOCRATIC U.S.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AL GORE SAID HE BELIEVES THERE

PROBABLY WAS A CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IN

1963 AND THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD DID NOT ACT ALONE. ?

AT A RALLY FOR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NO~INEE BILL CLINTON
 ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A QUESTIONER ASKED GORE ABOUT THE FINDING BY
 THE WARREU COMMISSION, WHICE INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION IK
 THE 1960S, THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE.
 THE THEORY HAS BEEN CONTROVERSIAL AND A RECENT MOVIE,
 JFK,:: REOPENED ~HE DISPUTE.
 THE TENNESSEE SENATOR NOTED THAT A SPECIAL U.S.
 CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMY.ITTEE AFTER THE WARREN
 COMMISSION REPORT HhD CAST DOUBTS ON THE SING~E MAN THEORY.
 T~EY DID COME TO A CONCLUSION THAT... THERE ?ROBABLY WAS A
 CON2PIRACY. THERE PROBABLY WAS MORE THAN ONE PERSON, LEE HARVE~
 OSWALD, INVOLVED. I BELIEVE THAT. I THINK MOST AMERICANS BELIEVE *
 THAT,:: GORE TOLD THE CROWD OF SEVERAL THOUSAND.
 WE REALLY DO NOT KNOW WHICS OF VARIOUS THEORIES IS ONE
 THAT MATCHES THE TRUTH,:: HE CONTINUED.
 I BELIEVE VERY DEEPLY
 THAT ALL THE FILES TEAT ARE CLOSED OUGHT TO BE KADE AVAILABLE TO
 THE PUBLIC:: FOR RESEARCHERS, HE ADDED.
 CLINTON RESPONDED, SAYING:
 I DON:T KNOW wHETHER LEE HARVEY
 OSWALD ACTED ALONE OR NOT,:: BUT AGREED ALL FILES SHOULD BE MADE 7.
 PUBLIC ABOUT THE HISTORIC CASE.
 REUTER MP BEH
 REUT12:20 07-19
 NNNN

Robert MacNeil of PBS:

"We've seen revealed one conspiracy after another. Anybody would have to be a fool nowadays to dismiss conspiracies. Perhaps we lived in a fool's paradise before the Kennedy assassination." - Robert MacNeil of PBS

CIA Assassination instructor to
 Green Beret Dan Marvin, sometime
 in the 1960's:

"Things really did go well in Dealey Plaza, didn't it?"

Web link: <https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?11870-William-Pitzer>

Tracy Riddle:

I have a very hard time believing this part of Dan Marvin's story (the "How we killed Kennedy 101" class):

From The Men Who Killed Kennedy ("The Truth Will Make You Free")

Lt. Col. Dan Marvin, a paratrooper and member of the elite Green Beret forces, tells the viewers that he took specialist CIA Guerrilla training in assassination and terrorism at Fort Bragg just weeks after the JFK assassination.

To the viewer's horror, it is learned that as part of his CIA training at Fort Bragg, Lt. Col. Dan Marvin was taught how to assassinate foreign heads of state using the example of the JFK murder, which was cited as a classic CIA assassination. Instructions included films and still photos of Dealey Plaza plus a mock up of the Plaza showing where the shooters were standing and the routes to the hospital.

Marvin heard the CIA assassination instructor say to his fellow instructor at a coffee break "Things really did go well in Dealey Plaza, didn't it?" Marvin and his buddy felt that this man was himself involved in the assassination from the way he talked.

JFK Researcher William Kelly:

"Richard Sprague: "If he had it to do over again, he would begin his investigation of the Kennedy assassination by probing 'Oswald's ties to the Central Intelligence Agency.'" --Richard Sprague, first staff director and chief counsel to the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, statement to Sam Anson of New Times magazine, cited by Gaeton Fonzi, The Last Investigation."

G. Robert Blakely, staff director and chief counsel for the HSCA, on his distrust of the CIA

"I no longer believe that we were able to conduct an appropriate investigation of the [Central Intelligence] Agency and its relationship to Oswald.... I do not believe any denial offered by the Agency on any point. The law has long followed the rule that if a person lies to you on one point, you may reject all of his testimony.... We now know that the Agency withheld from the Warren Commission the CIA-Mafia plots to kill Castro. Had the commission known of the plots, it would have followed a different path in its investigation.... We also now know that the Agency set up a process that could only have been designed to frustrate the ability of the committee in 1976-79 to obtain any information that might adversely affect the Agency. Many have told me that the culture of the Agency is one of prevarication and dissimulation and that you cannot trust it or its people. Period. End of story. I am now in that camp." --Robert Blakey, staff

director and chief counsel for the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, statement from 2003

Richard Goodwin, former aide to JFK and LBJ

“We know the CIA was involved, and the Mafia. We all know that.”

— Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Richard Goodwin, quoted in David Talbot’s *Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years*, p. 303.

Sen. Richard Schweiker on Face the Nation in 1976 on the Machine gun riddled Warren Report:

“I think that the report, to those who have studied it closely, has collapsed like a house of cards, and I think the people who read it in the long-run future will see that. I frankly believe that we have shown that the [investigation of the] John F. Kennedy assassination was snuffed out before it even began, and that the fatal mistake the Warren Commission made was not to use its own investigators, but instead to rely on the CIA and FBI personnel, which played directly into the hands of senior intelligence officials who directed the cover-up.”

Marie Fonzi, 8-5-15:

See p.157 of The Last Investigation to read where it was Senator Schweiker who first suggested to Gaeton that the sketch drawn from Veciana's description looked like David Atlee Phillips, who had appeared before the Church Committee.

Web link: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/richard-schweiker-republican-critic-of-jfk-assassination-probe-dies-at-89/#comment-784194>

Jim DiEugenio (8-7-15) on Sen. Richard Schweiker:

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?15030-Richard-Schweiker>

"He may have said that [that Castro killed JFK] in public. In private, he thought the CIA killed Kennedy. And he told that to Tanenbaum when he gave him his files."

Ted Kennedy letter to Ed Hoffman (11/19/75)

Ted Kennedy - Not exactly a "profile in courage" or honesty

My family has been aware of various theories concerning the death of President Kennedy, just as it has been aware of many speculative accounts which have arisen from the death of Robert Kennedy. I am sure that it is understood that the continual speculation is painful for members of my family. We have always accepted the findings of the Warren Commission report and have no reason to question the quality and the effort of those who investigated the fatal shooting of Robert Kennedy.

"I would not care to be quoted on that."

- JFK's White House physician Dr. George Burkley, when asked during a 1967 oral history whether he agreed with the Warren Report's conclusion about the number of bullets that hit President Kennedy.

“He looked far ahead and he wanted to change a great deal. Perhaps it is this that is the key to the mystery of the death of President John F. Kennedy.”

- written by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a Sixth Floor Museum memory book in 1998, according to Gary Mack

John Kennedy not part of New York Establishment – very key point

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., in his book on the Kennedy presidency, *A Thousand Days*, wrote that Kennedy was not part of what he called the "New York establishment":

"In particular, he was little acquainted with the New York financial and legal community-- that arsenal of talent which had so long furnished a steady supply of always orthodox and often able people to Democratic as well as Republican administrations. This community was the heart of the American Establishment. Its household deities were Henry Stimson and Elihu Root; its present leaders, Robert Lovett and John J. McCloy; its front organizations, the Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie foundations and the Council on Foreign Relations; its organs, the *New York Times* and *Foreign Affairs*."[\[11\]](#)

Jim DiEugenio on JFK's foreign policy

Jim DiEugenio:

“1. Once Kennedy was inaugurated, he proposed a peaceful solution to the Congo crisis that would include the freeing of Lumumba. What he did not know was that Dulles had already speeded up his assassination, once JFK won the election since he knew this would happen. There is a famous picture by Jacques Lowe taken of JFK's face contorted in agony when he got the news of Lumumba's death.

2. With everyone in the room urging him to militarily intervene at the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy refused. Even though Nixon told him to send in the Navy. In other words, if Nixon had won the election, Cuba would be an American colony today. Instead, he launched his own inquiry, and it confirmed that the CIA had lied to him. They knew the invasion could not succeed without American forces. (Dulles later admitted this through his own handwritten notes in an article called "The Confessions of Allen Dulles".) Kennedy then decided to fire the top level of the CIA, Dulles, Cabell, Bissell. And he tried to take control of it through his brother. Something no other president before or since has done.

3. In 1961, with the Pentagon urging him to use military force, he concluded a peaceful resolution to the Laos Crisis. Which Eisenhower told him was the worst situation facing him.
4. Also in 1961, with everyone urging him to send in Marines, Kennedy rejected at least nine different attempts to do so, and instead sent in more advisers to Vietnam. At the time of his assassination, there was not one more Marine in Vietnam than when he was elected. And he was in the process of withdrawing the advisers. Within four months LBJ reversed this completely and requested an order of battle from the military to bomb, and invade Vietnam.

Ambassador William Atwood speculating on the role of Cuba policy in the JFK assassination

“If the CIA did find out what we were doing [talks toward normalizing relations with Cuba], this would have trickled down to the lower echelon of activists, and Cuban exiles, and the more gung-ho CIA people who had been involved since the Bay of Pigs....I can understand why they would have reacted so violently. This was the end of their dreams of returning to Cuba, and they might have been impelled to take violent action. Such as assassinating the President.”

— Former Ambassador to the UN William Attwood, quoted in Anthony Summers’ [*Not in Your Lifetime*](#). Attwood was selected by President Kennedy to explore a rapprochement with Castro in the fall of 1963.

George de Mohrenschildt speaking about the Warren Commission:

"Now let us ask ourselves a question: was there a conspiracy of the part of the Warren Committee members, this powerful and impressive group of people, to promote a deliberate lie, to inculcate an innocent

person?. No, I don't think so, they acted naively and sheepishly for a purpose which seemed right to them and good for the country. The country was in an upheaval, it was necessary to pacify the public opinion. And the dead eccentric is the easiest subject of condemnation. Personally, I think that such a mentality is tragic and detrimental to this country."

John Connally describing Lyndon Johnson:

"There is no adjective in the dictionary to describe him. He was cruel and kind, generous and greedy, sensitive and insensitive, crafty and, ruthless and thoughtful, simple in many ways yet extremely complex, caring and totally not caring. As a matter of fact it would take every adjective in the dictionary to describe him"

Lyndon Johnson on the JFK assassination *His diversionary tactics ...*

Marvin Watson (top LBJ aide) : President Johnson "was now convinced" that the CIA had somehow been involved in the Kennedy assassination.

Previously, President Johnson had spoken privately of his belief that there was a conspiracy behind the Kennedy murder, but never before had his strong suspicions of CIA involvement surfaced.

http://aarclibrary.org/publib/church/reports/vol6/html/ChurchV6_0096b.htm

Johnson told Walter Cronkite in an April 1975 [note LBJ died in Jan 1973] interview that "he (Oswald) was quite a mysterious fellow, and he did have a connection that bore examination, and the extent of the influence of those connections on him I think history will deal with more than we're able to do now."

--- Plausible Denial Mark Lane page 45

Joseph Califano (top LBJ aide) : "He (Johnson) used to say that - that he thought in time, when all the activities of the CIA were flushed out and when - then- then maybe the whole story of the Kennedy assassination would be known."

--- "The American Assassins", CBS Reports Inquiry, November 26, 1975

Cartha DeLoach (top FBI official) : "The President of the United States, following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, became somewhat obsessed with the fact that he himself might be assassinated."

http://aarclibrary.org/publib/church/reports/vol6/html/ChurchV6_0093a.htm

Adam Walinsky, former RFK speechwriter from 1964-1968, email in January, 2013

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/rfk-speechwriter-on-jfk-in-2013-time-to-marshall-all-of-the-current-evidence/>

“I believe the Agency will obfuscate until the end of time (and this means also resistance and obfuscation from its innumerable allies and associates, as well as general defenders of the status quo throughout Washington, New York, etc. etc.).

The only way I can see forward would be to marshal ALL of the current evidence, in effect a second Warren Report rather than a single book; and in this Report to take every aspect to the fullest extent possible, especially the late revelations and semi-confessions of the last few years. Nothing less would be adequate for the huge shift in prospect for our basic understanding of American history and government.”

**RFK aide Frank Mankiewicz -
“Some sort of a conspiracy.”**

“I came to the conclusion that there was some sort of conspiracy, probably involving the mob,

anti-Castro Cuban exiles, and maybe rogue CIA agents.”

– RFK’s press secretary Frank Mankiewicz, quoted in David Talbot’s [*Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years*](#), p. 312.

Robert Kennedy, just before his assassination, said that he would re-open the investigation of the JFK assassination

“I thought I’d be prepared, once RFK had been elected president, to make my findings available to him, especially after he answered with a laconic yes to a student’s question at an open meeting at San Fernando Valley State College at Northridge, a few days prior to the California primary, “If you are elected, will you reopen the file on who killed President Kennedy?”

[Frank Mankiewicz, *So As I Was Saying: My Somewhat Eventful Life*, p. 259]

Robert Kennedy campaigned at San Fernando Valley State College on March 25, 1968

<https://www.jfklibrary.org/Asset-Viewer/Archives/SWPC-001-021.aspx>

Leonard Bernstein on the JFK assassination in 1980

BERNSTEIN CONDUCTS SOMBER MOMENT

Daily Herald, Chicago Nov 24, 1980 (section 1 - p2)

A speech by conductor Leonard Bernstein on the assassination of President John F Kennedy temporarily dispelled the mood of genteel celebration at a party to mark the publication of the 20 volume **New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians**. Bernstein spoke after an address by former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan at the party Saturday night. Bernstein said the anniversary of Kennedy's death. Nov 22, 1963, goes unnoticed in the press

year after year. ***We don't dare confront the implications. I think we've all agreed there was a conspiracy and we don't want to know, he said. It involves such a powerful high force in what we call the high places, if we do know, everything might fall apart.*** One listener interrupted with, *I think you're talking rubbish.* **Bernstein asked for two minutes of silence in memory of Kennedy.** MacMillan Publishers Ltd of London, took the microphone to reinstate a celebratory mood, saying, *This is a very great occasion for my firm and my family.*

FBI Agent James W. Sibert on Noel Twymann's book which posits a high level conspiracy to murder JFK

"You tell Noel Twymann for me that his book is the best thing I've ever read on the assassination." James W. Sibert, FBI agent who witnessed the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital, as reported by William Matson Law in his book *The Eye of History*.

HSCA interview of John Scelso, May 16, 1978 – his comments on William King Harvey and the JFK assassination

Mr. Goldsmith: "Harvey instructed his wife that after his own death his wife should burn all of his papers. Do you have any idea what would be in those papers that Mr. Harvey would be so interested to conceal?"

Mr. Scelso: "He was too young to have assassinated McKinley and Lincoln. It could have been anything."

<https://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPageId=50527>

Lyndon Johnson in 1973 said he NEVER believed that Oswald acted alone:

During coffee, the talk turned to President Kennedy, and Johnson expressed his belief that the assassination in Dallas had been part of a conspiracy. "I never believed that Oswald acted alone, although I can accept that he pulled the trigger."

- Leo Janos, Atlantic Monthly, July 1973

Joachim Joesten on Lyndon Johnson in 1968:

"If Lyndon Johnson has any brains left, he'd blow them out before the law gets around to him. That way he could at least escape the pinnacle of infamy and save his country from foundering in an abyss of national shame."

[Joachim Joesten, "The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson," p. 385]

Evelyn Lincoln signed an inscription to her book *Kennedy and Johnson* with the following words:

"To Robert - I can sum up my feelings on Lyndon B. Johnson in these few words ... the word would have been better without him. Evelyn Lincoln.

Jesse Curry in 1969

"We don't have any proof that Oswald fired the rifle. No one has been able to put him in that building with a gun in his hand," Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, November 5, 1969. UPI

I can't say I agree with this William Manchester quote!

"If you put the murder of the president of the United States at one end of the scale, and you put that waif Oswald on the other end, it just doesn't balance," he said. "And you want to put something on Oswald's side to make it balance. A conspiracy would do that beautifully. Unfortunately, there is no evidence whatever of that."

— William Manchester to the New York Times, 1999.

WILLIAM MANCHESTER:

"Those who desperately want to believe that President Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy have my sympathy. I share their yearning. To employ what may seem an odd metaphor, there is an esthetic principle here. If you put six million dead Jews on one side of a scale and on the other side put the Nazi regime – the greatest gang of criminals ever to seize control of a modern state – you have a rough balance: greatest crime, greatest criminals.

LBJ to the Greek Ambassador:

LBJ – "F*ck your parliament and your constitution. America is an elephant. Cyprus is a flea. Greece is a flea. If these two fellows continue itching the elephant they may just get whacked by the elephant's trunk, whacked good."

Reading habits of US intelligence agent Lee Harvey Oswald:

He sure did read a lot of James Bond books for a "commie!"

This is a very important article. Check it out: http://www.lee-harvey-oswald.com/images/Lee_Harvey_Oswald_and_His_Reading_Habits_in_New_Orleans.pdf

John Kennedy was a Sex Freak and it cost him his Life

That is the only way Lyndon Johnson was able to get on 1960 Democratic ticket as VP: use of SEXUAL BLACKMAIL on JFK

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17218>

John Kennedy was an out-of-control Sex Freak who had many, many affairs. People who deny this are Kennedy groupies, not interested in the truth. It is not "slander" of someone if you really are a Sex Freak like John Kennedy or Bill Clinton who idolized JFK and tried to be just like him. (LBJ was also a notorious womanizer.)

That is too bad because if you don't understand this, then you will never understand that the ONLY reason Lyndon Johnson got on the Democratic ticket in 1960 was through the use of SEXUAL BLACKMAIL on John Kennedy to FORCE John Kennedy to put him on the Demo ticket.

On the night of July 13th, 1960, Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn, using Hoover's dossier on John Kennedy used SEXUAL BLACKMAIL to force John Kennedy to put Lyndon Johnson on the Democratic ticket. Lyndon Johnson was not on short list of JFK for Vice President. He was not on the long list. LBJ was not on the list - period.

But John Kennedy picked because he was forced to. And that was an extremely dangerous thing because putting Lyndon Johnson a heartbeat away from the world's most powerful job would be about like putting Ted Bundy in a Florida sorority at 2PM.

Kennedy's close and trusted personal secretary for 12 years was Evelyn Lincoln. Here is a report about the Johnson blackmail:

Evelyn Lincoln, JFK's secretary, reports that Johnson, with J. Edgar Hoover's dark help, got on the 1960 Democratic ticket by using BLACKMAIL on the Kennedys:

"During the 1960 campaign, according to Mrs. Lincoln, Kennedy discovered how vulnerable his womanizing had made him. Sexual blackmail, she said, had long been part of Lyndon Johnson's modus operandi—abetted by Edgar. "J. Edgar Hoover," Lincoln said, "gave Johnson the information about various congressmen and senators so that Johnson could go to X senator and say, 'How about this little deal you have with this woman?' and so forth. That's how he kept them in line. He used his IOUs with them as what he hoped was his road to the presidency. He had this trivia to use, because he had Hoover in his corner. And he thought that the members of Congress would go out there and put him over at the Convention. But then Kennedy beat him at the Convention. And well, after that Hoover and Johnson and their group were able to push Johnson on Kennedy."LBJ," said Lincoln, "had been using all the information Hoover could find on Kennedy—during the campaign, even before the Convention. And Hoover was in on the pressure on Kennedy at the Convention." (Summers, Official and

Confidential, p. 272).

According to Lincoln, Kennedy had definite plans to drop Johnson for the Vice Presidency in 1964, and replace him with Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina. In 1964, new President Lyndon Johnson gave FBI director J. Edgar Hoover a lifetime waiver from the mandatory retirement age of 70 that Hoover would hit on 1/1/65! In other words, Hoover could live to age 120 and still be head of the FBI.

In my opinion, both LBJ and Hoover were conspirators, along with the CIA, in the JFK assassination. LBJ's and Hoover's jobs were to cover up the murder.

More on how Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn blackmailed and threatened John Kennedy to get Lyndon Johnson on the Democratic ticket in 1960:

The Dark Side of Camelot by Seymour Hersh is an excellent book and I highly recommend it. Through Seymour Hersh, you get the voices of the CIA people and perhaps Secret Service people who hated John Kennedy. JFK was not murdered because he was a reckless and prolific womanizer. But it gave JFK's killers one more justification to kill someone they did not respect ... and actually hated for reasons both personal and ideological.

Seymour Hersh really does a fantastic job detailing how the psychopathic serial killer LYNDON JOHNSON BLACKMAILED HIS WAY ONTO THE 1960 DEMOCRATIC TICKET ... with last minute threats and blackmails issued by him and Sam Rayburn late in the night of July 13th, 1960 at the Democratic convention in Los Angeles. By the morning of July 14th, Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn (using Hoover's blackmail info on Kennedy) had TWISTED THE ARM of John Kennedy enough to force him to break his deal with Symington and INSTEAD put the homicidal maniac and Kennedy-hater Lyndon Johnson on the 1960 Demo ticket.

That my friends, was a FATAL decision. Because Johnson works like this: blackmail you today, kill you tomorrow. Like Jack Ruby famously said, if John Kennedy had picked Adlai Stevenson, Kennedy would still be alive... or at least would not have been shot like a dog in the streets of Dallas.

In reality John Kennedy was all set to pick Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri who was very popular in California, which had a whopping 35 electoral votes at that time. With Johnson on the ticket, Kennedy lost California by a razor close 1/2 of a percent. It is very likely that a Kennedy/Symington ticket would have WON California.

Read the Dark Side of Camelot by Seymour Hersh, p.124-129:

Close JFK friend Hy Raskin: "Johnson was not being given the slightest bit of consideration by any of the Kennedys... On the stuff I saw it was always Symington who was going to be the vice president. The Kennedy family had

approved Symington." [Hersh, p. 124]

John Kennedy to Clark Clifford on July 13, 1960: "We've talked it out - me, dad, Bobby - and we've selected Symington as the vice president." Kennedy asked Clark Clifford to relay that message to Symington "and find out if he'd run." ... "I and Stuart went to bed believing that we had a solid, unequivocal deal with Jack." [Hersh, p.125]

Hy Raskin: "It was obvious to them that something extraordinary had taken place, as it was to me," Raskin wrote. "During my entire association with the Kennedys, I could not recall any situation where a decision of major significance had been reversed in such a short period of time.... Bob [Kennedy] had always been involved in every major decision; why not this one, I pondered... I slept little that night." [Hersh, p. 125]

John Kennedy to Clark Clifford in the morning of July 14, 1960: "I must do something that I have never done before. I made a serious deal and now I have to go back on it. I have no alternative." Symington was out and Johnson was in. Clifford recalled observing that Kennedy looked as if he'd been up all night." [Hersh, p. 126]

John Kennedy to Hy Raskin: "You know we had never considered Lyndon, but I was left with no choice. He and Sam Rayburn made it damn clear to me that Lyndon had to be the candidate. Those bastards were trying to frame me. They threatened me with problems and I don't need more problems. I'm going to have enough problems with Nixon." [Hersh, p. 126]

Raskin "The substance of this revelation was so astonishing that if it had been revealed to me by another other than Jack or Bob, I would have had trouble accepting it. Why he decided to tell me was still very mysterious, but flattering nonetheless." [Hersh, p. 126]

MORE ON JOHN KENNEDY'S LIFE AS A SEX FREAK:

1) <http://www.cwporter.com/jfksex.htm>

2) <http://www.reformati...assination.html>

3) <http://bztv.typepad.com/Winter/DarkSideSummary.pdf> Dark Side of Camelot Summary

"During his Presidency, Kennedy had an endless procession of women in the White House. Many times they went skinny dipping with Kennedy in the White House pool. It was said that his overwhelming sex drive was due to the cortisone shots. Here is a report by the White House kennel keeper:

President Kennedy certainly seemed to enjoy his women. I don't know for sure

about Marilyn Monroe, but I did hear backstairs talk, after he was dead, that during his visits to California he had enjoyed a few discreet meetings with her at a private home.

I never saw her around the White House and I never heard talk of her being either an official or "O.R."-off the record-guest there in his administration, even though she once sang "Happy birthday, Mr. President, happy birthday to you" to him in New York's Madison Square Garden.

But this much I can tell you: he did enjoy having beautiful women around him at the White House and he did entertain them when Jackie was away. There was a conspiracy of silence to protect his secrets from Jacqueline and to keep her from finding out. The newspapers would tell how First Lady Jacqueline was off on another trip, but what they didn't report was how anxious the President sometimes was to see her go. And what consternation there sometimes was when she returned unexpectedly.

I remember one time it was a beautiful tall blond girl skinny dipping in the pool with him. JFK liked to swim nude and so did some of the girls who popped in to visit him. But this particular girl must have been just waiting for the First Lady to be on her way. She came in the South West Gate and straight to the South Portico, and a trusted aide met her there. He walked her through the Diplomatic Room and along the Colonnade, as if he were taking her to the President's office, but instead he took her to the gymnasium, where she shed her clothes and went to the pool.

Jack Kennedy was already there, lounging naked beside the pool and sipping a daiquiri. Sometimes one or two from a group of trusted staff aides and friends would join Kennedy in the pool, and often there would be just one other male and female to make up a foursome. This time there were several girls and several male friends." (Bryant, *Dog Days at the White House*, p. 22).

Here is what Sterling Seagrave, a member of the Education Forum and a former reporter for the Washington Post put on my Facebook wall today on 1/9/11:

Sterling Seagrave:

"The blackmailing of JFK was done for LBJ and J. Edgar by Phil Graham, who married into the Meyer family that owned the WashPost (and ran the World Bank). Phil was an old intelligence agency hand from WW2 and all his top editorial management were cronies who'd been in his wartime intel unit."

Back to JFK'S double life as a Sex Freak, with commentary below by C.W. Porter:

- JFK did Lee Radziwill, Jackie's sister when Jackie was in hospital with Caroline [?].
- JFK did Audrey Hepburn [?]
- JFK did Jayne Mansfield for 3 years [?]
- He also did Gene Tierney [X] [Reeves, p. 83] and Marlene Dietrich [Dietrich was

allegedly bisexual and preferred women, but supposedly claimed to have slept with 3 of the 4 Kennedys: the Old Man, Jack and Bobby. Oh, well, if the price is right. Dietrich was also married for about 50 years although she did not live with her husband all that time. So who knows? - C.P.]

- Other actresses tied to JFK in the press were Kim Novak, Janet Leigh and Rhonda Fleming [they were present at the inaugural party and ball. That's all I can tell so far. - C.P.].

- Angie Dickinson [X] [Reeves, pp. 235-36] commenting on JFK's brutal lovemaking style called it "the best 20 seconds of my life." [?]

- Jackie said JFK was a flop as a lover. She told a friend he "just goes too fast and falls asleep" as reported in the book GRACE AND POWER by Sally Smith [Many other women said the same thing. In other words, he was as egotistical sexually as he was politically. - C.P.]

- During WWII JFK was a security risk at the Pentagon for his well-known affair with Nazi spy Ingrid Arvad. [I question whether she was really a spy but she had some National Socialist connections. Kennedy had no secrets to betray at the time, but it could have been an embarrassment. - C.P.]

- In 1951 Kennedy had to pay off Alicia Purdom wife of a British actor half a million dollars after making her pregnant and then reneging on his promise to marry her [X].

- In 1956 Kennedy did Joan Lundberg [X] who says he loved threesomes and was a voyeur. He paid for her abortion and slept with her in Jackie's marriage bed [Judith Campbell Exner said and did the same things but refused the threesome. - C.P.]

- 90 minutes before the first televised debate with Nixon, JFK was with a call-girl. (Reeves p 202) [X] [This is also true of the other debates. - C.P.] He also had a call-girl inauguration night [X] [Not a whore, actually, just another idiot female at one of about 50 inaugural parties, held at Joseph Alsop's house, while Jacqueline was home at the White House. - CP.] [Reeves, p. 236]. The night before the inauguration, he cheated on his wife in their Georgetown house [X].

- JFK kept an apartment at the Carroll Arms in Washington where he met young women [X]. After a year of marriage a friend said of Jackie, "Jackie was wandering around looking like a survivor of an airplane crash." (Reeves p 116) [X]

- JFK did Mary Pinchot Meyer in about thirty White House visits from Jan '62 to Nov '63 [X] [Reeves, pp. 8, 75, 240-41, 321; Talbot, pp. 195-6; 198-204; 219; 225; 391]. She was mysteriously murdered in 1964 [X] and her diary of their affair ended up at the CIA [X]. Mary and JFK did drugs together.

- JFK did David Niven's wife [X]. [He accomplished this in about ten minutes. - C.P.] [Reeves, p. 242]

- JFK did Pamela Turnure, 23, a Jackie look-a-like, hired as Jackie's press secretary, in an affair that went on three years in the White House [X]. [Reeves, p. 242; Talbot, p. 333]

- JFK did Fiddle and Faddle, Secret Service code names for 21 and 23 year old staff members hired mostly for sex. [X] [Reeves, 7, 242]. JFK tested dangerous drugs on them without their knowledge by putting drugs [amyl nitrate] in their drinks [X]. [Peter Lawford warned JFK not to take the stuff himself, because it was too dangerous. So they gave it to one of the girls! She appeared to be

hyperventilating, but what did they care? What's the life of just another idiot female to a Kennedy? In short, JFK was just like Teddy -- no different. JFK could have had his very own "Chappaquiddick" at any time. - C.P.]

["At one point Peter Lawford brought along some amyl nitrate to the White House. Knowing that the drug, called 'Poppers', was supposed to increase the sexual experience, Jack wanted to try some. Lawford refused, citing the extreme danger involved and warning the president not to take the risk. So Jack gave the drug to Fiddle or Faddle, and both men watched with interest as the young woman fell under the drug's powerful influence, appearing for a time to be hyperventilating. Neither Kennedy nor Lawford worried about the health of the recipient; the experiment satisfied their curiosity." - Reeves, p. 242]

- White House intern Marion "Mimi" Beardsley whose married name is Fahnstock was 19 when JFK raped her (statutory rape - the age of consent was 21 in DC at the time) [X]. A powerful older man preying on vulnerable young women is what sexual harassment is all about [X]. [Source: Internet reprints of newspaper articles. Mrs. Fahnstock today works as an auditor for a Manhattan church and is a Christian. -C.P.]

- JFK got shots of speed from Dr. Max Jacobson, a.k.a. Dr. Feelgood [X]. [Jacobson was not a member of the American Medical Association and was later barred from the practice of medicine [Hersch, p. 234]. His specialty was injecting large doses of amphetamines and steroids [Reeves, p. 295]. JFK's photographer Mark Shaw died at 47 from the effects of these same drugs, administered by this same quack "doctor" [Reeves, p. 297]. Charles Spalding was high on the same drugs about half the time [Hersch, p. 236]. In other words, the people making the decisions during the Cuban Missile Crisis were all "speed freaks". [Reeves, p. 296] - C.P.]

- JFK had a penchant for swimming nude with his female guests at wild pool parties [One of the reasons he died was because he pulled a groin muscle romping around with a load of women (and his romping activities were always in the nude), and had to wear a back brace that held him upright, much stiffer than the brace he usually wore. Ordinarily, the first shot that hit him would have knocked him flat and the next shot would have missed. Instead, the next shot blew the top of his head off. - C.P.] [Hersch, p. 439]

- JFK & a British female tennis star had a lengthy relationship [X].

- BIGAMIST - JFK married socialite Durie Malcolm in Palm Springs in early 1947 and then a few days later had his friend Charles Spalding steal the marriage certificate from the Court House [unproven but accepted as truth by many people close to the Kennedys. Spalding claims it is true, and that he did it. [Hersch, pp. 2-3, 326-40, 344, 405]. Durie Malcolm denies she ever married JFK, saying she "didn't care for those Irish Micks. And Old Joe was a terrible man" [Hersch, p. 329]. To me, this sounds like she knows more than she is saying. But if the documents have been destroyed, what else can she do? Admit she was a fool, and be ridiculed and vilified (and perhaps killed) by all the forces the Kennedy family could bring to bear? Almost anyone would deny it. If true, it means that Kennedy was a bigamist and the Kennedy children were all

illegitimate. - C.P.].

- JFK reportedly had an illegitimate child in the late 50s by prostitute Alicia Darr Clark who later tried to blackmail him [X] [Reeves, p. 218, 456, footnote; Hersh, pp. 111-120]

- JFK did Judith Campbell Exner, mob moll [Talbot, p. 140], who had some twenty visits starting in May 1961. Exner carried cash bribes to JFK from California defense contractors. [X] When she called JFK and told him that he had made her pregnant, he asked, "What are you going to do about it?" She had an abortion at a Chicago hospital in January 1963. She was never invited back to the White House. Her lover, mob boss Sam Giancana, bragged that he had 'placed' her with the President. Interestingly, both Giancana and another of her mob lovers, Roselli, were given the C.I.A. contract to kill Castro [X].

- JFK did Ellen Rometsch, an East German spy [X]. When the Profumo affair (a sex scandal with a German spy) was blowing apart the British government, the Kennedys paid her off and had her deported. They abused both the FBI and Congress (by threatening Congressmen with information from their FBI files) to keep this liaison out of the press and the timing strongly suggests that the assassination of South Vietnam's Diem was used to divert press attention from JFK's connection to Rometsch. Kennedy also had had sex both in London and New York with prostitute Suzy Chang [X] who was at the heart of the Profumo affair. Bobby had a hard time covering this up [X].

- When the Secret Service was asked by local officials in Seattle if Kennedy always had prostitutes brought to him, they answered, "We travel during the day, so this only happens at night." Truckloads of prostitutes were brought to the Whitehouse and admitted without security checks. [X] When JFK inspected military bases, he expected to be supplied with women.

- JFK used Peter Lawford's home in Santa Monica for meeting women [X].

- JFK kept a large collection of photos of himself with naked women [X]. [Hersch, p. 11]

- When President, Kennedy blackmailed starlets into servicing him or have their careers destroyed [X].

["I saw [JFK personal aide] Dave Powers bring in two starlets who were easily recognizable. He had one [of the women] put a scarf over her head. They had a White House car go out and pick her up at the airport, and Powers met her at the car and walked her up to the second floor'. It was Powers who arranged for the ambitious Hollywood starlets to fly into Washington to service the President. 'It might be their career if they told their [theatrical] agent in Hollywood they didn't want to play" [Secret Service agent Larry] Newman said. "A lot of agents felt sorry for a lot of the girls (...), that they were used this way. There wasn't a thank-you -- not like an affair. It was just being used. (...). Afterwards, while driving the women back to the airport, [JFK personal aide Dave] Powers would 'counsel' the women, essentially warning them, Newman said, 'that if this ever gets out in any way, your career is through'" - Hersch, pp. 229-230].

JFK's father did the same thing when he was a movie producer and made no secret of it, even from the family. Where "Personality Cults" are concerned, Stalin was an amateur, because personality and money were all JFK had. - C.P.]

- JFK suffered from permanent venereal disease because he had been re-infected so often. He infected his partners with a disease so serious that it causes 35 percent of all infertility in US women [JFK suffered from chronic non-gonorrheal urethritis and chlamydia from about 1940 until the day he died. [Hersch, p. 231, 232, footnote; 233; Reeves, xxii, pp. 342, 349]. He suffered from Addison's Disease, which interferes with the immune system. One of the side-effects of the drugs he was taking was an enormous increase in sex drive [Hersch, p. 232, footnote]. Plus he came from a randy family anyway. His father was a rapist [Reeves, p. 29, Hamilton, p. 65], a swindler, libertine, and semi-maniacal family tyrant. His mother was frigid and looked the other way while his father brought chorus girls and starlets to the family home. He also tried to seduce his sons' girl friends. A foine old Oirish Ketholic family. - C.P.] .

- Marilyn Monroe told a columnist that JFK would not indulge in foreplay because he lacked the time [X] [Reeves, pp. 10, 319-20, 322-27, 473 footnote]. They had a one-year affair. Bobby Kennedy also did her and she even aborted his baby which, if she told, would have destroyed his career. The day Monroe died, neighbors saw Robert F. Kennedy and "a man with a doctor's bag" together enter her house. Within four hours she was found dead. Monroe was killed with a barbiturate suppository, but a bottle of oral pills was left at the scene to make it look like a possible suicide. U.S. Attorney General Kennedy was never questioned about his role and his cousin actor Peter Lawford who "cleaned up" the murder scene never explained what happened to Marilyn's incriminating diary. The Kennedys were banned from the funeral [X] [This much is a fact. Joe DiMaggio blamed the Kennedys for her death. - C.P.]

The best source for Marilyn's murder is *The Life and Curious Death of Marilyn Monroe*, NY:Pinnacle House 1974, by her former husband Robert F. Slatzer.

JFK is quoted by Traphes Bryant as saying to a friend, "I'm not through with a girl till I've had her three ways." (Reeves p 241) [X] [Presumably this means three times a day, before meals, shake well. Or is he referring to something else? - C.P]

During a 1961 meeting in Bermuda with British Prime Minister Harold McMillan Kennedy said, "I wonder how it is with you, Harold? If I don't have a woman for three days, I get terrible headaches." There is a much more vulgar Kennedy quote along the same line in Hersch page 389. [The quote is: "[Bobby] Baker told of one meeting early in the presidency when he was invited to the Oval Office to meet with Kennedy. 'He really didn't want to talk about the Senate... He just said, "You know, I get a migraine headache if I don't get a strange piece of ass every day"'. - C.P.]

JFK's PUBLIC RECORD

- JFK graduated 64th in his high school class of 112 [X].
- As a student his mind was undisciplined and according to his college tutorial record "will probably never be very original." [X] [Reeves, p. 48]
- The book *Why England Slept* attributed to JFK was written by Blair Clark and

Arthur Krock [They certainly rewrote it, the question is whether they wrote it in the first place. It was ungrammatical and full of incomplete and otherwise defective sentences, based almost entirely on magazine and newspaper articles pasted together. The family hired at least 3 or 4 professional writers to turn it into something publishable, including the addition of new material. -C.P.] [Reeves, 49-51; for more on JFK's literary fakery, see Hersch pp. 17, 88, 116, footnote; Reeves, pp. 9, 49-51, 117-18, 127-128, 157]. Harold Laski said of it "it is very immature, it has no structure, and dwells almost entirely on the surface of things." [X] [Reeves, 50].

- As a WWII commander of a patrol boat PT-109 off Western Australia, he managed through simply unbelievable incompetence to get it run over by a Japanese destroyer [The question is whether the incompetence was Kennedy's or that of the Navy generally, in the fine old tradition of "snafu". - C.P.] He then fabricated a story. His men called him "Shafty" and complained he spent more time chasing women than Japanese [This seems rather unfair to me. To me, the circumstances of the incident are not quite clear. The nickname was intended to ridicule his pronunciation [Lasky, p. 112]. - C.P.]

- 1946 House of Representatives race, his father spent \$300,000 on his campaign in violation of law. JFK reported to the Massachusetts Secretary of State that there were no campaign contributions or expenditures [He also violated the law by registering late, although the law permitted no exceptions. The Kennedys were widely referred to as "carpetbaggers" in most of their electoral efforts [Lasky, pp. 87, 122]. - C.P.] .

- 1952 Senate seat was won by skullduggery (Reeves p 106) [So were all his other elections. - C.P.] .

- Johnson on JFK, "He never said a word of importance in the Senate and never did a thing." [X] [He was absent most of the time and hardly voted. The only thing the Kennedys ever worked on was their own popularity. He spent 14 years [!] in the House of Representatives and Senate, and had one of the worst absentee records in both. He even said, "What's the point in hanging around Washington at the beginning of the season when I could be in Florida?" [Lasky, p. 144]- C.P.] JFK promised Senator Stuart Symington that he was the 1960 VP choice, but then had a mysterious meeting with LBJ and Sam Rayburn at which Johnson blackmailed him with dirt given him by FBI Director Hoover [X].

- Profiles in Courage was written by Sorenson [raised as a Unitarian but son of a Russian Jewish feminist named Anna Chaiken [Talbot, p. 40] , i.e., Sorensen would have been eligible for citizenship in Israel . - C.P.] and Davids. JFK "served principally as an overseer or, more charitably, as a sponsor and editor, one whose final approval was as important for its publication as its birth." (Reeves p 127) [X] JFK claimed unequivocally to be its author and its authorship was always a sore point with him. Joe Kennedy bought up copies to make it a best seller. Although this book was not nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, Joe Kennedy bought the prize for the book. (Reeves p 142) [X]

- 1956 after the stillbirth of his child, JFK was with a boatload of females [including a particularly dumb blonde who referred to herself in the third person as "Pooh" - C.P.] in the Mediterranean [X] and said "Why should I go back? What good would it do?" [?] [Oh, well, Jackie only married him mainly for his money and knew what he was to start with. The whole marriage was a fake. It is

rumoured (but not proven) that Old Man Joe offered her a million dollars not to divorce him. Jackie had almost no money of her own when she married and revenged herself by spending up to 40,000 dollars a month, enraging JFK, who was notoriously tight-fisted. Like all the Kennedys, JFK never carried money. Whenever he went out for drinks or a meal, he cadged money from his companions and/or hangers-on. If they wanted to be repaid, they had to "invoice" the Old Man, as a "business expense". This is perhaps the best example of the manner in which the Kennedys treated ordinary people. In short, they were rich scum, who treated everybody around them like dirt, all their lives, and we're supposed to believe they cared about the blacks? - C.P.]

HERE IS MORE OF THE LIFE OF SEX FREAK JOHN KENNEDY:

[" 'The first thing he did', recalled one of Jack's earliest helpers in his campaign, 'was to get one of Dowd's staff pregnant' (John Dowd had been hired by Jack's father as a publicity agent and was giving secretarial help to Jack). 'I went in one day -- I was taking a law degree after leaving the navy -- and I found him humping this girl on one of the desks in his office. I said, 'Sorry', and left! Later, the girl told my wife she had missed her period, then learned she was expecting. I told Jack.

'Oh shit!' was all he he said! He didn't care a damn about the girl -- it was just the inconvenience that bothered him! In that sense, he was a pretty selfish guy.'

" - Hamilton, p. 737] .

Or:

[" 'What they saw', [according to Secret Service agent Larry Newman], 'was [JFK personal aide] Powers banging a girl on the edge of the pool. The president is sitting across the pool, having a drink and talking to some broads. Everybody was buckass naked.' "

- Hersch, p. 245]

The Secret Service are trained to observe everything and be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the President, if necessary. But as soon as they went to work for JFK they were told to ignore everything they saw, forget everything, and keep their mouths shut [Hersch, p. 240]. Everywhere JFK went, local party hacks showed up at JFK's hotel with carloads of prostitutes who had to be admitted to his private quarters without any I.D. check, no search of their person, their purses, nothing. They could have been carrying drugs, poison, weapons, syringes, spy equipment, anything

["We didn't know if these women were carrying listening devices, if they had syringes that carried some type of poison or if they had Pentax cameras that would photograph the president for blackmail" - Hersch, p. 229].

And when they left, the Secret Service weren't even allowed to enter the President's suite to see if he was still alive! To find out whether he was still alive,

they had to wait until he came out next morning [Hersch, p. 226-230], perhaps many hours later. The assassin could have been in Cuba, Israel or anywhere else by then.

[" 'The women would be brought out of the president's suite after three or four hours. 'This became a matter of great concern (...), because we didn't know who these people were or what they had on their person (...) We were just told not to interfere with it. We didn't know if the president that next morning would be dead or alive (...).' " - Hersch, p. 228]

Plus, JFK injected himself with massive doses of painkillers, and was constantly asking his friends and associates to inject him in the buttocks [Hersch, p. 235]. What happens if an assassin switches the medications for an overdose, or another drug, or poison? He could also have been forcefully injected, since he was incapacitated about half the time.

One of his Secret Service agents is on record as saying the same thing: not one more year.

["In [Secret Service agent William T.] McIntyre's opinion, a public scandal about Kennedy's incessant womanizing was inevitable. 'It would have had to come out in the next year or so. In the [1964 presidential] election campaign, maybe.' " - Hersch, p 248]

["Secret Service agent Larry Newman said:] 'You were on the most elite assignment in the Secret Service, and you were there watching an elevator or a door because the president was inside with two hookers. Your neighbours and everybody thought you were risking your life, and actually you were out there to see that he's not disturbed in the shower with two gals from Twelfth Avenue...Other times when we were in hotels around the country and Powers would bring these girls that we didn't know, we often said we would draw the black bean to see who got to testify before the House subcommittee (...) if the president received harm or was killed in the room by these two women. This was the President of the United States, and you felt impotent and you couldn't do your job. It was frustrating.' " - Hersch, p.230]

["Secret Service agent Tony Sherman said:] 'I got mad (...) I got angry at any president who doesn't treat the White House like I think he should (...) The possibility of blackmail and things like that are astounding. I never knew the name of the outsiders, where they came from, where they were, or anything. I opened the door and said good evening and they said good evening. And in they went and the door shut. And when I reported for my shift the next day, the president was still alive.' " - Hersch, p. 243].

["(...) 'You're going to see a lot of shit around here. Stuff with the president. Just forget about it. Keep it to yourself. Don't even talk to your wife.' Over the next few days, McIntyre said, he saw 'girls coming in -- hookers.' (...) McIntyre recalled with a laugh, 'How the hell do you know what's going on? He could be hurt in there. What if one bites him' in a sensitive area? Despite such fears,

McIntyre said, 'we would never stop them from going in if [JFK personal aide] Powers or [JFK personal aide] O'Donnell was with them. We wouldn't check them over.' " - Hersch, p. 246]

["According to Secret Service agent Tony Sherman:] 'It was just not once every six months, not every New Year's Eve, but was a regular thing (...) I'm serious in my job. I didn't want a part of it. It's difficult to talk morally about other people, but we aren't talking about other people. We're talking about the President of the United States. We're talking about my country. And we're talking about people my age with wives and children who were willing to give their lives.' " - Hersch, p. 241]

["Each agent is, after all, a sworn law enforcement officer', [McIntyre said], 'When you see some type of criminal offense, whether it's a misdemeanor or a felony, occurring in your presence, blatantly, that makes you feel a bit used' -- especially if it's done by the president. 'And if you have procurers with prostitutes paraded in front of you, then as a sworn law enforcement officer you're asking yourself, 'Well, what do they think of us?' (...) McIntyre said he eventually realized that he had compromised his law enforcement beliefs to the point where he wondered whether it was 'time to get out of there. I was disappointed by what I saw.' " - Hersch, p. 241], etc. etc. etc.

Bill Clinton, JFK and LBJ, and the News Media's Wall of Ignorance

By Dr. Steven J. Allen, June 21, 2018

<https://capitalresearch.org/article/bill-clinton-jfk-and-lbj-and-the-news-medias-wall-of-ignorance/>

Poor Bill Clinton. When he compares himself to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, he runs straight into the news media's Wall of Ignorance.

Clinton says he is being held to a higher standard than the iconic liberal presidents of the 1960s. He's right. (I'm not defending Bill's monstrous behavior, just agreeing with his point regarding his two predecessors.) Bill will never win the double-standard argument, though, because people in the news media are too ignorant of history to know what he's talking about.

Bill, despite his treatment of women, used to be a liberal hero.

After the Monica Lewinsky scandal broke, feminist icon Gloria Steinem defended Clinton, writing in *The New York Times* that feminists are "right

to resist pressure by the right wing and the news media to call for his resignation or impeachment,” that being too tough on men like Clinton would be to “disqualify energy and talent the country needs.”

Six months into the scandal, a reporter asked Nina Burleigh of *Time* magazine “whether I could still objectively cover the President, having found him so attractive. I replied, ‘I would be happy to give him a b***** just to thank him for keeping abortion legal. I think American women should be lining up with their Presidential kneepads on to show their gratitude for keeping the theocracy off our backs.’”

For decades, Bill was a star on the campaign trail. On June 11, though, Margery Eagan of Boston Public Radio wrote that, for Democrats, “To ask Clinton to campaign now means they’re OK with powerful men preying on powerless women.”

In the #MeToo era, Bill must be thrown under the bus if the Democrats are to be seen as the party that cares about women. The shift in the past few days was triggered by comments made during Clinton’s book tour with James Patterson, promoting their new novel, *The President is Missing*. NBC’s Craig Melvin pressed Clinton for an apology to Lewinsky, and Patterson jumped in: “It’s twenty years ago. Come on! Let’s talk about JFK. Let’s talk about, you know, LBJ. Stop already!”

Clinton: “You think President Kennedy should resign? Do you believe President Johnson should resign?”

The point made by Patterson and Clinton went over the heads of most people in the news media, who know of JFK and LBJ’s adultery, but not much else about their treatment of women. NBC’s Megyn Kelly said JFK and LBJ “cheated on their wives, according to what we read,” but their offenses were nowhere near the level of Clinton’s. Anne Flaherty of the Associated Press referred to the fact that the two “were suspected of having extramarital affairs.” The U.K. *Daily Mail* pointed to “philandering JFK and LBJ.” *Slate*’s Christina Cauterucci explained that they “allegedly had extramarital affairs” and that Kennedy used to “sleep around in office.”

The vile behavior of JFK and LBJ went far beyond adultery.

Kennedy took the virginity of a 19-year-old intern on the First Lady’s bed. The first sexual encounter was consensual, she wrote, but, “short of screaming, I doubt I could have done anything to thwart his intentions.” Later, he ordered her to provide oral sex to an aide, but she refused to do the same for the President’s brother Ted, and they broke up. Among her friends were White House secretaries codenamed “Fiddle” and “Faddle” with whom JFK would skinny-dip and have sex.

Then there was Tony Bradlee, wife of Ben Bradlee, the journalist of future Watergate fame. On Kennedy's birthday in 1963, at a party on the presidential yacht Sequoyah, Kennedy followed Tony into the bathroom and, according to Bradlee, sexually assaulted her. (FYI, Tony's sister was JFK's mistress. Eleven months after Kennedy's assassination, she was shot to death on the C&O Canal towpath in Washington. The case was never solved.)

Johnson bragged that, despite Kennedy's reputation as a womanizer, he "had more women by accident than Jack had on purpose." Aides referred to LBJ's secretarial pool as "the harem." Women who gave President Johnson what he wanted were promoted to "private secretary."

Carl Rowan, a Johnson administration official who would become one of the most respected journalists in Washington, told this story: "In 1965, when I headed the U.S. Information Agency, I was approached by a shaken White House employee who told me of her first duty trip to the Texas ranch where President Johnson often retreated. She said she awakened in the wee hours of her first night there in terror, certain that someone was in her room. When a little pencil flashlight was shone on her face, she was too terrified to scream. Then she recognized Johnson's voice saying, 'Move over. This is your president.'" She complied. To get her out of harm's way, Rowan arranged her transfer to the State Department.

Clinton knows what JFK and LBJ did, and he's amazed that that little scandal with Monica, and those decades-old accusations about assault and rape, are suddenly a big deal. Aside from Johnson's misadventure in Vietnam (the one flaw in his greatness!), JFK and LBJ are political saints. Aren't people in the media aware of what JFK and LBJ did?

No, they aren't. As is known by every non-Leftist who deals with them, most media people are poorly informed and stupid. Arguing with them is like arguing with a brick. Hence: the Wall of Ignorance.

We deal with it every day. Welcome, Bill, to our world.

Marion MiMi Fahnestock had an affair with JFK in 1962 when she was age 19

<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/JFK+%3A+The+President+who+made+Clinton+look+like+a+choirboy.-a0101900316>

JFK: The President who made Clinton look like a choirboy.

Byline: BARBARA DAVIES

IT'S hard to believe now that the 60-year-old grandmother sitting quietly in Manhattan's Presbyterian Church was once the secret lover of the world's most powerful man.

This week, after nearly 40 years, Marion Fahnstock stepped out of the shadows to admit that she was Mimi, the mysterious and beautiful young White House intern who once shared a bed with John F Kennedy.

When the affair - from June 1962 when she was 19 until November 1963 - was uncovered in a new biography of the assassinated President, Marion reluctantly stepped briefly back into the limelight.

She might have remained hidden for ever - Mimi, the 19-year college girl was merely one woman in the cast of thousands bedded by Kennedy.

Jack Kennedy was insatiable, the greatest womaniser ever to occupy the Oval office.

While Bill Clinton's presidency was nearly destroyed by his sexual liaison with that other White House intern, Monica Lewinsky, JFK never experienced the humiliation of public exposure - and never needed to lie about his sordid private life - because no one ever openly talked about it.

The existence of Mimi - in her own words "a very young, very naive, very innocent young girl" - is yet another reminder of Kennedy's out-of-control appetite for sex and his penchant for risk-taking.

He is remembered for many things: for the genius of his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech, for his cool-headed aversion of nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis, and more than anything else, for his violent assassination in Dallas in 1963.

BUT the thousand days of his ill-fated presidency were interspersed with a thousand nights of illicit sex.

In his time he bedded a stream of beautiful women.

Some of them were famous - actresses such as Janet Leigh, Zsa Zsa

Gabor, Kim Novak, Jayne Mansfield, Angie Dickinson and, most famously, Marilyn Monroe - but he was just as happy to have sex with secretaries, prostitutes, strippers and even close friends of his wife.

Kennedy was addicted to sex and lacked any self-restraint.

Just a few hours after uttering the words that galvanised a nation at his inaugural address: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country", he was partying in a Georgetown house asking: "Where are the broads?"

Kennedy's overwhelming sexual appetite emerged early in adulthood.

Long before the White House beckoned, he lost a job in naval intelligence after the FBI taped him having sex with a Danish beauty queen.

She was also a Nazi sympathiser - and had once been Hitler's lover.

But despite this early brush with the secret services - who later dubbed him "the Lancer" - Kennedy was prepared to gamble even his golden political career to satisfy his orgiastic tastes.

His marriage to New York socialite Jacqueline Lee Bouvier on September 12, 1953, did nothing to dampen his lust.

In 1959, when he was still a mere Senator, he was threatened with exposure by middle-aged housewife Florence Kater, who had rented an apartment to one of his lovers.

The tenant in the Georgetown home was Pamela Turnure, an attractive receptionist in Kennedy's Senate office and Kennedy was a regular visitor, arriving late at night and emerging early the following day.

Kater photographed him leaving the apartment at 3am holding a handkerchief across his face and sent it to 50 prominent figures in New York and Washington

When attempts by a Justice Department attorney - retained by Kennedy's father Joe - failed to silence Kater, the family bluffed their way through the scandal, claiming the picture was a fake.

Once he was President, Kennedy's appetite flourished. He is said to have swum naked every afternoon with White House secretaries.

His choice of women was varied. Judith Exner was a young raven-haired beauty and the sometime companion of Mafia big shots.

Mary Meyer was a 41-year-old painter from a respected Pennsylvanian Republican family while actress Angie Dickinson became a famous TV cop.

Exner, who was introduced to Kennedy by Frank Sinatra at a party in Las Vegas in 1960, later claimed that she aborted his child. Dickinson described her hurried liaison with the president as "the greatest 30 seconds of my life".

His most explosive relationship was with Marilyn Monroe, whom he began seeing regularly not long after winning the Democratic nomination. On a tape made at the suggestion of her psychiatrist, Marilyn described herself as "a soldier whose commander-in-chief is the greatest and most powerful man in the world.

"The first duty of a soldier is to obey. He says, 'Do this', and you do it."

But she later revealed to Hollywood reporter James Bacon that his bedroom performances were less than average.

"She complained because it was over too quickly," said Bacon. "It was slam, bam, thank you, Ma'am."

ACTRESS Jayne Mansfield claimed to have carried on a three-year intermittent affair with Kennedy.

But Kennedy was never satisfied with the same woman for long.

He is known to frequently have had sex with prostitutes both in the White House and while travelling.

He paid London call girl Suzy Chang for several sex sessions during 1960 and 1961. Their affair was nearly exposed by the New York Journal-American until his brother Bobby Kennedy, then US Attorney General, threatened the paper with a lawsuit. Another London prostitute, Marie Novotny, met Kennedy at a party in New York after being hired by his brother-in-law Peter Lawford.

She was asked to arrange something "a bit more interesting for the President".

She took him to a rented apartment where they were joined by two other girls, dressed up as nurses for a game of doctor.

Stripper Tempest Storm grabbed his eye during a show at the Casino Royale Theatre in Washington.

"He was almost insatiable in bed," she said later.

He bedded another stripper, Blaze Starr, during a trip to New Orleans in 1960 - and had sex with her in a wardrobe.

Even on the eve of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the most crucial moment of his Presidency, his eyes fell on a pretty secretary who wandered into the cabinet office. The President would later need some R&R...

"Get me her name and number," he said to an aide. "We may avert war tonight."

Throughout their marriage, Kennedy's long-suffering wife Jackie turned a blind eye to his affairs.

But according to a former electrician and kennel keeper at the White House, she sometimes found it impossible.

Traphes Bryant claims the housekeeping staff engaged in a "conspiracy of silence" to keep his trysts a secret.

BUT in his book, *Dog Days At The White House*, he recalls the day Jackie discovered a woman's undergarment tucked into a pillow slip.

She is alleged to have calmly told her husband: "Would you please shop around and see who these belong to? They're not my size."

But while Jackie tolerated his affairs, he was less tolerant of what he believed was her own infidelity.

He suspected she cheated on him with Aristotle Onassis to spite him for his unfaithfulness.

"She's getting back at me," he allegedly told a friend. "I resent it - he's an ugly Greek." Nearly 40 years after his death, Kennedy's legendary philandering still fascinates.

One woman who moved in his circle claimed that "if all the women who claimed privately that they had slept with Jack had really done so, he wouldn't have had the strength to lift a cup of tea."

But if there was smoke, there was also fire and coming at the end of a long history of tales about Kennedy's notorious womanising, details of Mimi Fahnstock's affair no longer shocks, but serves only to give a further insight into the workings of his astonishing life.

According to historian Robert Dallek, who revealed the existence of Mimi in *An Unfinished Life: John F Kennedy, 1917-1963*, published in the US this week, the young Mimi could not even type but was invited to White House pool parties, flown on Air Force jets to secret liaisons with Kennedy at resorts and summit meetings.

"Her only skill was to provide sexual release for JFK on trips and maybe in the White House," he says.

Kennedy's ability to keep his notorious sexploits under wraps was partly due to the protection offered by the White House machine and partly to a pre-Watergate

newspaper culture which avoided asking too many questions about the private lives of public figures.

If only life had been so simple for Bill Clinton.

CAPTION(S):

SECRET: Mimi the intern in 1963; REVEALED: 'Mimi' 40 years on; MAGNETIC: Wherever he went Kennedy oozed sex appeal. Even a swim on a local beach turned into a riot as hysterical women mobbed him; TOLERANT: Jackie turned a blind eye; All the President's women; Janet Leigh; Kim Novak; Jayne Mansfield and Marilyn Monroe; Zsa Zsa Gabor; Angie Dickinson; Tempest Storm and Blaze Starr; Marie Novotny; Judith Exner

JFK Quote:

“Despite all the stories I’ve heard about other past Presidents, I doubt we will ever have another one like Kennedy. I even heard him say to one of his buddies, **“I’m not through with a girl till I’ve had her three ways.”**”

There was something else interesting about Kennedy’s pre-White House escapades. When he and a congressional buddy used to get a hotel room in another city, they would get two girls and trade around. Nowadays he would be called a “swinger.” Then he was just called plain wild.”

[Traphes Bryant, Dog Days at the White House: The outrageous Memoirs of the presidential kennel keeper, p. 38] Book was published in 1975.

JFK and his naked pool parties in the White House

“A lot of celebrities are chased by beautiful people,” Baker said and Jack Kennedy “loved it.” Baker told of one meeting early in the presidency when he was invited to the Oval Office to meet with Kennedy. “He really didn’t want to talk about the Senate,” Baker told me. “He just said, ‘You know, I get a migraine if I don’t get a strange piece of ass every day.’”

Over the next few months, Ellen Rometsch helped Kennedy ward off headaches. And she gossiped to Baker about it. She described pool parties in the White House, Baker told me, where “everybody’s running around there naked.” There was one occasion, Baker told me without naming his source, “when Jackie came home and Bill Thompson had all these people “ in the pool....On May 18th, 1963, we [Baker and Rometsch] were talking because we were seatmates,” Baker told me, “and she [Rometsch] had gone to the White House two nights before for a naked party in the swimming pool. I think there was like five guys and twelve girls in the White House indoor pool.” In all, Baker estimated, Rometsch visited Kennedy at least ten times in the spring and summer.”

[Hersh, The Dark Side of Camelot, p. 390]

That JFK naked pool party/orgy would be on Thursday, May 16, 1963.

President John Kennedy and his Sexual Antics & Naked Sex Photos

There is no doubt that President John Kennedy was endangering himself, exposing himself to compromise and blackmail, by his sexual behavior. (And this behavior did not begin with his becoming president.)

On p. 389 of the Dark Side of Camelot, Hersh quotes Bobby Baker, who make a living providing women to power brokers in Washington, as saying President John F. Kennedy told him in early 1961 that he had an INSATIABLE need to have sex with many women, so much so that Kennedy would get migraine headaches if he was not acting out his compulsive urges to have sex with women every day.

Kennedy is effectively telling one of Lyndon Johnson's closest allies that he is a sex addict and, additionally, please provide me with more women before I go crazy. And Baker certainly did: sending over the sultry brunette Ellen Rometsch, a dead ringer for Elizabeth Taylor in her prime, to take care of the presidential needs.

And beyond that, on p. 11 of the Dark Side of Camelot - a spectacular book that I HIGHLY recommend - Hersh interviewed Sidney Mickelson, owner of the high end Mickelson Gallery. Mickelson said that President John Kennedy used to send over photos of sexual exploits to be framed by Mickelson as momentos for the folks involved!

Mickelson said, "over a number of years we framed a number of photographs of people - naked and often lying on beds - in the Lincoln Room. The women were always beautiful." In some cases the photographs included the president with, as Mickelson carefully described it, "a group of people with masks on." Another memorable photograph, Mickelson added, involved the president and two women, all wearing masks. "The Secret Service agent said it was Kennedy," Mickelson told me, "and I have no reason to doubt it." The photographs were always of high quality, Mickelson added, similar to those taken by official White House photographers." [Seymour Hersh, the Dark Side of Camlelot, p. 11]

Kinky. Sex Freak.

Think of the Lincoln bed room as the set of a porno movie: with President John Kennedy starring with Hollywood starlets, White House secretaries and prostitutes provided by the likes of Bobby Baker and Dave Powers. And the President is having PHOTOGRAPHS made of all these antics as momentos for the

participants!

Arrogant. Bold. Dangerous.

I should not have to emphasize how much Kennedy was endangering himself with this behavior. This was at a time, early 1960's, when ONE publicly acknowledged affair could END a politician's career. A time when pregnant unmarried women used to disappear for 9 months until they had the baby.

And look who Kennedy is endangering himself with, "exposing" himself to: Bobby Baker who was one of the closest allies to the psychopathic serial killer Lyndon Johnson.

JFK's close friend George Smather on John Kennedy's Sex Habits

According to Smathers, "No one was off limits to Jack - not your wife, your mother, your sister." During their Senate days, Kennedy and Smathers shared a pied-a-terre where they could carry on discreet affairs. Once, when Smathers was called away to the Senate, leaving Kennedy with both of their dates, he returned to find the ambitious senator chasing both girls around the apartment. Having two girls at once was one of Kennedy's favorite pastimes," Smathers said.

George Smathers said that "just in terms of the time he spent with a woman, he was a lousy lover. He went in more for the quantity than quality."

[Irving Wallace, Amy Wallace, David Wallechinsky, Sylvia Wallace, The Intimate Sex Lives of Famous People, p. 362]

JFK and 14 Women he had affairs with

<http://forum.mixedmartialarts.com/thread/2254643/15-Women-JFK-Fcked-like-the-hos-dey-was>

Caitlin Flanagan on JFK in The Atlantic:

Doug Caddy:

Two excerpts from a review in the July-August 2012 issue of The Atlantic magazine by Caitlin Flanagan of two books: "Jacqueline Kennedy: Historic Conversations on Life with John F. Kennedy"

– interviews with Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. and “Once Upon A Secret: My Affair with President John F. Kennedy and Its Aftermath” by Mimi Alford:

“JFK was a man whose sexual life remained a central life of his existence, who did not allow it to be diminished by anything – not by his political ambitions, not issues of national security, not his Catholicism, not loyalty to his friends and his male relatives, not physical limitation or pain; not the risk of infecting any of his partners with the venereal disease that regularly plagued him, not fear of impregnating someone, not the potential for personal embarrassment, and certainly, certainly not his marriage....

JFK to his teenage mistress MiMi Beardsley in 1962: "I'd rather my children red than dead."

"Teen mistress addresses relationship, pol's Cold War fears in memoir"

New York Post

By CYNTHIA R. FAGEN

Last Updated: 12:08 PM, February 5, 2012

Posted: 1:49 AM, February 5, 2012

http://www.nypost.com/p/news/national/inside_my_teen_affair_with_jfk_FGF4aS7OdoQozP4tyySsmK#ixzz1lX1xaVNY

She always called him “Mr. President” — not Jack. He refused to kiss her on the lips when they made love. But Mimi Alford, a White House intern from New Jersey, was smitten nonetheless.

She was in the midst of an 18-month affair with the most powerful man in the world, sharing not only John F. Kennedy’s bed but also some of his darkest and most intimate moments.

In her explosive new tell-all, “Once Upon a Secret: My Affair with President John F. Kennedy and Its Aftermath,” Alford, now a 69-year-old grandmother and retired New York City church administrator, sets the record straight in searingly candid detail. The book, out Wednesday was bought by The Post at a Manhattan bookstore.

In the summer of 1962, Alford was a slender, golden-haired 19-year-old debutante whose finishing-school polish and blueblood connections had landed her a job in the White House press office.

Four days into her internship, she was invited by an aide to go for a midday swim in the White House pool, where the handsome, 45-year-old president swam daily to ease chronic back pain. JFK slid into the pool and floated up to her.

"It's Mimi, isn't it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," she said.

"And you're in the press office this summer, right?"

"Yes, sir, I am," she replied.

Lightning had struck. Later that day, Mimi was invited by Dave Powers, the president's "first friend" and later the longtime curator of the Kennedy Library in Boston, to an after-work party. When she arrived at the White House residence, Powers and two other young female staffers were waiting. Powers poured, and frequently refilled, her glass with daiquiris until the commander-in-chief arrived.

The president invited her for a personal tour. She got up, expecting the rest of the group to follow. They didn't. He took her to "Mrs. Kennedy's room."

"I noticed he was moving closer and closer. I could feel his breath on my neck. He put his hand on my shoulder," she recounts.

The next thing she knew, he was standing above her, looking directly into her eyes and guiding her to the edge of the bed.

"Slowly, he unbuttoned the top of my shirtdress and touched my breasts.

"Then he reached up between my legs and started to pull off my underwear.

"I finished unbuttoning my shirtdress and let it fall off my shoulders."

Kennedy pulled down his pants but, with his shirt still on, hovered above her on the bed.

He smelled of his cologne, 4711. He paused when he noticed her resisting.

"Haven't you done this before?" he asked.

"No," she said.

"Are you OK?" he asked.

"Yes," she said.

So he kept going, this time a little more gently.

“After he finished, he hitched up his pants and smiled at me” and pointed her to the bathroom.

When she was finished, he was outside in the West Sitting Hall, where their evening had begun.

“I was in shock,” she writes. “He, on the other hand, was matter-of-fact, and acted as if what had just occurred was the most natural thing in the world.”

“Would you like something to eat?” he asked. “The kitchen’s right here.”

“No, thank you, Mr. President.”

He called a car to come pick her up and take her home.

On the ride home, it “kept echoing in my head: I’m not a virgin anymore.”

The next week, she was again invited to go swimming.

“He barely acknowledged my arrival, betraying no hint of what had happened between us just a few days before. I couldn’t bring myself to look at him in the eye,” she writes.

Later, he led her into a different bedroom. “This was the beginning of our affair,” she writes.

In a moment of reflection, Alford wonders “if I could have resisted him.

“The fact that I was being desired by the most famous and powerful man in America only amplified my feelings to the point where resistance was out of the question. That’s why I didn’t say no to the president. It’s the best answer I can give.”

She would swim with the president at noon or at the end of the workday, race back to her desk and wait for a call to visit him upstairs.

“The governing factor behind these calls, of course, was the presence — or, more accurately, the absence — of Mrs. Kennedy.”

They never returned to Jackie’s bedroom but stayed in his, which was cluttered with piles of books, magazines and newspapers.

Kennedy could be playful and tried to extract naughty things that she did as a schoolgirl. “What did all you girls do locked up in that boarding school?” he would ask. Ironically, she had attended Miss Porter’s, Jacqueline’s alma mater.

Their sex was “varied and fun.” He could be seductive and playful and sometimes “acted like he had all the time in the world. Other times, he was in no mood to linger.”

They spent an “inordinate amount of time taking baths.” Kennedy changed his shirt six times a day because he hated feeling “sweaty or grimy.”

They lined the bathtub with rubber ducks given to him as a gag gift; they named the ducks after his family members, made up back stories for them and raced them in the tub.

He taught her how to scramble eggs.

He loved popular music, especially Tony Bennett and Frank Sinatra. They shared a love for the musical “How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying” and would sing along to it together.

Sometimes, she would spend the night with him, and he would outfit her with his own soft-blue cotton nightshirts.

But there was also distance. “There was always a layer of reserve between us, which may explain why we never kissed,” she writes. “The wide gulf between us — the age, the power, the experience — guaranteed that our affair wouldn’t evolve into anything more serious.”

She never once ran into Jackie during these flings and admits to not feeling guilty.

He sometimes invited her aboard the Sequoia, the presidential yacht, for a Potomac cruise.

On a trip to Yosemite National Park, she noticed a pattern, which she called “the Waiting Game.” She was told to stay put in her hotel until the president called for her, which meant sitting around for hours. Often, he would only call her at night

On one excursion, she met Vice President Lyndon Johnson. When she told the president about the introduction, he lost his composure.

“Stay away from him,” he commanded, likely worried that Johnson could use knowledge of the affair against him.

At the end of the summer, she told the president that she had to return to college, at Wheaton, an all-girls school in Massachusetts.

He promised that he would call under the pseudonym “Michael Carter.” And then he played a recording of Nat King Cole’s “Autumn Leaves.” He made her

concentrate on the lyrics, “But I miss you most of all, my darling, when autumn leaves start to fall.”

As a parting gift, she gave him a copy of the record and trimmed the cover with leaves she had collected.

“You’re trying to make me cry,” he told her.

“I’m not trying to make you cry, Mr. President,” she said. “I’m trying to make sure you remember me.”

Within a week of her return to college, she got a call from Michael Carter.

He asked her dozens of questions: What courses was she taking? Did she like the teachers? Were the girls interesting? What did she have for dinner? He then invited her to Washington when Jackie was away.

A car service would pick her up and drive her to the airport, where a paid ticket to DC would be waiting for her.

Upon arrival, a chauffeur holding up a sign for Michael Carter would take her to the White House.

On one visit, Kennedy was embroiled in one of the most defining moments of his presidency, the Cuban Missile Crisis. For 13 days in October 1962, the United States and the Soviets were at a nuclear standoff.

Although historians have dissected Kennedy’s actions, none was privy to what he confided to Mimi.

“I’d rather my children red than dead,” he told her.

It was a chilling insight.

When the president wasn’t keeping the world from descending into war, there was plenty of wild partying. One instance was a raucous Hollywood bash at Bing Crosby’s desert ranch.

“I was sitting next to him in the living room when a handful of yellow capsules — most likely amyl nitrate, commonly known as poppers — was offered up by one of the guests. The president asked me if I wanted to try the drug, which stimulated the heart but also purportedly enhanced sex. I said no, but he just went ahead and popped the capsule and held it under my nose.”

He didn’t try it himself.

“This was a new sensation, and it frightened me,” Mimi recalls. “I panicked and ran crying from the room.”

It wasn't her first glimpse of Kennedy's dark side.

"He had been guilty of an even more callous and unforgivable episode at the White House" during a noon swim. Powers had rolled up his pants to cool his feet in the water. "The president swam over and whispered in my ear. 'Mr. Powers looks a little tense,' he said. 'Would you take care of it?'"

"It was a dare, but I knew exactly what he meant. This was a challenge to give Dave Powers oral sex. I don't think the president thought I'd do it, but I'm ashamed to say that I did . . . The president silently watched."

Alford, then Mimi Beardsley, says that later the president apologized to them both.

Another time, she writes, while back at Wheaton, she thought she was pregnant and told Powers. Obviously, this could explode into scandal. Abortion was illegal in 1962. Powers put her in touch with a woman who had a contact for a doctor. In the end, it was a false alarm.

There were tender moments, too.

Kennedy, alone and grieving the death of his infant child, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, reached out for his young confidante.

"I had never seen real grief in my relatively short life," she writes.

While Jackie was still recovering in Cape Cod, Kennedy was back at the White House.

"He invited me upstairs, and we sat outside on the balcony in the soft summer evening air. There was a stack of condolence letters on the floor next to his chair, and he picked each one up and read it aloud to me. Some were from friends and others from strangers, but they were all heartfelt and deeply moving. Occasionally, tears rolling down his cheeks, he would write something on one of the letters, probably notes for a reply. But mostly he just read them and cried. I did, too."

One of their last times together was at a Boston Democratic fund-raiser. Ted Kennedy, the president's baby brother, was in the room with them.

"I could see that mischievous look come into his eye. 'Mimi, why don't you take care of my baby brother? He could stand a little relaxation.'"

"You've got to be kidding me," she replied firmly. "Absolutely not, Mr. President."

About to be married to her college sweetheart, Tony Fahnstock, she met Kennedy for the last time at The Carlyle hotel in Manhattan on Nov. 15, 1963, just seven days before his assassination in Dallas.

"He took me in his arms for a long embrace and said, 'I wish you were coming with me to Texas.' And then he added, 'I'll call you when I get back.' I was overcome with sudden sadness. 'Remember, Mr. President, I'm getting married.'

" 'I know that,' he said, and shrugged. 'But I'll call you anyway.' "

cynthia.fagen@nypost.com

Barbara Gamarekian 6/10/64 Oral History on Mimi Alford, JFK's 19 year old mistress:

<http://www.amazon.co...30284185&sr=1-1>

It seems that Barbara Gamarekian was the classic case of the hard working women employee who was seething with resentment that the new young girl, who in her words had "no skills" and could not type was given such access to the President. And Mimi Alford made all the presidential trips that she wanted to go on - as a presidential play thing a la Monica Lewinsky.

Gamarekian: "She made almost all of the interesting trips and the trips are normally rotated among the girls. We all went on trips one time or another, but Mimi who obviously couldn't perform any function at all made the trips!"

Perhaps, Michael Hogan, Mimi's function was to have sex with John Kennedy.

I think that Gamarekian asked that her oral history not be made public because she did not want to embarrass the newly wed Mimi Alford or the Kennedy family in 1964.

Here are some juicy and relevant snippets to the Gamarekian Oral History:

<http://mysteryromanc...al-history.html>

1964: BARBARA GAMAREKIAN ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW
Barbara Gamarekian Oral History Interview - JFK#1, 6/10/1964

(DIANE T.) MICHAELIS: How was it said that Mimi had met the President originally?

GAMAREKIAN: Well, she had graduated from—oh, dear, what is the school that Mrs.

Kennedy [Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy] graduated from? The preparatory school? I can't think of the name of it. Mrs. Chapin's

school?

MICHAELIS: Chapin.

GAMAREKIAN: She was the editor of her school newspaper, and following the campaign she thought it would be interesting to do an article on Mrs. Kennedy, since Mrs. Kennedy was now in the White House and an alumna of the school, and had written Mrs. Kennedy about the possibility of coming and seeing her and Tish Baldrige [Letitia Baldrige] had apparently arranged for Mimi to come down and spend some time in Washington, but Mrs. Kennedy's schedule was such that she was not able to see her personally. I don't know if Tish was a graduate of Mrs. Chapin's but at any rate, Tish saw a good deal of Mimi and gave her a lot of background, enough material to do an article on Mrs. Kennedy, but apparently the President did meet her on this visit. He had more time than Mrs. Kennedy (chuckles). Barely. And she was brought over and met the President. I don't know how much she saw of him but at any rate, while she was there she also met Priscilla [Priscilla Wear] who worked in the President's office and who was one of the younger girls. And I think she may have stayed with Priscilla while she was down here for the weekend, but I don't know how the job came about. Mimi's story was that she had had a note from Priscilla asking her if she would like to come and work in the White House that summer and I don't know who suggested it or how she ended up there, but that was how she made the original contact.

MICHAELIS: The other thing that does strike one as being rather extraordinary is why, of all places, to be in the Press Office which would presumably be the most conspicuous place to—

GAMAREKIAN: I suppose—

MICHAELIS: —be. Inside, the White House photographer—

GAMAREKIAN: Yes and you know a girl wasn't in the office very long before the press began to ask why she was there and what she was doing because Mimi had no skills. She couldn't type. She couldn't— She was a bright girl. She could answer the phone and she could handle messages and things but she was not really a great asset to us. But there was great mobility in the Press Office. Whenever the President travelled, members of the press staff travelled as well. You always have a press secretary and a couple of girls travelling as well as a large contingent of newspaper people and it was, I think, easier. One of the other girls worked in our office and had been working there from the very beginning. She made almost all of the interesting trips and the trips are normally rotated among the girls. We all went on trips one time or another, but Mimi who obviously couldn't perform any function at all made all the trips! So it made it very easy for them to move around, although even if they worked in another office, they still would have been able to go on trips. I don't know. I just think

that there was always one more desk that you could find in the Press Office, and it was a busy office. You could almost always use another person. If you were going to use a girl who didn't type or didn't have any skills, probably the Press Office was as good as any place because our phones are insane. All six lines ring at the same time and if nothing else, you can use someone just to take phone calls and look up things in the files, and cut the ticker and that sort of thing.

And this is what Mimi did. And in another office where you would have a lot more substantive work I just don't know what she would have ended up doing.

MICHAELIS: Well, just one more obvious question that probably ought to go in the record and maybe you have answered it already. Was the President himself aware of the rumors in the White House press corps?

MICHAELIS: What happened to her?

GAMAREKIAN: She's married. Mimi's now married. She married a boy who graduated from Williams College. I understand that people do want these interviews to be candid and to discuss all aspects of the presidency and his life and, although I don't know that much about this aspect, it certainly....

Gossip columnist Liz Smith, close to the LBJ people, on how Johnson's people would keep a dossier of sexual indiscretions on John Kennedy

Author Gail Collins quoting gossip columnist Liz Smith:

"One of Johnson's assistants and I went all through high school and college together, " Smith says. "He told me the most incredible stories. Johnson's people kept dossiers on Kennedy. They'd interview the hotel maids. The maid would be there making a bed, and Kennedy would come in and give her a boff." One of Smith's friends told her that the president had taken her up to his office while she was still wearing her elaborate ball gown. "She was lying there with her dress over her head," Smith recounted. "She looked up and he was standing there at his desk, reading some papers and zipping his fly. He just left her lying there."

[Gail Collins, *Scorpion Tongues: Gossip, Celebrity, and American Politics*, p. 176]

JFK and Angie Dickinson

"Steve Weisman, of the New York Times, grew up in Beverly Hills, where most of his junior high school class had heard that President Kennedy was having an affair with actress Angie Dickinson: "The hotel was right across from my old grade school."

[Gail Collins, *Scorpion Tongues*, p.4]

Close friend Lem Billings on JFK

Jack could be shameless in his sexuality, simply pull girls' dresses up and so forth. He would corner them at White House dinner parties and ask them to step into the next room away from the noise, where they could hold a 'serious discussion.'"

Doug Caddy on JFK's sexual promiscuity

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18741&st=30>

"I remember a dinner in the 1960's in NYC with newspaper columnist Alice Widener and Robert Bleiberg, the editor of Barron's Financial Weekly, and several other persons in which the discussion turned to the interim period between JFK's election and his inauguration, and someone remarked that JFK was then known as the president-erect rather than the president-elect."

Senator Ted Kennedy: cocaine use and sexually rampant:

[Richard E. Burke, *The Senator: My Ten Years with Ted Kennedy*, pp. 111-112]

"As I walked back to the office, I thought about the sheer number of women who moved through his life. For any man it would have been an impressive number, but with the Senator's responsibilities, schedule and time demands, it was amazing he could juggle it all."

One way he kept his energy up was, increasingly, through cocaine. My own intake had accelerated parallel to his, though I tried to limit it to the weekends. The Senator never tried to hide his image from me. Far from it. Time and time again he'd ask Barbara to "get in touch with our contact," meaning Richard the bartender, or, if Richard did not have any, my own connection.

The drug helped him, as I thought it did me, keep on top of an ever demanding social life. The Senator maintained the proverbial little black book of names and phone numbers, and it was crammed with entries: Amber, Annie, Bonnie, Carla, Cindy, Claudia, Debbie, Felicia, Florence, Greta, Hillary, Janice, Jo Ellen, Kathy, Laura, Libby, Margaret, Mary Ann, Maureen, Nancy, Nicole, Norma, Patti, Peggy, and Stephanie. To name a few. Since it was my job to coordinate the Senator's travel plans and social engagements, I bought my own black book and copied the essential data.

The women were a scattered assortment of types, mostly blond, some quite smart, others simply bimbos who liked the high times and fast life. Some were professional women, others were professional flirts, bouncing from one powerful person to the next.... Margo Frye, for instance, was a staff aide on one of the Senator's subcommittees who moved in and out of the Senator's life. She, like a number of others, also shared his growing passion for cocaine."

[Richard E. Burke, *The Senator: My Ten Years with Ted Kennedy*, pp. 111-112]

Ted Kennedy and his affair with a 17 year old high school intern "Pam Farmer" as described by his aide of 10 years, Richard E. Burke. Ted got her on coke, poppers, but young "Pam" refused Teddy's request for a threesome

[Richard E. Burke, "The Senator," pp. 133-135]

"I remember the summer that the Senator asked me in an idle tone if a young woman named Pam Farmer had applied.

I rifled through a stack of paperwork, found the name, and reviewed the application. Unlike most of the applicants, who were college students, this girl was still in high school.

"Yes," I answered, "but discounted her. She doesn't have the background."

"Well, I want her put into the running," the Senator said.

I eyed him suspiciously and asked, "Where is she from?"

She was from Mobile, Alabama. "I met her recently," he explained. "She's going to be in town next week and I want you to have lunch and interview her."

And so I did. From the moment I laid eyes on her auburn hair and her appealing features I said to myself, *No, we're not going to get involved with this one*. Over lunch, I asked her, "How did you meet the Senator?"

"In a restaurant at the Cape," she replied in a southern drawl as thick as molasses. "He kept calling', askin' me to go out for a drink." She explained that when she finally agreed to meet the Senator at a bar, she brought along her parents with her... I almost laughed out loud. I could just imagine the look of consternation on the Senator's face when this southern-fried dish's parents showed up. "He looked a little surprised," she admitted innocently, "but we had a drink and that was that."

I could see the writing on the wall, though. I tried to be pleasant, but I was feeling more like a pimp than a senatorial aide. I asked, "How old are you?"

"Sevuunteen," Pam drawled.

She was sweet, naive - and much too talkative. She chattered on for a time about her boyfriend back home in Mobile; they were planning to be married after she graduated from high school the following year. She seemed to feel that her experience as a cheerleader qualified her for this job.

Near the end of our meal, I asked, "Where are you staying this weekend?"

"I'm having dinner with Ted tonight and then I'm going back home."

I scrawled numbers onto a piece of paper, handed it to her, and said, "Okay, this is my telephone number. If you need any help or have any problems, please call me."

I did not hear from her until a few days later, when she phoned from Mobile and announced that "Ted" had told her to call me to arrange an airline ticket for her. She was going to meet him at the Cape that weekend.

As soon as I could, I collared the Senator at his office.

"Are you sure you know what you're doing?" I asked.

"Yeah, don't worry," he reassured. But there was a familiar grin on his face.

"She is awfully young," I warned. "And I'm not so sure she is going to keep her mouth shut."

The grin spread to a full-blown smile.

"I don't think she is intern material," I snapped, exasperated.

He retorted, "I'm the boss."

I spent much of the following summer keeping Pam, our bubbly teenage intern, under control. She fell head over heels for the Senator rather quickly and, just as quickly, became upset and jealous about his other relationships. "She turned to me as a confidant, freely admitting that she and the Senator had slept together, and detailing how the Senator had turned her on to coke and the joys of poppers. The only time she balked was when he tried to get her in bed with himself and another woman at the same time."

"That was just too much," she whispered in her southern drawl.

[Richard E. Burke, "The Senator," pp. 133-135]

William Turner writes about an early transcript of "Farewell America" which was sent to Jim Garrison from a representative of

Frontiers Publishing Company. It detail some early stuff about JFK's sex life and seemingly had inside knowledge. ***However, I think it may have been pulled from an article in the Realist.***

Just how close to the White House the book's creators got is revealed in a paragraph about JFK's love life: "The President was discriminating in his affairs... There were models of all nationalities, local beauty queens, society girls and, when he was really in a hurry, call girls. A Secret Service agent whose code name was 'Dentist' was in charge of the President's pleasures." The manuscript went on to lecture about sitting in judgement on such matters: "Puritanism is so widespread in this world, and hypocrisy so strong, that some readers will be shocked by these passages... Why should a nation tolerate a President who is politically corrupt, but not one who is physiologically normal?" This was scabrous stuff for the time, when there was a gentleman's agreement in the media not to bare the sex life of public officials. But it didn't survive Farewell America's publication, having been censored out by some phantom censor."

[William Turner, Farewell America, Penmarin edition, p. 8]

Thomas Lipscomb in post on Ron Kessler's Facebook wall on 2/13/12

"Reckless.... ? That is a most modest word. Add Mary Meyer, and you would be amazed WHO Fiddle is these days.... lots more to this story. Imagine my shock as a college student when a White House limousine picked up my then GF in front of her Georgetown Apt on Wisconsin by the canal at 10AM Sunday morning. I am sure JFK was inviting her for church."

Robert Kennedy's and Jackie Kennedy's torrid love affair inhibited them from speaking out on the JFK assassination.

I've been told by another JFK assassination researcher that this RFK/Jackie affair possibly began BEFORE 11/22/63

I just got through reading the excellent book "Bobby and Jackie: A Love Story" by C. David Heymann. I HIGHLY recommend this fantastic book which gives great insights into the relationship of Robert Kennedy and Jackie Kennedy.

http://www.amazon.co...=cm_rdp_product

It left no doubt in my mind, through many personal anecdotes and commentary from close Kennedy friends, that post JFK Assassination Robert and Jackie Kennedy were engaging in an intense love/sex affair.

I have always wondered WHY both Robert and Jackie Kennedy remained so publicly SILENT about their true thinking that an elite domestic political conspiracy murdered John Kennedy. After all, they sent an emissary to Russia in December, 1963, to tell the Russians that the Kennedys were convinced that JFK had been murdered by a high level domestic plot.

So why did they not tell the American people that? I think we have the answer now. #1 They were in fear for their lives, pretty much knowing that there had been a coup d'etat and they were powerless to change that or fight or find the murderers of JFK.

#2, and it is a big one, Robert Kennedy was afraid that if he made too much, or any, waves publicly about the conspiracy to murder John Kennedy that it would inevitably lead to public revelations about the love/sex affair he was having with Jackie Kennedy post JFK assassination.

One thing this book "Bobby and Jackie" underscores is how much Jackie Kennedy was in love with Robert Kennedy. I get the feeling she would do anything for Robert, including running through a brick wall. They had a very intense, very close relationship ... including some torrid sex as they basically fell into each other's arms in their post JFK assassination grief.

<http://www.amazon.com/Bobby-Jackie-C-David-Heymann/dp/1416556249>

[David Heymann, Bobby and Jackie: a Love Story, pp. 117-118]:

"Over lunch that afternoon, Smathers asked Bobby why he'd aborted his personal investigation into his brother's assassination.

"Because every time I pump the FBI or CIA for information," RFK responded, "I end up with a death threat in the mail. So does Teddy. I don't care about my own life, but I do care about my brother's. My using the CIA in conjunction with the Mafia to go after Castro may have led to Jack's death. One in the family is enough."

For his part, Smathers supported the theory that there had been a conspiratorial plot between organized crime and the CIA, or, more accurately, a renegade faction of the CIA. Smathers had little faith in the findings of the Warren

Commission. "Gerald Ford, the future president, was an FBI mole," said Smathers. "He was on the commission but reported back to J. Edgar Hoover." Despite the FBI director's disdain for the Kennedys, Smathers firmly believed that it was the CIA - and not the FBI - that had worked with the syndicate to assassinate Kennedy. "In 1957 JFK and I spent a few days in Havana," continued Smathers. While there, they were introduced to crime figures Meyer Lansky and Santos Trafficante, both of whom controlled Cuba's hotels, casinos, and nightclubs, creating an exuberant after-hours atmosphere. "Trafficante set us up in a hotel suite with several choice ladies of the night. Only later did I realize how stupid we'd been. It wouldn't have surprised me to learn that we'd been filmed through a one-way guest-room mirror. The opportunity for blackmail, particularly after Jack became president, pointed to the foolishness of our little adventure. Jack could never resist temptation. His name cropped up in 1963 in connection with the so-called Profumo debacle, in which an international vice ring nearly brought down the British government. He'd been linked to one of the women involved in the case. Had he lived, Jack would've been dragged through the mud. And there was the matter of Mary Pinchot Meyer, his last mistress, who was murdered in 1964 while walking along the towpath in Georgetown. Had he been alive, that case also would have come back to haunt Jack."

RFK, long his brother's bagman, almost certainly knew of the meeting in pre-Castro Cuba between Jack and Trafficante, as well as all the rest of JFK's sordid dealings. Ultimately, according to Smathers, Bobby's decision to discontinue his investigation into his brother's assassination probably had less to do with the Mafia and more to do with his and Jackie Kennedy's madcap affair following Jack's death.

"At least, that's what Ted Kennedy told me," noted Smathers. "One of Bobby's fears was that somebody would eventually leak information on the affair to the press. Too many people were in on the secret. Exposure in the media would have ruined any chance Bobby might have had of following in Jack's presidential footsteps. Frankly, between the CIA and Bobby's interlude with Jackie, it's a wonder that none of it had already been exposed in the press.""

[David Heymann, Bobby and Jackie: a Love Story, pp. 117-118]

More on the RFK/Jackie Love affair; Notes from Bobby and Jackie by C. David Heymann:

p. Vii "Thereafter nearly every biographer of Bobby or Jackie, including volumes by Edward Klein, Christopher Anderson, Sarah Bradford, and Peter Evans, capitalized on my research and reported on the Bobby-Jackie affair, in certain instances adding new details to those already known."

p. 8 Jack Valenti describes Bobby Kennedy as a man possessed as he entered Air Force One on 11/22/63 as he rushed to Jackie's side. RFK ignored everyone else

and rushed by them.

p.14 Jackie invites her future boyfriend Ari Onassis to the White House during the JFK mourning period.

p. 15-16 RFK and Jackie visit JFK's grave at midnight at Arlington. They were holding hands.

p. 22 Hoovers bulging files on JFK's wildly promiscuous life

p. 22 JFK was blatantly having sex with other women on his honeymoon. JFK collecting names and phone numbers. Then JFK picks up one of the better looking women. "They emerged twenty minutes later, looking flushed and spent."

p. 23 1956 JFK and 3 friends with Scandinavian ladies on ship in Mediterranean. Meanwhile Jackie is back home going through a miscarriage. Bobby was there to comfort her and bury the baby.

p. 25 Bill Walton details Jackie's affair with actor William Holden. She was doing it out of revenge to get even with JFK.

p. 25 Langdon Marvin admits JFK used to send him as an advance man on the 1960 campaign trail to line up women for Kennedy.

p.26 Pamela Turnure dating Kennedy since 1958. She is later placed as press secretary to Jackie.

p. 27 JFK's orgies in the White House; naked swimming pool parties. Secret Service Marty Venker said JFK "could be screwing a woman in the basement of the White House one minute, and the next minute he'd be playing family man with his wife and kids - or he'd be in the Oval Office discussing strategy with the prime minister of England."

p. 27 Marty Venker describes Jackie as "world's greatest masochist."

p. 28 Susan Sklover was hired as a physical therapist for JFK; only then did she find out it involved providing him sexual services. Said JFK would just lie on his back while she did all the activity ...She quit after 6 weeks and was forced to sign a non-disclosure agreement and given \$5,000.

p. 31 Truman Capote called relationship of Jackie and JFK going into White House as an "utter farce." Says Jackie constantly turned to RFK for advice and support. "He served as her Rock of Gibraltar."

p. 31 Peter Jay Sharp - went into a Carlyle suite in 1962 found all 3 Kennedy brothers with a different woman, Bobby laying on floor, Ted with his girl in the bathroom.

p. 33 "Why can't Jack be more like Bobby?" – Jackie to Pierre Salinger

p. 34 Jackie and JFK have a physical scuffle on the White House staircase at the reception of 11/20/63. It looked like Jackie had grabbed a clump of his hair. Apparently, JFK had been with Mary Meyer that afternoon.

p. 42 Post JFK assassination, Jackie mental collapse, very depressed, would only see Bobby.

p. 48 William Manchester – Jackie drinking heavily in her grief. Jackie's manic mood swings.

p. 50 RFK obsessed with secretly investigating JFK's death. "He could talk about little else." – Ken O'Donnell.

p. 52 Bobby spending more time with Jackie's family than his own.

p. 56 Jackie tries to get Marlon Brando in bed ... or maybe she did not because Brando was too drunk.

p. 57 Jackie tells Truman Capote that her sister Lee wants to have sex with Bobby.

p. 58 Chuck Spalding talking about RFK and Jackie canoodling. Holding hands, whispering in ears, Bobby on vacation with Jackie NOT his wife Ethel who gave him 11 kids. Chuck Spalding: "There was definitely something between them... You had to be dumb, deaf and blind not to sense it."

p. 60 "I wish you were an amoeba, so you could multiply and there would be two or more of you." Jackie to Bobby.

p. 60 Gore Vidal "I suspect that the one person Jackie ever loved ... was Bobby. There was always something oddly intimate in her voice when she mentioned him to me."

p. 61 Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. describes Bobby and Jackie disappearing below deck on the yacht Sequoia: "I have no idea what transpired between them, but when they returned, they looked as chummy as a pair of Cheshire cats."

p. 61 Red Fay "Bobby was with her all the time."

p. 63 Bobby tries to have sex with Joan Braden.

p. 65 RFK and Jackie at party ... Bobby "hovered around Jackie like he owned her." "electricity" between them.

p. 65 Susan Pollock "affair was an open secret."

p. 67-68 "Bobby and Jackie practically flaunted their mutual affection, hugging and kissing on the beach and walking arm in arm into a local restaurant for dinner."

p. 70 Bobby's chauffeur Jim Fitzgerald describes regular overnight stays at Jackie's, come out the next day "with a grin on his face and a twinkle in his eyes."

p.70 Dave Powers - RFK spends lots of his time with Caroline and John John.

p. 73 RFK affair with Natalie Fell Cushing

p. 74 Jackie's affair with architect John Carl Warnecke

p. 75 Coates Redmon: " I'm 99% sure they were involved ... they could have had a mad, morbid attraction to each other, and how this initial attachment continued to grow."

p. 76 Ted tries to kiss Ethel ..."Ethel pushed him away and said, 'We'll have none of that Bobby and Jackie stuff in this house.'" Katherine the maid heard this and told it to laundress Mary De Grace.

p. 77 Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. "Everybody knew about the affair ...The two of them carried on like a pair of lovesick teenagers... I suspect Bobby would have liked to dump Ethel and marry Jackie."

p. 77 Merribelle Moore - Ethel called her home all the time complaining about the Bobby/Jackie affair.

p. 78 Richard Burton encouraging Bobby and Jackie to get married!

p. 81 Mary Harrington - RFK and Barbara Marx had affair.

p. 82 then Bobby has affair with Mary Harrington!

p. 83 Mary Harrington spots Bobby and Jackie sunbathing "As they began to kiss he placed one hand on her breast and the other inside of her bikini bottom. After a minute or so, she stood up, wrapped a towel around her breasts and shoulders, and walked toward the house. Bobby followed. I was shocked. It was clear that Bobby was sleeping with his sister-in-law."

p. 83 RFK replaces JFK as the "dad" of his kids.

p. 84 Renee Lutten aide to Dr. Henry Lax - Jackie spoke of her affair w/RFK with her confidant Dr. Henry Lax.

p. 86 Ari Onassis has sex with Jackie.

p. 87 Audrey Zauderer – “Absolutely!” there was an affair.

p. 87 Maud Shaw – Bobby and Jackie “making no secret of their dalliance”

p. 87-88 Bernard Hayworth – Bobby and Jackie on the beach – “He began massaging her back and kissing her neck. I felt like an intruder, so I stood up to leave, and that’s when he saw me. He froze and so did I. After what seemed an eternity, he started massaging Jackie again.”

p. 88 Mort Downey, Jr. RFK affair with Kim Novak, in the bed while a hotel fire alarm goes off.

p. 89 RFK has affair with Claudine Longet to get even with Jackie seeing Ari Onassis

p. 90 RFK dating 19 year old Candice Bergen

p. 92 RFK and Polly Bissell, clad only in bathing suits, ride off on a Harley. 5/25/65. Go to a wooded area to have sex. Police report of a couple copulating in public – no arrests.

p. 96 Sir Cecil Beaton – Jackie “in much love” with Bobby

p. 99 Bobby and Jackie sitting very close at a bar

p. 100 C. Douglas Dillon – walked in on Bobby and Jackie kissing in the back yard

p. 101 Carl Killingsworth – no photos of JFK in Jackie’s apartment; only a large framed photo of Robert Kennedy

p. 106 Jackie either steals or accidentally takes gold cigarette lighter.

p. 111 Jackie tells Angier Biddle Duke that she is involved with 2 men who she values and respects.

p. 112 RFK and Onassis both send Jackie flowers on her return home from a trip

p.113 Pierre Salinger calls Bobby “Jackie’s current lover”

p. 113 Chuck Spalding “Bobby and Jackie were extremely close.”

p. 114 Truman Capote recalls Lee Radziwell’s daily updates on the Bobby/Jackie Kennedy affair... “Bobby was addicted to sex and got it where and whenever it was offered to him.”

p. 114 Eunice Shriver to Ethel Kennedy – “Well, what are you going to do about it – Bobby’s spending an awful lot of time with the ‘widder.’” Ethel gave no response at all.

p. 115 Johnny Meyer – key aide to Onassis – Onassis was disturbed about the RFK/Jackie affair.

p. 115 Meyer present for this. Onassis: “Your boyfriend’s a little prick.” Jackie: “That doesn’t describe him anatomically.”

p. 117-118 Ted Kennedy tells George Smather about RFK/Jackie affair and says that is one big reason why Robert Kennedy did not aggressively publicly pursue the investigation of his brother’s death.

p. 118 Larry Rivers talks about affair.

p. 120 Roy Cohn (a homosexual who died of AIDS and expert in sexual blackmail) said that RFK and Rudolph Nureyev were having an affair. [Note from Robert Morrow – I doubt this...]

p. 120 Sam Murphy doorman saw RFK for Jackie in 1966 – saw RFK come by about 3 times/week usually for overnights. Aristotle Onassis very rarely and usually with lots of gifts for the kids.

p. 121 Kenneth McKnight walked into RFK’s office in July, 1966. – “I peeked in and there, on a sofa, sat Bobby Kennedy, and straddling his lap, her arms around his neck, was Jackie Kennedy. When they saw me they engaged and stood.”

p. 122 RFK tells McKnight that he saw and heard nothing “If I hadn’t agreed ... I honestly believe he would’ve murdered then and there.”

p. 123 RFK’s affair with Margo Cohen

p. 125 Jackie affair with Charles Adams

p. 126 Dave Powers – RFK on trip, has staff send letters to Ethel, while RFK calls Jackie 3 times per day.

p. 128 RFK buys Jackie a \$12,000 jade Buddha decanter. Says send \$10,000 invoice to Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation.

p. 129 Ethel Kennedy household abuzz with talk of Jackie/RFK affair.

p. 131 Truman Capote – “Never mind that Madame Queen [Jackie] was sleeping with her very married brother-in-law [Bobby] and concomitantly with none other than Aristotle Onassis, and that both were paying big money for her service.”

p. 133 April 1967 London trip. Bobby and Jackie were sharing same hotel suite.

p. 135 Ken O’Donnell talks about RFK/Jackie affair.

p. 139 Jackie tells RFK to run for Senate. She was the trusted advisor who RFK trusted the most even for political advice. Jack Newfield – heard from MANY people that RFK/Jackie were lovers. “I heard many times from many people that they were lovers. I couldn’t tell. But I could see that they were extremely committed to each other.”

Former Federal Bureau of Narcotics agent Howard Diller on Robert Kennedy: his FBN participation, his drug use, his taking advantage of women busted for drugs for sex, his use of hookers (and not paying them)

[C. David Heymann, "RFK," pp. 99-101]

Knocking down doors would become the least madcap of Bobby's antics. "Robert Kennedy went along for more than just the ride," recalled Diller. "Pretty soon, he began participating in some of the more illicit aspects of the drug busts, which might involve opium, heroin, hashish and/or cocaine. Other agents who hung out with Bobby, fellows named Jimmy Ceburi and Arthur Krueger, would purportedly come back with reports of him seizing bags of coke for his own use or, more probably, for distribution among his buddies [....]

Most of the people we busted were drug abusers, in places like Harlem and South Bronx. During the raids, the men would be taken to one room of the apartment, the women to another. It wasn't uncommon for an agent to indulge in sex with one of the women, sometimes more than one. In exchange for their sexual favors, the women were often let go and not carted off to jail. Bobby caught on fast. I think he enjoyed the anonymous sex, because that way he really wasn't cheating on Ethel - or at least that's how he could rationalize it. Bobby thought nothing of fondling these women or having intercourse with them. Or he'd force them to engage in fellatio. Then afterward, he'd brag about it, just like the agents. [...]

Amazingly, nobody has ever mentioned or even written about RFK's close ties to the Bureau of Narcotics. What is truly ironic about his secret activities with the bureau is that soon thereafter he was named the attorney general of the United States, the top law-enforcement officer in the country. Yet here's a man who raped and pillaged and stole, a man who presumably took drugs. Bobby loved the James Bond bullshit, the 007-type of stuff, and all the dirt that went with it. He struck me as basically schizophrenic, a man capable of great good and, at the same time, incredible evil. The Roman emperor Caligula seemed mild by comparison." [...]

I also saw Bobby take advantage of hookers. He loved hookers, he loved the New York City street life. He screwed the women for nothing by threatening to run them in if they didn't come across, and that's something he did until the day he died. Robert Kennedy was a strange admixture. He'd also pick up bums on the street and buy meals for them at that restaurant his father co-owned, La Caravelle.

One of the most unusual men I've ever known.

[C. David Heymann, "RFK," pp. 99-101]

RFK and his “sexual insatiability” when running for president 1968

“Faced with an ever-expanding list of Hollywood stellars who supposedly had been involved with JFK- Grace Kelly, Janet Leigh, Rhonda Fleming, Arlene Dahl and Monique Van Vooren were among the most recently cited – RFK made certain that his own conquests were of a lesser note. Langdon Marvin, who had been an aide to JFK, and who had procured numerous women for his boss, recalled doing the same for Bobby. “He was running for president, and while he evidently had a steady lover or two,” said Marvin, “he suddenly became as sexually insatiable as Jack had been. I provided a gaggle of women – airline hostesses, starlets, secretaries, and others. RFK had a penchant for nymphettes – underdeveloped women with unformed personalities. I called them the Kennedy Pack, after Frank Sinatra’s Rat Pack. Once, when Bobby stayed at the Carlyle, I sent him three fifteen-year-old private high school girls. ‘That’s the best present anybody ever gave me,’ he said. Afterward, he told me he’d watched the girls having sex among themselves.”

“Bobby’s faithful little coterie of followers wanted the world to believe that he was pure as snow, but RFK was a good old ‘chippie-chaser.’ One by one, he dated almost all of the ‘boiler-room’ girls, the entourage of young women who worked for him on the campaign trail.

“In January 1964, not long after Jack’s death, RFK asked me out to Hickory Hill. There, he handed me a packet of letters – maybe a dozen or so- and told me to ‘get rid of them.’ I should have saved them but I didn’t. I didn’t even read them. He admitted to me later that they were long missives both he and Jack had received from Marilyn Monroe.”

[David Heymann, “RFK,” pp. 473-474]

Courtenay Valenti is the biological daughter

of Lyndon Johnson and not Jack Valenti

I have been told by JFK researchers that one of Jack Valenti's daughters is really the biological daughter of Lyndon Johnson who was having an affair with one of his secretaries who married Jack Valenti. Lyndon Johnson who had numerous affairs, including those on the floor of the Oval Office, sure doted on Courtenay as a toddler in the White House. Jack Valenti was the obsequious LBJ aide. Mary Margaret Valenti, a secretary to Lyndon Johnson was she having an affair with LBJ.

<http://actyourage09....rtenay-valenti/>

<http://actyourage09....010/01/cv21.jpg>

<http://www.google.co...archBox&ie=&oe=>

Jack Valenti's wife Mary Margaret Valenti, and daughters Alexandra and Courtenay Valenti just before the funeral services of Jack Valenti.

<http://cache3.asset-...1E5EF7E8BAFD426>

An excellent book to get regarding the JFK assassination is Dog Days at the White House: The Outrageous Memoirs of the Presidential Kennel Keeper by Traphes Bryant. It was published in 1975.

<http://www.amazon.co...l/dp/002517990X>

Traphes Bryant quotes the sex addict John F. Kennedy saying: "I am not through with a girl till I've had her three ways." [Traphes Bryant, Dog Days at the White House, p. 38]

Some really good books on the JFK assassination often are those that are not directly about the 1963 Coup d'Etat, but rather those that give great personal insights into those involved.

This book gives great insights to the character of the sex addict, John F. Kennedy, who we know was a compromised, blackmailable man. It also gives good insights into Lyndon Johnson, a megalomaniac who by definition thinks or wants the world to revolve around him. Another person who we learn a LOT about is Jack Valenti and what an obsequious SLAVE to Lyndon Johnson he was. I am now firmly convinced that Jack Valenti married a the personal secretary of Lyndon Johnson who Lyndon Johnson got pregnant. This young later is Mary Margaret Wiley, now Mary Margaret Valenti. She was a real Texas beauty back in her day and a paramour of LBJ.

In books (I can't source them now, probably one of Ron Kessler's) the Secret Service agents report that one of LBJ's aides used to bring his WIFE into the White House for Lyndon Johnson to have sex with. I think this aide was Jack Valenti who was basically pimping his wife out to Lyndon Johnson.

A "yes man" really does not adequately describe what a bootlicker Jack Valenti was for LBJ. I really think Jack Valenti would lick peanut butter off the floor if Lyndon Johnson wanted him to.

Jack Valenti, CFR member, is important later because he was one of the key architects in the media attempting to cover up the JFK assassination. Many folks know that Valenti as head of the Motion Picture Association helped to get the episodes 7,8,9 of The Men Who Killed Kennedy banned from the History Channel because they got so close to the truth of Lyndon Johnson's role in the JFK assassination. What folks don't know is that Valenti was the one orchestrating the media attacks on JFK the movie by Oliver Stone in 1991. The CIA/CFR assets in the US media were attacking that movie long before it came and often since its release. Jack Valenti was absolutely one of the leaders of that CIA/CFR assault on the movie JFK.

“Dog Days at the White House: The Outrageous Memoirs of the Presidential Kennel Keeper” by Traphes Bryant on Lyndon Johnson, Courtenay Valenti, Jack Valenti, Mary Margaret Valenti

“Courtney was the most special child to come to the White House. She absolutely ruled the President and could make him “fetch and carry” any time she wanted to. The President gave special orders to be informed any time she came to see her daddy, LBJ’s special assistant, which was often.

Courtney’s mother, Mary Margaret, started out as LBJ’s receptionist in his Texas office when he was U.S. senator and then came to Washington as his personal secretary. She was the real beauty of the LBJ gang, and when she came to visit the White House, she rated extra kisses and a real fuss was made over her by the President. The President liked to relax in his office just sitting around talking to Mary Margaret.

Everyone was amazed when Mary Margaret – who was Mary Margaret Wiley – suddenly married Jack Valenti. Except those who say LBJ engineered the marriage. Maybe he wanted to keep her in the family. To him, Mary Margaret and Courtney were a family.

Time and time again LBJ would tell me to look out for Courtney. To be good to Courtney. To protect Courtney. To keep Blanco away from Courtney. Once he said, “You let anything happen to Courtney and I’ll hang your hide on the barn door.” In other words, the President liked that child.”

[Traphes Bryant, Dog Days at the White House: The Outrageous Memoirs of the presidential Kennel Keeper, 123-124]

“And I read in the newspapers that when LBJ died, with something like \$25 million in his estate, he left his brother only a token gift - \$25,000.

That is only a little more than he left Mary Margaret Valenti, mother of his beloved little Courtney, or that he left his trusted secretary Mary Rather.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 132]

The President held up Valenti's little girl, Courtney, and told her, "Look honey, here comes Bryant, Blanco and Him." She wanted to play with the dogs. She led Blanco on a leash while I kept an eye on him. I made Blanco sit, and she petted Him. Then she hugged Blanco and called him "Blink." Her Daddy pointed to the beagle and she said, "Him." Valenti then pointed to the President and Courtney said, "Prez." LBJ beamed ear to ear and kissed her nose.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 142]

"As I was taking the pups into the Bouquet Room, President Johnson stopped and petted the pups. I told the President Courtney was playing with the pups but she had just left. The President was furious. "Why didn't they let me know Courtney was here?"

He was really upset. "Damn it, I am supposed to be notified." The President loved Courtney just as much as his own Luci and Lynda Bird - he once called her, "my little girl, my little heartbeat" - and certainly spent more time with her when she was around than with his big, busy daughters.

On almost any excuse, the President had Valenti or his wife bring Courtney to the White House and the President thoroughly relaxed as he played with the child, catering to her every whim.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 155]

On 2/23/1966: The President greeted the Veep. Valenti's secretary told Courtney to go see Daddy, who was on the helicopter. Courtney didn't see her daddy as she ran toward the President, who lifted her up.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 157]

3/2/1966: Courtney and her pups had their picture made. The President never gets tired of posing with Courtney. I told Mrs. Valenti that I wanted a picture of Courtney, the President, and pups. She said she would get me one.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 158]

4/1/1966 The Prez came out of his office and played with Courtney. Then he took her back in. One of the pups gave her a kiss; she wiped it off her coat. The President gave the dogs some dog candy in his office. Courtney got jealous, closed the candy drawer on the President's desk, and said, "That's all." She didn't want the pups getting the Prez's attention.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 159]

Toward the end of Luci's [wedding] reception the President got a little wistful because it was almost time for his daughter to leave on her honeymoon. The Prez stood with a bemused look on his face on the Truman Balcony, with little Courtney in his arms, surveying the mob below.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 169]

8/15/1966 The Prez returned from Texas. He held Courtney at the window while they were landing so she could see Blanco and Beagle. The President carried her off the helicopter.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 170]

3/12/67 Now the dogs have *two* doghouses with electric heat and a floodlight. The Prez showed it all to little Courtney. Courtney liked it. LBJ liked it.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 179]

I realized I was stuck with Blanco and that I would have to protect everyone from the dog, especially Lyndon's beloved Courtney. Luckily, little Courtney somehow had gotten through to Blanco, and she was about the only one besides Luci who could lead him around by the nose. I think Blanco liked Courtney almost as much as the President did. But I still watched the two pretty carefully as they romped about, remembering Lyndon's warning that if anything happened to that little girl, he'd have my hide on the barn door. He would have, too.

[Dog Days at the White House, p. 187-188]

The Importance of Mary Margaret Wiley Valenti; LBJ's fave mistress knows the Deep, Dark Secrets of Lyndon Johnson

Alive today in 2012 at age 79

Mary Margaret Wiley Valenti may have been the most critical and important mistress of Lyndon Baines Johnson. This is not well known. Well, you need to learn it now. She is probably even more important than Madeleine Duncan Brown who I think is very important.

Lyndon Johnson was born 8/27/1908. Mary Margaret Wiley was born in 1932. I do not know exactly what year she met LBJ. I do not know what year they started their affair.

A pure guess would be 1955 when LBJ was age 47 and she was age 23. That is a guess. Lyndon Johnson, according to Ronald Kessler was having sex with 5 of his 8 secretaries when he was VP or president. A local lawyer in Austin, TX told me

that LBJ's first question before he hired a secretary was "Does she shuck her drawers?"

Mary Margaret Wiley was the fave mistress of LBJ. She was in Los Angeles at the 1960 Democratic convention where Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn blackmailed/strongarmed/intimidated John Kennedy into putting LBJ on the ticket as VP. This is something John Kennedy had absolutely NO intentions of doing. That occurred on the night of July 13, 1960. Mary Margaret Wiley was there while all this was going on.

Mary Margaret Wiley Valenti also gave birth to a daughter Courtenay Lynda Valenti 3 weeks before the JFK assassination. Courtenay "Lynda" Valenti is named after LBJ and (short of a DNA test) is almost certainly the daughter of Lyndon Johnson.

Courtenay Lynda Valenti was born 3 weeks before the JFK assassination in early November, 1963, as per Jack Valenti's autobiography.

Ronald Kessler in his book on the Secret Service reports that one of Lyndon Johnson's friends was letting his wife into the White House to have sex with Lyndon Johnson. My educated guess is that person is Jack Valenti.

So the bottom line is this: Mary Margaret Wiley Valenti is ALIVE today in the year 2012 and there is NO DOUBT in my mind that she knows and holds many deep, dark secrets of Lyndon Johnson. She may even have critical knowledge of the JFK assassination. Mary Margaret would certainly have a lot of inside info from the Johnson angle on what was happening at the 1960 Democratic convention.

Jack Valenti, before he died, spent decades as one of the most active media cover up artists of the JFK assassintion.

That is why Mary Margaret Valenti is so important. She is age 79 today in the year 2012 and will be 80 later this year. She has tremendous amounts of insider knowledge regarding Lyndon Johnson.

Harry McPherson on Mary Margaret Valenti A "confidante" to Lyndon Johnson

Robert Morrow 3/28/12:

Harry McPherson was a key insider and assistant to Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. He began work with him in 1956 and later served in key posts under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

He wrote a book "A Political Education: A Washington Memoir:"

<http://www.amazon.co...32994231&sr=1-1>

In it he mentions Mary Margaret Valenti. He also mentions the JFK assassination. He talks about tear being shed on the day of the JFK assassination by a Col. John Sitterson while he was in Tokyo.

Then McPherson writes: "The Johnsons were there because Bill Baxter's ministry had attracted Mrs. Johnson and Mary Margaret Valenti, a lovely woman who had served Johnson as secretary and confidante." [McPherson, "A Political Education," p. 214]

I hope folks understand the significance of this. Mary Margaret Valenti (nee Wiley) was a CONFIDANTE of Lyndon Johnson and she is being described as such by Harry McPherson, who was one of LBJ's closest CONFIDANTES. Harry McPherson died recently in 2012.

Mary Margaret Valenti is alive today. She was born in 1932. LBJ was born in 1908. She would be about age 79 today. I should not have to point out how IMPORTANT her oral history could be. Incredibly important; there is no telling what insights she could give into the Lyndon Johnson and the politics of the time.

Mary Margaret, at age 27, was in Los Angeles for the Democratic national convention, and all the strongarming of JFK that went on by LBJ and Sam Rayburn. She was at the LBJ residence, The Elms, the night of the JFK assassination, and gave LBJ a kiss as he came in the door.

Her daughter, Courtenay Lynda Valenti, was born 3 weeks before the JFK assassination and became LBJ's "baby in the White House."

Someone needs to contact her and ask if she would give her oral history. And if she has given it already, then by all means give some more oral history. She is that important. She could be a key to unlocking the JFK assassination.

We know what Lyndon Johnson told Madeleine Brown; LBJ was spending far, far, far more time with Mary Margaret Wiley. He was seeing her every day as she worked in his Washington, DC Senate office.

She was, as much as Lady Bird, there for everything.

Mary Margaret Wiley, close LBJ aide/girlfriend, at the 1960 Democratic convention – later married Jack Valenti

"As befitted my role of spear carrier at that time, I was not mingling with LBJ, Sam Rayburn, John Connally, or any other big shots. Mary Margaret, my

future wife, was there with Mrs. Johnson, in the majority leader's suite. She was privy to some fascinating pieces of history as LBJ greeted Sam Rayburn, senators, congressmen, and other luminaries including Philip Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and a Johnson supporter.

I sat with other serfs and vassals in front of the TV set up in a large room for those working on the outer edges of the Johnson campaign. The TV announcer told us that Johnson had accepted an offer from JFK as his choice for the second spot. It had a stunning impact on the nation and most emphatically on the Texas delegation. I was caught by surprise - mind-boggled might be more accurate."

[Jack Valenti, *This Place, This Time*, p. 65]

Lyndon Johnson and Mary Margaret Wiley, as told by Air Force One (and Two) pilot Col. Ralph Albertazzie

"Nor did Johnson make an effort to hide his fondness for the company of Mary Margaret Wiley, a pretty secretary who later married another LBJ aide, Jack Valenti. Johnson simply assumed that everybody understood his love for Lady Bird, and hers for him. Since there was no question about that in his own mind, he did not expect that people would see anything amiss with the flirtatious attention he delighted in paying other women. Lady Bird, secure in her own relationship with him, tolerated it all with rare good nature and some amusement.

On one occasion, what normally would have been a quick overnight flight out of Washington unexpectedly turned into a three-day safari. It was a classic example of Johnsonian whim.

Johnson had flown to Kansas City, Missouri, to address a Democratic fund-raising dinner. Since it was supposed to be a quick trip, only a handful of persons accompanied him: an ever-present pair of Secret Service agents, a military aide, and secretary Mary Margaret Wiley. Shortly after LBJ's arrival, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the hotel where the dinner was to be held, forcing cancellation of the event.

Albertazzie, who had given his crew the night off, heard about the blaze on a radio newscast while visiting friends in Kansas City. He hustled back to the airport, rounded up the crew, and hurriedly made preparations for what he supposed would be an immediate return to Washington.

As soon as Johnson and the others were aboard, Albertazzie started the engines, activated his Washington-bound flight plan, and contacted the tower. The plane was already taxiing to the runway when a hand tapped his shoulder. It was LBJ's Air Force aide. The Vice President, he said, didn't want to go back to Washington. He wanted to go to the ranch instead.

So they flew to Texas, landing at Bergstrom Air Force Base outside Austin. Johnson and his companions drove to the LBJ ranch. Albertazzie and the crew stayed on the base, since Johnson had said he wanted to fly back to Washington early the next day.

Everything was in readiness the following morning, but departure time came and went - and no Johnson. Finally, Albertazzie got a call from the ranch from Stuart Knight, LBJ's senior agent who later became Secret Service director. "The man doesn't want to go to Washington," Knight said. "He wants to go to New York. He says he and Mary Margaret are going to see 'Death of a Salesman' on Broadway, then they are going to have dinner, and then we'll fly home after that."

The visit of a President or Vice President to New York City is a formidable undertaking even when it is unofficial. The city's politicians like to put on a good show and, of course, Manhattan's traffic has to be surmounted. That requires a substantial police motorcycle escort, the blocking of ramps and side streets, much flashing of red lights and the blowing of sirens. Then there is the matter of security, so extraordinary precautions have to be taken, including the placement of

policemen on all the bridges and at key points along the route from the airport to the heart of the city.

New York's finest were all over Idlewild and the parkway when *Air Force Two* swooped in for LBJ's theatre date. The crew stayed aboard, since it would only be a matter of a few hours before the plane would be on its way to Washington.

"Ten o'clock came, eleven o'clock came, and still no word," Albertazzie recalled. "Finally, about midnight, I heard from Stu Knight. The Vice President, he said, had decided to stay in New York overnight and would go to Washington the first thing in the morning ... about nine A.M."

So the cops were dismissed, and the crew and I moved the plane over to the Lockheed area for security and buttoned up for the night. We finally located some motel rooms and got to bed about 1:30 A.M. We were up again at 5:30 so we could get back to the plane and get it ready for departure at nine o'clock.

"Well, nine o'clock came and went and no sign of LBJ. About eleven o'clock, I located Stu Knight and asked, "What's happening?"

"I don't know," Stu said. "Right now, the man is getting his hair cut. Then I think he is going to eat lunch. So it'll be some time after that before we get out of here. I'll call you if I find out."

Late in the afternoon, Albertazzie thought he detected increased police activity around the airport. Sure enough, about five o'clock, a motorcade with flashing red lights swept into view and stopped on the tarmac beside the plane. It was LBJ, along with Mary Margaret and the three aides. Albertazzie and the crew almost cheered.

Twenty minutes later, the plane was in the skies heading back to Washington. Johnson sent word up to the cockpit to "pour on the coal." He had a seven P.M. engagement and didn't want to be late.

[J.F. terHorst and Col. Ralph Albertazzie, *The Flying White House: The Story of Air Force One*, pp. 207-209]

Texas reporter Sarah McClendon: Bill Moyers was brought on as a “religious aide” to act as a beard covering up the Lyndon Johnson/Mary Margaret Wiley relationship

Bill Moyers had just begun handling the press for Lyndon at that time. Moyers, who'd graduated from Southwest Theological Institute in Fort Worth, had been brought to Washington because of another rumor: there had been speculation that LBJ's relationship with his top secretary Mary Margaret Wiley had become an intimate as well as a professional one. Concerned, Lyndon had asked his good friend Harry Provenge of the *Waco Tribune* and several other Texas editors to look for someone to prevent that kind of talk. And who better to give the Vice Presidential staff a more “sanctified” appearance than a young man headed for the ministry? So Moyers was hired on, ostensibly to deal with policy concerning religion and to answer letters that had a religious tone. In actuality, he was a chaperone who would travel with Lyndon and Mary Margaret to show that all was on the up-and-up.”

[Sarah McClendon, "Mr President, Mr. President!: My Fifty Years of Covering the White House," p. 92-93]

Journalist Myra MacPhearson: "The gossip was heavy and it was everywhere" about Mary Margaret Valenti being a mistress of LBJ and Courtenay Lynda Valenti being LBJ's daughter.

Robert Morrow interview with Myra MacPhearson 2-23-15.

Myra also said there were more sexual gossip about LBJ than there was JFK when she was in Washington, DC.

Myra MacPhearson is friends with Bill Moyers and Nadine Eckhardt. And she was friends with Liz Carpenter and Texas journalist Sarah McLendon.

Mary Margaret Wiley was the most key, inner circle secretary/mistress of LBJ

On the way back to Washington the following day, somewhere between Los Angeles and Albuquerque, as I recall, LBJ was sipping a cold drink and relaxing. He slapped me on the knee.

"Rufus, we're gonna get it this month. We're finally gonna pass that legislation. You boys won't have to check with Mary Margaret to find out if I want you, because I won't have any choice in the matter. There'll be Secret Service for the Vice President, whether he requests it or not."

[Rufus Youngblood, *20 Years in the Secret Service: My Life with Five Presidents*, p. 91]

LBJ to Jack Valenti: "What do you mean, your little daughter?"

C. R. Scholar says:

Lyndon B. Johnson by Earnest May and Timothy J. Nattal

Volume 46

Page 380

Jack Valenti: I've been here with my little daughter, and I've been working.

LBJ: What do you mean, your little daughter?

Many portions of the taped conversations between Valenti, LBJ and Mary Margaret and LBJ are excised under deed of gift restriction. (Whatever that is.)

"LBJ is 'Prez' to His Little Darling"

Reading Eagle, June 19, 1966:

Editor's Note - There are few persons outside the president's immediate family who have open-door access to him, but one who does has the temerity to call him "Prez" - and he just loves it. Who is this daring person? Why it's the president's darling: Courtenay Lynda Valenti, aged 2.

By FRANCES LEWINE

Associated Press Writer

Washington (AP) - Courtenay Lynda Valenti wandered into the President's White House office, sat down and picked up his inter-office phone.

She jabbered away softly despite the presence of President Johnson and a high-level conference of both parties.

From time to time, she paused to stare critically at one speaker after another, including the president.

Courtenay made no comments.

Later, a Republican congressman requested a picture of the "marvelous little girl who took part in our conference." He said he'd never before attended a presidential meeting "with a little girl monitoring it."

Courtenay is 2 1/2 years old now. But she has already had more inside moments with the President of the United States and his advisors than many a politician.

Talk Together Often

Johnson calls her a few times a week to chat. She rides in helicopters, greets him at church, visits his ranch. And, not long ago, she stood triumphantly

on the front seat of the President's car while he drove. She discussed the passing countryside with him and his secretary of Defense at Camp David.

The sprightly little girl with soft brown hair and eyes holds her own with the tall man in the White House. When he asks her to do something, she just tells him, "wait a minute, Prez."

Courtenay is acknowledged as the President's "favorite girl friend." He even had an album of pictures inscribed to her that way. It contains a continuing collection of photos of Courtenay and the President taken by Johnson's favorite official photographer, Yoichi Okamoto.

Romance Started Early

Courtenay's romance with the President started when she started to walk - and that was early, "about 9 or 10 months" says her father and chief press spokesman, Jack Valenti.

Getting ready to leave his post as a top presidential advisor to become president of the Motion Picture Assn. of America with offices a few blocks away, Valenti said:

"Whether the President sees me or not- this romance will go on." It will surmount all difficulties, geographical or otherwise, like any real romance, he predicted.

Courtenay's parents first introduced her at the White House, where they already had a big in.

Father Jack had gone to work for Johnson the day he succeeded to the presidency. And mother, Mary Margaret Wiley, had been Johnson's secretary for nine years on Capital Hill before her marriage.

Lynda Middle Name

When she was born in Houston, Tex., Oct. 30, 1963, Courtenay's parents gave her the middle name of Lynda in honor of the President.

In her intimate circles, though, Courtenay is now called "Corry" by her father, and "Chiquita," by the President.

Courtenay made many appearances before the nation's press when she met the President with her family after Sunday church services. For eight months, the Valentis lived next door to St. Mark's Episcopal Church on Capitol Hill and the Johnson's stopped by to visit during their frequent attendance there.

But Courtenay really made her debut when she went to visit the President at Bethesda Naval Hospital after his gall bladder operation.

In a lavishly photographed scene, Johnson called the little girl over and said "besito" (little kiss) and Courtenay bestowed the requested kiss again and again.

When the President said "who do you love," she came up on cue: "I love Prez."

"Critical" Moment Noted

But there was a critical moment in the big romance a few Sundays ago when Courtenay was put to the test before a company of friends, Viet Nam veterans, family and reporters and declared "I love Pat" instead of the usual "I love Prez."

Reading about it in the press the next day, Johnson jokingly scolded the reporters, suggested they needed hearing aids and declared the very idea that Courtenay was switching her affection to his daughter's fiance, Pat Nugent, was a misquotation.

When Courtenay isn't hob-nobbing at the White House, she has a coterie of little friends her own age, the sons and daughters of other prominent Washingtonians.

But when things get boring at home, she sends word:

"Tell Prez I wanna go helicopter!"

PHOTO OF SMILING LYNDON JOHNSON HOLDING UP SMILING COURTENAY

CAPTION READS: "President Lyndon B. Johnson and 2 1/2-year-old Courtenay Lynda (for Lyndon) Valenti, share a laugh during recent visit by the youngster to the White House in Washington. - AP News features Photo

**I think Nancy Dickerson is talking about
Mary Margaret Valenti (nee Wiley) in
this passage - "meaningful affair"**

"I have been told firsthand about LBJ's amorous pursuits; some of the stories are plausible, others simply not true. However, there are so many accounts that there will always be questions about the subject. My own belief is that the only meaningful affair he ever had predated his Presidency, and I doubt

whether anyone will ever know about it. As for me, I just never thought he was that sexy."

[Nancy Dickerson, "Among Those Present: A Reporter's View of 25 Years in Washington," p. 140]

Lyndon Johnson in November, 1962 asked his young secretary Mary Fehmer to have his baby and offered to put her up in an apartment in New York. Later LBJ installed Fehmer at the CIA to look after his interests.

[Randall Woods, *LBJ: Architect of American Ambition*, p. 404-406]

QUOTE

DURING HIS TENURE as vice president, LBJ added two more attractive young women to his staff, Vicky McCammon and Marie Fehmer. They continued a tradition. According to Juanita Roberts, the former WAC colonel who would hold the title of personal secretary to the president after Johnson succeeded to the presidency, there were always two secretarial staffs: the group that stayed on the ground and staffed the phones and the coterie that flew with LBJ when he was on his travels.

First among the flight crew was Mary Margaret Wiley, the vivacious, attractive blonde who had gone to work for the Johnsons in 1951. She was widely rumored to have had an affair with LBJ and continued to enjoy a close relationship with him even after she married Houston advertising executive Jack Valenti in 1962. Vicky McCammon, a striking coed from San Angelo, made friends with Susan Taylor, Lady Bird's niece, while both were attending George Washington University in Washington. McCammon caught Johnson's eye when Susan began inviting her to parties at The Elms. A political science major, she intrigued Johnson with her knowledge and self-confidence during an informal discussion of the Bay of Pigs fiasco. "And when I would be in Austin and he would come down to the ranch," she recalled, "he would call and he would talk and talk and talk. [He would] want to know how my courses were going and what I was studying and this and that ... I think I was so young that it was almost like a teacher-student kind of thing."

In the summer of 1962, LBJ hired Marie Fehmer, a slender brunette from Dallas, to replace Willey, who would marry in June. She had just graduated from Texas with a degree in journalism and was planning to go to graduate school. The Johnsons had learned of Fehmer from the brother of journalist William S. White, for whom the young woman had done some work. In typical fashion, Lyndon summoned her to the offices of KTBC for an extended interview, including a hamburger lunch and a wide-ranging discussion that covered everything from typing speed to religion and politics. She went to work that afternoon and remained on the job until Lyndon Johnson's last day in the White House.

The vice president, fifty-four years old and unhappy, quickly fell in love with Fehmer. She went everywhere with Johnson and soon became accustomed to summonses at any and all hours. "I protested one time at the ranch," she recalled, "where a speaker phone went through the house and he would wake up about 8:00 in the morning and he would yell over the speaker phone, Marie do you want to go swimming? Well, no, I am in bed but I go, and we go swimming."

One of the reasons Johnson found Marie so fascinating was that though she was obviously taken with him and his attentions, she refused to sleep with him. It provoked his curiosity. He believed that any meaningful relationship between a man and woman ought to end in sex. One day, when they were floating in the pool, he asked why she resisted him. I'm Catholic, it's against my religion, she replied. Charmed, he had her explain at length. Lady Bird sensed the growing depth of the relationship and kept a close eye on the newcomer. In November 1962, Johnson made an astounding proposal to Marie. If she would agree to have his son, he would set her up in an apartment in New York. Fehmer refused, but their relationship only seemed to deepen.

Some on LBJ's staff believed that Lady Bird not only knew about her husband's affairs, but condoned them. Fehmer remembered a trip to California with Mrs. Johnson shortly after she was hired. LBJ and Mary Margaret Wiley were already there, and when Lady Bird and Marie arrived, a woman's underwear was strewn all over the hotel room. Instead of being angry, Lady Bird seemed to go out of her way to be nice to Mary Margaret.

Horace Busby recalled one weekend while LBJ was vice president. Johnson invited former congresswoman Helen Douglas to spend the weekend with him. Lady Bird conveniently arranged to leave on a shopping trip to New York shortly before Helen arrived. Busby recalled that Johnson and Douglas lounged around the pool holding hands and showing obvious affection for each other.

UNQUOTE

[Randall Woods, *LBJ: Architect of American Ambition*, p. 404-406]

Lyndon K. Boozer is the biological son of Lyndon Johnson; He is the son of LBJ personal secretary Yolanda Boozer

Lyndon Boozer - born July 19, 1963 (I think).

Author Ronald Kessler's Secret Service agent sources told him that Lyndon Johnson was having sex with 5 of his 8 secretaries.

And I have no doubt that Mary Margaret Valenti's first born daughter Courtenay Lynda Valenti is the biological daughter of Lyndon Johnson and not Jack Valenti. Mary Margaret Wiley had been LBJ's very young and yet very long time personal secretary when he was at the peak of power in the Senate in the 1950's.

Yolanda Boozer was another secretary of LBJ's. Her son Lyndon Boozer, now a prominent Democratic lobbyist for ATT and he is in fact named after Lyndon Johnson.

"It was July 19, 1963. Yolanda Garza Boozer had given birth to a boy at the Columbia Hospital for Women in Washington, D.C. Her boss, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, stopped by to visit the new mother and her husband, a Treasury official."

So the question is: Is Lyndon Johnson the biological father of Lyndon Boozer? Based on what I know about LBJ, a man described as a "Turkish sultan" by his long time aide George Reedy and based on the fact that Lyndon Johnson was using his secretarial pool as a harem, my answer is that would be very easy for me to believe that Lyndon Boozer is the son of Lyndon Johnson.

Check out this article on "Washington's Top Power Couples"

<http://capitolfile-magazine.com/personalities/articles/power-couples?page=5>

"Lyndon, meanwhile, has been entwined in politics and public service ever since his mother's boss, President Lyndon B. Johnson, discovered that she had named her baby, Kyle Lyndon Boozer, in his honor. Legend has it Johnson told her that if she switched his first and middle names, he would extend her maternity leave. It was an easy decision, Lyndon says. (In 2007, to give back to his namesake and honor the Johnson family legacy and its loyalty to his family, he spearheaded the effort, alongside members of Congress, to name the Department of Education building after the 36th president.)"

Regarding Lyndon Boozer: look at the nose, the eyes, the height of the man ... and more importantly the "power posture." Even the clothes. Most folks don't know this, but the LBJ of the 1940's and 1950's was an extremely well dressed man. He liked fine, expensive clothes and one of his mistresses taught him how to dress.

LBJ liked to exude power. Kind of like the way Lyndon Boozer exudes power today.

Web link here for some great photos of Lyndon Boozer with Luci Baines Johnson.
<http://www.newyorksocialdiary.com/node/1905167/print>

Do they look like half-brother, half-sister to you?

And here is an article on "Lobbyist's mission to honor LBJ"
<http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0507/3847.html>

One thing that is true about the JFK assassination is that there are so many families with legacies and reputations to protect: the Johnson family, the Hunt oil family of Dallas, the Bush family, the Byrd family, the Murchison family.

Many of these folks, the children and grandchildren of the murderers of John Kennedy, are politically powerful and prominent today. Some, in the case of the Hunt family, are mega wealthy.

And then one has the legacies of all the people who helped cover up the JFK assassination - the Ford family, Bill Moyers, Jack Valenti ... it is almost like a Rolodex of the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties and even society if you add in the Rockefellers for cover up or participation.

Sycophantic LBJ biographer Doris Kearns Goodwin was having an affair with Lyndon Johnson

LBJ pressured Kearns for sex, later asked her to MARRY him!

Was LBJ biographer Doris Kearns having an affair with Lyndon Johnson? Here is the response of a very well known JFK researcher when I posed that question to him: "No doubt about that one" Sally Quinn had said some rather provocative things about Doris Kearns-Goodwin's relationship with LBJ in those "final years." Here is a reference to that in a Wash Post article ("A Tale of Hearts and Minds, 8/24/75) alluded to in the LA Times in 2002:

Goodwin's first dip in the waters of infamy came in 1967, when, having received a White House fellowship, she was photographed dancing with Lyndon Johnson at a reception. The story turned on the fact that the president's dance partner, then Doris Kearns, had just co-written a piece for the New Republic under the headline: "How to Remove L.B.J. in 1968."

Later, in the early 1970s, Kearns and Richard Goodwin, lovers but not yet married, set off a literary scandal that attracted national media attention. It involved a "psychobiography" that Kearns was writing about Johnson, based in part on intimate conversations they'd had on his ranch in Texas, and a decision to bring Goodwin aboard as a co-author.

Their plan was to expand what had begun as a scholarly work--intended to help secure for her a tenured professorship at Harvard University--break with a smaller publishing house and sell the book elsewhere, for about five times the money. As the dispute grew, the story oozed outward to include speculation in print about whether Kearns might have had an affair with Johnson.

Sally Quinn, flying at her highest as a feature writer in the Washington Post's Style section, wrote a lively, at times almost embarrassingly explicit, account of the chaos that had come to Kearns's love and literary life. The piece ran for what seemed like forever, and it included a rather tart summation:

"Kearns has always gotten what she wanted--and made it look as if she didn't even try. She got elected student-body president at Colby College in Maine, got the best grades, got the best beaux, got into Harvard, got a White House fellowship, got Lyndon Johnson, got her Ph.D, got her professorship at Harvard, got her book, got author Richard Goodwin and got Goodwin to collaborate with her on the book. Those are all things she wanted, or thought she wanted when she got them."

At one point in the story, the then-32-year-old Kearns is quoted as saying: "I really believe that Johnson was picking a person he wanted to write about him. People say he was in love with me and things like that. Partly that's true. But it was much more serious than that."

Here is another excerpt from Sally Quinn's 1974 article

"Johnson was terribly possessive of her time, more and more as he came closer to death. She was seeing many men at this point in her life but had no real attachments until she met Richard Goodwin six months before Johnson's death."

One time Doris Kearns gave a lecture and said that Lyndon Johnson had compared her to his mother. [LBJ's mother was quite the enabler of him; as was Lady Bird.] When Kearns comments became public and appeared in print, LBJ said:

"So I'll just take the knife out of my heart and close up the wound, and we'll have you back here and we won't look back in pride or shame. We'll just start from here and we'll go on with your book without Parade. We're both still alive and that's what counts."

Kearns has later admitted that Lyndon Johnson used to crawl into bed with her and just talk, but with nothing else going on....

As for me, I am not buying that nothing else went on. The Doris Kearns case is just another example of Lyndon Johnson's ability to manipulate people and even turn them into sycophants protecting his legacy decades later. Jack Valenti would be another good example.

Doris Kearns Goodwin: "I got to know this crazy character [Lyndon B. Johnson] when I was only 23 years old.... He's still the most formidable, fascinating, frustrating, irritating individual I think I've ever known in my entire life."
[Academy of Achievement June 1996 interview, p.1]

Doris Kearns also told authors Richard Harwood and Haynes Johnson about her relationship with LBJ in an interview that Sally Quinn refers to:

"They both took copious notes. In the interview Kearns told the reporters that her relationship with President Johnson was extraordinarily complicated, that she was still having trouble placing it in perspective, that she was troubled about how to handle her personal relationship with Johnson when she published her own book.

"She told them that the essence of their relationship was that LBJ was in love with her, that he 'pressed me very hard sexually the first year,' that he courted her aggressively, that he asked her to marry him, that he was jealous of other men in her life."

[Sally Quinn, Washington Post, 8/24/75 "A Tale of Hearts and Minds"]

My comment: Really, this kind of behavior from Lyndon Johnson was typical. It is how he behaved his whole life, and I don't just mean sexually. I am referring to his narcissism, neediness, ability to manipulate people, ability to turn folks into sycophants and slaves and have them do things they would not normally do.

I guess this just reproves the old saying that women love power; even if power is a old bloated, craggy man and a paranoid, mendacious, delusional nut job.

Here is an email to me from a Harvard alum:

**"Robert,
I was a graduate student at Harvard in the Political Science Department when Kearns was writing her LBJ book — the gossip at Harvard was always that she**

was LBJ's lover — Kearns was first and foremost an opportunist — if sleeping with LBJ advanced her career, I doubt she hesitated."

1. *Mark Groubert* says:

February 1, 2013 at 10:20 pm

Mr. Morrow is correct. Doris Kearns Goodwin told a mutual friend of ours that she had sex with Lyndon Baines Johnson. Her husband Richard Goodwin was in the throws of his own self-admitted alcoholism at the time.

Two good books on LBJ's dysfunction and his alcoholism: *Power Beyond Reason: The Mental Collapse of Lyndon Johnson* by D. Jablow Hershman and *Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir* by George Reedy.

Web link: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/quote/dick-goodwin-we-know-the-cia-was-involved-and-the-mafia-we-all-know-that/#comments>

Doris Kearns supposedly told Legs McNeil that she had sex with Lyndon Johnson

Source a friend of Legs McNeil; email to me 4/25/12

Robert Merritt in Watergate Exposed tells of STILL ANOTHER illegitimate child (born late '68 or early '69) of Lyndon Johnson

There has been a fantastic new book written about Watergate by Robert Merritt and Doug Caddy: "Watergate Exposed: How the President of the United States and the Watergate Burglars Were Set Up As Told to Douglas Caddy, Original Attorney for the Watergate Seven "

Here is the link:

http://www.amazon.com/Watergate-Exposed-President-Burglars-Original/dp/193629611X/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1299167812&sr=1-1

In the book there is the story of STILL ANOTHER illegitimate child (or "out of wedlock" or "bastard" or "love child" ... however you want to term it) of Lyndon Johnson.

We know about previous illegitimate children of Lyndon Johnson:

1) Steven Mark Brown (1950-1990) born to one of LBJ's longtime fave mistresses Madeleine Duncan Brown.

2) Courtenay Valenti (born 3 weeks before JFK assassination) born to Mary Margaret Valenti who used to be a key aide to LBJ, in his inner circle. In the case of Courtenay, I am 99% sure she is LBJ's biological daughter - short of a DNA test - because of the way Traphes Bryant writes his book Dog Days at the White House. Bryant's writings give the clear indication of 1) LBJ having sex with Mary Margaret in the White House AFTER she "married" Jack Valenti 2) LBJ's constant referral to Courtenay as his "little heartbeat" and his behavior towards her was like that of an obsessive dad.

Author Robert Merritt reports on ANOTHER probable LBJ love child. Robert Merritt indicates he had worked at Columbia Hospital for Women in late 1968 to Jan. 1969, when:

3) "One day the delivery ward had a VIP. . . She was the personal confidential secretary to President Lyndon Johnson. I do not remember her name, it being too long ago. She had a caesarean section, her body being draped off with a spinal block. She was laughing and talking to the attending physicians all the while her belly was being opened. There were all sorts of whispering and rumors flying around the hallways as to who was the father since she was not married." [Merritt, Watergate Exposed]

This doesn't pertain to the Valentis but may be another incident where still another baby got made as a result of Johnson's inability to keep his zipper zipped (which probably happened in the middle of some dictation ordering another half a million boys to be drafted for "his war"). Can there be even MORE Johnson kids running around that we haven't even heard about?

Mary Margaret Valenti had a daughter
Alexandra Valenti on October 9, 1968 at George
Washington Hospital
(Just curious, is this the LBJ secretary that
Robert Merritt is referring to?)

"The birth of Alexandra on October 9, 1968, was a day that caused me immense personal guilt. Mary Margaret had gone into George Washington

Hospital, but with sufficient forecasts on the part of her doctor that the birth would be several days away. I had to fly to Los Angeles on some urgent Hollywood business, but I felt confident I could complete my meetings and be back on the plane in plenty of time. Alas, when the plane set down in Washington, the airport sound system brayed loudly, "Mr. Valenti, please pick up the airport courtesy phone." Not too promising, I thought, and I was right. It was the hospital calling, telling me that Mary Margaret had just given birth to a fine healthy girl. I raced to the hospital, seething with the damnable knowledge that I should have stayed home to be present when the child was born. Mary Margaret was so full of mother's pride that she forgave my absence. At least that's what she said."

[Jack Valenti, *This Time This Place*, p. 443]

LBJ tried to bed Hollywood actress Sheila MacRae following a White House performance: Fail.

Sheila MacRae:

"Dancing followed the entertainment with music provided by the U.S. Air Force Orchestra, handsome in their dress-blues. I had heard that not only was President Johnson a good dancer but no party he gave could end until he glided across the floor with every woman in the hall. Presently, my turn came. "Sheila, darlin'," he said, taking me into his long arms, "you are the prettiest woman in this room." When the dance was over, he held onto my hand. "C'mon, darlin'," he said, "I'm goin' to take you on a tour of the White House."

Terribly self-conscious and feeling more than a little embarrassed by the President's abandoning wife and guests for me, I left the East Room, tugged along by his insistent hand. It was a grand tour of the first-floor public rooms and a peek into the Oval Office, then into the private elevator to the second floor's mixture of public and private chambers. Finally he pushed open a door and whispered, "This is where your president sleeps."

Never at ease in someone else's bedroom, I had real qualms about entering this one.

"Come on in," he said with a wink. "Don't be shy."

I stepped into the room- barely.

Closing the door, he asked, "How come your hubby isn't with you?"

"As I said at the beginning of the show, he was taken ill."

He crossed the room and stood by the bed, "I hear he is a drunk."

"You shouldn't listen to rumors, Mr. President."

"Hell, honey," he said, dropping onto the bed, "this town thrives on rumors."

"So I've been told," I said, forcing a smile.

"It's beyond me," he said, loosening the cummerbund of his tuxedo, "how a man could turn his back on a woman like you."

I stiffened. Nervously, I clutched my pearls. "Gordon has not turned his back on me."

"Maybe so, but he ain't here," said the President, smirking. He patted the spread. "Come away from the door and come sit by me, darlin'."

"I don't think so."

"You're woman enough for two men," he said, stretching wide his arms. "Secret Service man's guardin' the door. There's no way anybody'll disturb you and your President."

I realized that Lyndon Johnson had heard about our shaky marriage, and I was in no position to judge anyone's morals or habits, so I calmed myself down. "Mr. President, you may not believe this, but it has been interesting" - and I opened the door to find two Secret Service men with outstretched hands.

The next day in their coverage of the event, the Washington and New York newspapers wondered where the President had disappeared to for eight minutes. No they know."

[Sheila MacRae, "Hollywood Mother of the Year: Sheila MacRae's Own Story," pp. 113-114]

Nice Summary of the "LBJ did It" thesis by Morgan Reynolds

By Morgan Reynolds: <http://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?5720-Nelson-s-LBJ-Mastermind-book/page28>

Intelligent Enough to Be a "Mastermind"?

Morgan Reynolds:

I've read this thread, Philip F. Nelson's book and Barr McClellan's, trying to discover if LBJ is the key to the JFK assassination conspiracy. How good is the case against LBJ? Nelson makes a remarkably compelling case, though he errs badly on Lee Harvey Oswald I believe. But put that aside for now, Nelson makes a far more powerful and systematic case than McClellan made in 2003. McClellan adds to our knowledge about Ed Clark, LBJ's "fixer" power broker, thereby filling in a lot of the Texas picture with his insider knowledge, but it is weak on the national connections that were necessary and proven to have pulled off the assassination and cover it up. In the best tradition of science, Nelson followed the stimulating lead of McClellan and other accusers of LBJ and

assembled a strong case with evidence like Connally (almost certainly duped) and LBJ staffers manipulating the motorcade and promoting a Secret Service stand down.

The vice president should always be the highest ranked suspect in a presidential assassination based on motive alone. Remember Shakespeare's favorite material? And LBJ had motive in spades: his lifetime ambition was to become president, last chance, he was about to go down in the Bobby Baker and Billy Sol Estes scandals, and likely more of his crimes would be "outed," knew he was off the ticket in 1964, hated the Kennedys, etc., etc. None of these facts directly undermine propositions about the shadow government, powers-that-be, etc., but individuals in direct positions of government power matter big-time, not just those with indirect power; inside vs. outside.

How about ruthlessness? No question there, we have overwhelming evidence of insatiable greed for power and money (sex too of course) pursued by any and all means.

Skill in personal manipulation? Unexcelled.

Intensity? Oh yes.

Connections? Unexcelled: Congress, Executive, national security state, Big Oil, even eastern finance and the judiciary. Hard to top LBJ.

What about LBJ's intelligence? That is a key in this whole acrimonious debate. I say, yes, LBJ was intelligent enough to be the mastermind, if we stick with Nelson's strong subtitle. It's a mistake to dismiss someone as "dumb" because he never read a book, cannot debate abstract ideas or solve complex problems. **Look at LBJ's body of work: born in humble circumstance, this psychopath rose to the top by cunning, lies and murder. Has anyone ever advanced more rapidly in the U.S. Senate or dominated it like LBJ did? Or accumulated a bigger personal fortune via corruption as an elected federal official? I can't name one. In any event, his "accomplishments" are gargantuan.**

The exact meaning of intelligence is still debated

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence>

but LBJ was incredibly "street smart," a kind of perverse genius. He was the kind of guy who could be dropped at the door of the college in San Marcos, as Nelson describes, or Congress or any other organization and quickly figure out right away who to "zoom" or who to steamroll and get to the top in pretty rapid order. No, LBJ wouldn't be the mastermind in the sense of drawing up a complex plan and executing all or most of its details, **but he would be smart enough to enlist and persuade the right "experts" in "taking out the trash," as hired killers express it. If it needed proving, LBJ knew people and could go for the jugular, as Nelson proves.** And given all we know about the background, e.g., JFK and the Unspeakable, the VP had a nearly perfect recruiting environment to work in (plot). Oh, could someone like Allen Dulles first mention the whole idea in coded language to LBJ, and thereby be the initiator? Possible, but far more likely LBJ, I'd say.

LBJ was intelligent in the sense of this definition of intelligence:
[Sternberg](#) & Salter [Goal-directed](#) adaptive behavior.[9] [Reuven Feuerstein](#) The theory of Structural Cognitive Modifiability describes intelligence as "the unique propensity of human beings to change or modify the structure of their cognitive functioning to adapt to the changing demands of a life situation." [10]

LBJ was "goal directed" and "adaptive." But given all the heat over the term "mastermind," I'd say "catalyst" might be easier to defend with the same powerful evidence Nelson assembled and stimulate less heat and obfuscation. Nelson relies on the work by hundreds of research predecessors and with gracious acknowledgement. That is admirable, yet he takes incredible "incoming." How about LBJ as the "sine qua non," or did Jack Ruby use those exact words!? A rose by any other name...

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry and Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker at the moment of the JFK assassination (12:30PM) send their men up to the Grassy Knoll!

Dispatcher 12:30 p.m. KKB 364.

1 (Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry) Go to the hospital - Parkland Hospital. Have them stand by.

1 (Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry) **Get a man on top of that triple underpass and see what happened up there.**

1 (Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry) Have Parkland stand by.

Dallas 1 (Sheriff J.E. "Bill" Decker) I am sure it's going to take some time to get your man in there. Pull every one of my men in there.

Dispatcher Dallas 1, repeat, I didn't get all of it. I didn't quite understand all of it.

Dallas 1 (Sheriff J.E. "Bill" Decker) **Have my office move all available men out of my office into the railroad yard to try to determine what happened in there and hold everything secure until Homicide and other investigators should get there.**

Reading List for US Intelligence Agent Lee Harvey Oswald - New Orleans summer 1963

[http://www.lee-harvey-oswald.com/images/
Lee_Harvey_Oswald_and_His_Reading_Habits_in_New_Orleans.pdf](http://www.lee-harvey-oswald.com/images/Lee_Harvey_Oswald_and_His_Reading_Habits_in_New_Orleans.pdf)

**Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. 22 # Pages Date
Returned**

22 In the 1960's, public libraries usually purchased hardcover editions.

05/22 Biography (by a noted biographer)

Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-Tung **1961 311 06/03**

Robert Payne

06/01 Murder Investigation (respected Chicago-New Orleans journalist)

The Huey Long Murder Case Hermann B. Deutsch **1963 180 06/15**

06/01 Documentary History (conservative writers)

The Berlin Wall Dean & David Heller **1962 ~223 06/15**

06/12 Documentary History (author of popular books on US military history)

Conflict Robert Leckie **1962 448 06/26**

Full title: *Conflict: the History of the Korean War, 1950-53*

06/17 Geography and economics textbook (US geographer and professor)

Soviet Potentials George B. Cressey **1962 262 07/01**

Full Title: *Soviet Potentials: A Geographic Appraisal*

06/17 Expository textbook on Communism by husband-wife writing team in psychology & sociology: J. Edgar Hoover wrote recommendation. (The book was checked out for me: Oswald, a recent USSR resident, knew all this material. See *Me & Lee* for details)

What We Must Know Harry Overstreet **1958 348 07/01**

About Communism (actual authors: Harry & Bonaro Overstreet)

Full Title: *What We Must Know About Communism: Its Beginnings, Its Growth, Its*

Present Status

06/17 Cerebral essays by Schweitzer, Huxley, Oppenheimer, Marcel, Sartre, etc.

This is My Philosophy Edited by Whit. Burnett **1958 378 07/01**

(actual editors: Whitney, James & William Burnett)

Full Title: *This Is My Philosophy: Twenty of the World's Outstanding Thinkers Reveal the Deepest Meanings They Have Found in Life.*

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned

06/23 Science fiction: Hugo Winner by the author of **2001**

A Fall of Moondust A. C. Clark **1961 224 07/12**

(actual name: Arthur C. Clark)

(Why was this book estimated by the FBI to have been checked out by Oswald on 06/23, when it was returned four days later than *Thunderball*?)

06/24 James Bond spy novel, 9th in the series

Thunderball Ian Fleming (US) **1962 ~272 07/08**

07/01 Biography by a noted author, also a Kennedy admirer and personal friend of JFK

Portrait of a President: John F. Kennedy **1962 ~266 07/15**

John F. Kennedy (struck through: by Secret Service?)

William Manchester

07/06 3rd in popular Napoleonic era quasi-historic adventure series by the noted author

Hornblower and the Hotspur C. S. Forester **1962 400 07/20**

07/06 Soviet Prison Camp Life by (Nobel Prize) anti-communist Russian author

One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch **1963 160 07/20**

(Russian Title: Один день Ивана Денисовича) **or 192**

Alexander Solzihmitsyn
(Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn)

07/10 Documentary History by the famed Russian-born anti-Nazi British journalist

Russia Under Khrushchev Alexander Werth **1962 ~342 07/24**

07/10 1st volume (9 stories) of Science Fiction's best, ed. by a noted scientist-author

The Hugo Winners Ed. Isaac Asimov **1962 318 07/24**

07/15 History: exploration of the Nile by the renowned author & war correspondent

The Blue Nile Alan Moorehead **1962 ~368 07/29**

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned

07/15 Then-Senator John F. Kennedy's account of 8 US Senators whose courageous political battles created a better America

Profiles in Courage John F. Kennedy **1954 272 07/29**

07/18 Five full-length spy novels: *The Great Impersonation* by E. Phillips Oppenheim / *Greenmantle* by John Buchan / *Epitaph for a Spy* by Eric Ambler / *No Surrender* by Martha Albrand / *No Entry* by Manning Coles

Five Spy Novels selected by Howard Haycraft **1962 757 08/01**

07/30 Historical Fiction Description on the dust cover: "At the head of the onrushing Hittite legions was Lord Marduk. He was young, he had great wealth, high rank and his wife, Arinna was the most beautiful woman in the empire, but her warped passions drove him to seek another woman's arms."23

23 By this time, Oswald and I had become lovers: both of us were unhappy with how our mates treated us. I am therefore intrigued by the description on this dust cover.

The Hittite Noel B. Gerson **1963 224 08/13**

07/30 Science Fiction : 9 novelettes of life in the future

Mind Partner ed. H. L. Gold **1962 241 08/13**

07/31 1976 Ed. listed in Bibliographies, AIS (Archeological Institute of America) p. 19

Everyday Life in Ancient Rome F. R. Cowell **1961 ~207 08/14**

07/31 9 short stories, 2 comic poems by the great Asimov; re future computer dangers

Nine Tomorrows Isaac Asimov **1959 236 08/14**

08/03 Science Fiction anthology: 15 stories

The Expert Dreamers ed. Frederik Pohl **1962 248 08/19**

08/03 12 Science Fiction stories by the famed classic S-F writer

The Worlds of Clifford Simak Clifford Simak **1960 302 08/22**

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned

08/12 17 selections from the writings of Huxley, Wells, Poe, Jules Verne, etc.

The Treasury of Science Fiction Classics ed Harold Keubler **1954 694 08/26**

08/22 5th in the famed series; one of JFK's 10 favorite books (*Life Magazine*: 03/17/61)

From Russia with Love Ian Fleming **1957 253 09/05**

08/22 Anthology: 16 Science Fiction and Fantasy stories

Portals of Tomorrow August Derleth **1954 371 09/05**

Actual Title: *Portals of Tomorrow: the Best Tales of Science Fiction and Other Fantasy*

08/22 "How to Write Science Fiction" and 11 other Science Fiction stories

The Sixth Galaxy Reader H. L. Gold ~**1962 240 09/05**

08/22 The famed novel, a Christian classic, by a revered US General

Ben Hur Lew Wallace **1961 510 09/23**

Actual Title: *Ben Hur - a Story of the Christ*

08/22 Considered the best Science Fiction anthologist by many.

Big Book of Science Fiction Groff (sic) Conklin **1950 187 09/23**

Actual Title; *The Big Book of Science Fiction* (The often dropped from its true title)

Actual Author's Name: Groff Conklin

08/22 Historical fiction. Trans. from French. Author a former Japanese prisoner of war.

The Bridge Over the River Kwai Pierre Boulle **1954 ~225 09/23**

09/19 Science fiction: Huxley's vision of a brutal world after nuclear war, circa 2108

Ape and Essence Aldous Huxley **1948 207 10/03**

09/19 *Brave New World* ranked 5th on The Modern Library's Board list of the 100 best English language novels of the 20th century in 2010²⁴. Futuristic novel w/ science fiction.

²⁴ <http://www.randomhouse.com/modernlibrary/100bestnovels.html>

Brave New World Aldous Huxley **1932²⁵ 288 10/03**

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned

09/19 The 7th novel in the series.

Goldfinger Ian Fleming **1959 ~220 10/03**

09/19 The 3rd novel in the series.

Moonraker Ian Fleming **1955 ~256 10/03**

—None of the books that OSWALD read were written by leftists...||

A. J. Weberman, Nodule 11, orig. p. 39)

Though Oswald's library books were not written by leftists, what about the newspapers to which he subscribed? Official version accounts will probably not mention the possibility that Oswald was a fake defector who had to keep up a veneer of being a communist, though even in the USSR he never joined the communist party and was not arrested when he returned to the United States more than two and a half years later. His saga as a —defector|| is worth a close study.²⁶ There is no doubt he read many Communist newspapers, and this was known to the US Postal service before Oswald moved to New

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned

06/23 Science fiction: Hugo Winner by the author of *2001*

A Fall of Moondust A. C. Clark **1961 224 07/12**

(actual name: Arthur C. Clark)

(Why was this book estimated by the FBI to have been checked out by Oswald on 06/23, when it was returned four days later than *Thunderball*?)

06/24 James Bond spy novel, 9th in the series

Thunderball Ian Fleming (US) **1962 ~272 07/08**

07/01 Biography by a noted author, also a Kennedy admirer and personal friend of JFK

Portrait of a President: John F. Kennedy **1962 ~266 07/15**

John F. Kennedy (struck through: by Secret Service?)

William Manchester

07/06 3rd in popular Napoleonic era quasi-historic adventure series by the noted author

Hornblower and the Hotspur C. S. Forester **1962 400 07/20**

07/06 Soviet Prison Camp Life by (Nobel Prize) anti-communist Russian author

One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch **1963 160 07/20**

(Russian Title: Один день Ивана Денисовича) *or* **192**

Alexander Solzhenitsyn

(Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn)

07/10 Documentary History by the famed Russian-born anti-Nazi British journalist

Russia Under Khrushchev Alexander Werth **1962 ~342 07/24**

07/10 1st volume (9 stories) of Science Fiction's best, ed. by a noted scientist-author

The Hugo Winners Ed. Isaac Asimov **1962 318 07/24**

07/15 History: exploration of the Nile by the renowned author & war correspondent

The Blue Nile Alan Moorehead **1962 ~368 07/29**

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned

07/15 Then-Senator John F. Kennedy's account of 8 US Senators whose courageous political battles created a better America

Profiles in Courage John F. Kennedy **1954 272 07/29**

07/18 Five full-length spy novels: *The Great Impersonation* by E. Phillips Oppenheim / *Greenmantle* by John Buchan / *Epitaph for a Spy* by Eric Ambler / *No Surrender* by Martha Albrand / *No Entry* by Manning Coles

Five Spy Novels selected by Howard Haycraft **1962 757 08/01**

07/30 Historical Fiction Description on the dust cover: "At the head of the onrushing Hittite legions was Lord Marduk. He was young, he had great wealth, high rank and his wife, Arinna was the most beautiful woman in the empire, but her warped passions drove him to seek another woman's arms."²³

23 By this time, Oswald and I had become lovers: both of us were unhappy with how our mates treated us. I am therefore intrigued by the description on this dust cover.

The Hittite Noel B. Gerson **1963 224 08/13**

07/30 Science Fiction : 9 novelettes of life in the future

Mind Partner ed. H. L. Gold **1962 241 08/13**

07/31 1976 Ed. listed in Bibliographies, AIS (Archeological Institute of America) p. 19

Everyday Life in Ancient Rome F. R. Cowell **1961 ~207 08/14**

07/31 9 short stories, 2 comic poems by the great Asimov; re future computer dangers

Nine Tomorrows Isaac Asimov **1959 236 08/14**

08/03 Science Fiction anthology: 15 stories

The Expert Dreamers ed. Frederik Pohl **1962 248 08/19**

08/03 12 Science Fiction stories by the famed classic S-F writer

The Worlds of Clifford Simak Clifford Simak **1960 302 08/22**

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned

08/12 17 selections from the writings of Huxley, Wells, Poe, Jules Verne, etc.

The Treasury of Science Fiction Classics ed Harold Keubler **1954 694 08/26**

08/22 5th in the famed series; one of JFK's 10 favorite books (*Life Magazine*: 03/17/61)

From Russia with Love Ian Fleming **1957 253 09/05**

08/22 Anthology: 16 Science Fiction and Fantasy stories

Portals of Tomorrow August Derleth **1954 371 09/05**

Actual Title: *Portals of Tomorrow: the Best Tales of Science Fiction and Other Fantasy*

08/22 "How to Write Science Fiction" and 11 other Science Fiction stories

The Sixth Galaxy Reader H. L. Gold ~**1962 240 09/05**

08/22 The famed novel, a Christian classic, by a revered US General

Ben Hur Lew Wallace **1961 510 09/23**

Actual Title: *Ben Hur - a Story of the Christ*

08/22 Considered the best Science Fiction anthologist by many.

Big Book of Science Fiction Groff (sic) Conklin **1950 187 09/23**

Actual Title; *The Big Book of Science Fiction* (The often dropped from its true title)

Actual Author's Name: Groff Conklin

08/22 Historical fiction. Trans. from French. Author a former Japanese prisoner of war.

The Bridge Over the River Kwai Pierre Boulle **1954 ~225 09/23**

09/19 Science fiction: Huxley's vision of a brutal world after nuclear war, circa 2108

Ape and Essence Aldous Huxley **1948 207 10/03**

09/19 *Brave New World* ranked 5th on The Modern Library's Board list of the 100 best English language novels of the 20th century in 2010²⁴. Futuristic novel w/ science fiction.

²⁴ <http://www.randomhouse.com/modernlibrary/100bestnovels.html>

Brave New World Aldous Huxley **1932²⁵ 288 10/03**

Date Out/Title of Book/Full Title Author(s) Pub. # Pages Date Returned
09/19 The 7th novel in the series.
Goldfinger Ian Fleming **1959 ~220 10/03**
09/19 The 3rd novel in the series.
Moonraker Ian Fleming **1955 ~256 10/03**
 —None of the books that OSWALD read were written by leftists...||
 A. J. Weberman, Nodule 11, orig. p. 39)

Dean Rusk, a Suspect in JFK assassination

Rockefeller man, hawk on Vietnam, wanted coup of Diem, anyone closely associated with Rockefellers is a suspect in JFK assassination. JFK wanted a dove William Fulbright for Sec. of State, but was told Senate would not confirm him, so he went with CFR Dean Rusk. ...Rusk testified to the SSCI that he had never heard of Oswald prior to the assassination yet it's his name that appears on State Dept letters in 62 concerning the return of LHO from Russia.....and it's Rusk and Cabot Lodge who are moving the dates around for the Honolulu Conference.....Rusk is suspect in my book...

David Rockefeller:

"For more than a century ideological extremists at either end of the political spectrum have seized upon well-publicized incidents such as my encounter with Castro to attack the Rockefeller family for the inordinate influence they claim we wield over American political and economic institutions. Some even believe we are part of a secret cabal working against the best interests of the United States, characterizing my family and me as 'internationalists' and of conspiring with others around the world to build a more integrated global political and economic structure - one world, if you will. If that's the charge, I stand guilty, and I am proud of it."

David Rockefeller and his importance: <http://nomoregames.net/index.php?page=911&subpage1=rockefeller>

Morgan Reynolds:

"David Rockefeller is the youngest and only surviving son of **John D. Rockefeller, Jr.** (1874-1960) who, in turn, was the oil tycoon's only son and a committed globalist who inherited much of his father's vast fortune. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. supported the League of Nations financially and funded the formation and annual expenses of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) as well as its initial headquarters building in New York City in 1921. Dedicated to the One-World-Government ideal, John Jr. also donated the land along the East River for the United Nations headquarters.

David Rockefeller became a military intelligence officer during World War II, a founding member and steering committee member of the secret Bilderbergers in

1954 (including its many Nazi sympathizers), chairman of the powerful CFR 1970-1985 and founder and honorary director of the Trilateral Commission. It should come as no surprise that the basically “wholesale” Rockefeller Bank was closely allied with international energy and oil, especially Big Oil in Texas, a key connection to the Kennedy assassination. Rockefeller first met John F. Kennedy at the London School of Economics in the late 1930s and briefly dated Kennedy’s sister Kathleen.³ Evidence for Rockefeller’s tight connections with U.S. intelligence, including briefings on covert operations, is documented here.⁴

A recent book by investigative journalist Russ Baker, *Family of Secrets: The Bush Dynasty, The Powerful Forces That Put It In The White House, And What Their Influence Means For America* (2009), clarifies how intertwined oil, Wall Street, the intelligence agencies and the Ivy League Universities are. As Baker explains, the “fundamentally amoral financial-intelligence-resource apparatus” antedates World War II: “Before there was an Office of Strategic Services (July 1942-October 1945) or a Central Intelligence Agency (founded in 1947), corporations and attorneys who represented international businesses often employed associates in their firms as private agents to gather data on competitors and business opportunities abroad. So it was only to be expected that many of the first OSS recruits were taken from the ranks of oil companies, Wall Street banking firms, and Ivy League universities and often equated the interests of their high-powered business partners with the national interest” (p. 17).

Conspiracy at this level and on this scale does not involve a secret central planner with occult rituals who executes top-down, command-and-control operations. Instead, Justin Raimondo puts it best when he commented on the penetrating work of Murray Rothbard: “Here there is no single agency, no omnipotent central committee that issues directives, but a multiplicity of interest groups and factions whose goals are generally congruent. In this milieu, there are familial, social, and economic connections, as well as ideological complicity, and none is better than Rothbard at ferreting out and unraveling these biographical details. Taken together, the author's small and studied brushstrokes paint a portrait of a ruling class whose ruthlessness is surpassed only by its brazen disloyalty to the nation.”⁵ **Congruent interests** is the key phrase rather than conspiracy.

Recognition of this world of powerful “congruent interests” opens up our understanding of the assassination of President Kennedy as well as of 9/11. We have no better suspect for who wielded the glue to bind together congruent interests than the eastern banking establishment’s senior partner, the Rockefellers. John D. Rockefeller Jr.’s “sons, the five Rockefeller brothers established an unparalleled network of social connections and institutional power over time, based on the foundations that Junior - and before him Senior - had laid down.”⁶ Then we have the fact that, as Russ Baker writes, “World War II firmly established oil as the preeminent strategic resource.”⁷ Lo-and-behold Saudi Arabia granted its first oil contract to a premier American/Rockefeller

company, Standard Oil of California, which had bribed British ex-pat St. John Philby, adviser to King Saud, to pave the way to such control. This little slice of Middle Eastern oil history suggests that Michael Moore's movie, *Fahrenheit 9/11*, although off-target in its narrow focus on the Bush-Saudi connection, had a piece of truth at its root.

In 1954, David Rockefeller chaired the committee charged with deciding where to locate the Rockefeller bank's new headquarters. The next year his decision to erect the building in the Wall Street area was celebrated and embraced by City fathers as the salvation of the downtown financial district. In 1960 the new bank headquarters was completed under Rockefeller's direction at One Chase Manhattan Plaza, on Liberty Street in downtown ..."

David Rockefeller, addressing a Bilderberg meeting in 1991:

<http://www.rense.com/general17/quote.htm>

"We are grateful to The Washington Post, The New York Times, Time Magazine and other great publications whose directors have attended our meetings and respected their promises of discretion for almost forty years. It would have been impossible for us to develop our plan for the world if we had been subject to the bright lights of publicity during those years. But, the world is now much more sophisticated and prepared to march towards a world government. The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the national auto-determination practiced in past centuries." - David Rockefeller to Bilderberg in 1991

Bill Moyers (CFR) on David Rockefeller:

- ...the unelected if indisputable chairman of the American Establishment
- ...one of the most powerful, influential and richest men in America
- ...[he] sits at the hub of a vast network of financiers, industrialists and politicians whose reach encircles the globe
 - Journalist [Bill Moyers](#), a former speechwriter for president President [Lyndon B. Johnson](#), in his 1980 TV special, *The World of David Rockefeller*, quoted in Will Banyan, 2006, (p.9)

Bobby Kennedy's Love Affair with Jackie Kennedy, post JFK assassination, is one big reason RFK kept publicly silent

about the his beliefs on who murdered JFK

Another big reason would be the death threats he kept getting after he would press the FBI and CIA for information.

[David Heymann, Bobby and Jackie: a Love Story, pp. 117-118]

Over lunch that afternoon, Smathers asked Bobby why he'd aborted his personal investigation into his brother's assassination.

"Because every time I pump the FBI or CIA for information," RFK responded, "I end up with a death threat in the mail. So does Teddy. I don't care about my own life, but I do care about my brother's. My using the CIA in conjunction with the Mafia to go after Castro may have led to Jack's death. One in the family is enough."

For his part, Smathers supported the theory that there had been a conspiratorial plot between organized crime and the CIA, or, more accurately, a renegade faction of the CIA. Smathers had little faith in the findings of the Warren Commission. "Gerald Ford, the future president, was an FBI mole," said Smathers. "He was on the commission but reported back to J. Edgar Hoover." Despite the FBI director's disdain for the Kennedys, Smathers firmly believed that it was the CIA - and not the FBI - that had worked with the syndicate to assassinate Kennedy. "In 1957 JFK and I spent a few days in Havana," continued Smathers. While there, they were introduced to crime figures Meyer Lansky and Santos Trafficante, both of whom controlled Cuba's hotels, casinos, and nightclubs, creating an exuberant after-hours atmosphere. "Trafficante set us up in a hotel suite with several choice ladies of the night. Only later did I realize how stupid we'd been. It wouldn't have surprised me to learn that we'd been filmed through a one-way guest-room mirror. The opportunity for blackmail, particularly after Jack became president, pointed to the foolishness of our little adventure. Jack could never resist temptation. His name cropped up in 1963 in connection with the so-called Profumo debacle, in which an international vice ring nearly brought down the British government. He'd been linked to one of the women involved in the case. Had he lived, Jack would've been dragged through the mud. And there was the matter of Mary Pinchot Meyer, his last mistress, who was murdered in 1964 while walking along the towpath in Georgetown. Had he been alive, that case also would have come back to haunt Jack."

RFK, long his brother's bagman, almost certainly knew of the meeting in pre-Castro Cuba between Jack and Trafficante, as well as all the rest of JFK's sordid dealings. Ultimately, according to Smathers, Bobby's decision to discontinue his investigation into his brother's assassination probably had less to do with the Mafia and more to do with his and Jackie Kennedy's madcap affair following Jack's death.

"At least, that's what Ted Kennedy told me," noted Smathers. "One of Bobby's fears was that somebody would eventually leak information on the affair to the press. Too many people were in on the secret. Exposure in the media would have ruined any chance Bobby might have had of following in Jack's

presidential footsteps. Frankly, between the CIA and Bobby's interlude with Jackie, it's a wonder that none of it had already been exposed in the press."
[David Heymann, Bobby and Jackie: a Love Story, pp. 117-118]

Henry Kissinger, former top aide to Nelson Rockefeller:

<http://www.thenewamerican.com/index.php/usnews/politics/5125-kissinger-qthe-illegal-we-do-immediately-the-unconstitutional-takes-a-little-longerq>

During a secret meeting on March 10, 1975 in the Turkish Capital of Ankara with Mehli Esenbel, Turkey's Foreign Minister, Kissinger, then Secretary of State and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, told Esenbel:

"Before the Freedom of Information Act, I used to say at meetings, "The illegal we do immediately; the unconstitutional takes a little longer." [laughter] But since the Freedom of Information Act, I'm afraid to say things like."

Henry Kissinger: "Power is the ultimate aphrodisiac."

Jim DiEugenio on JFK Assassination:

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?6088-The-lbj-false-sponsorship-operation-to-continue/page9>

"One way I think to look at this is to use as a model other CIA coups. If you read that marvelous book Bitter Fruit, or study things like the 1953 overthrow of Mossadeq, or what David Phillips' called the Agency's masterpiece, the overthrow of Sukarno in 1965, or the murder of Allende in 1973--reportedly done by an agent of Phillips, you get an inside view of how covert operations work and how they originate.

The more we look at the JFK murder, I think even LBJ advocates have to understand that it has all the earmarks of a covert op--and a first class one. As Victor Marchetti said one, it had to be an intelligence operation, because it was such a great one. I mean just look at one aspect of it: the use of Hal Hendrix to get the cover story out about Oswald. And that happened within 2 hours of the murder.

Or look at the use of the meeting that never happened: Oswald with Kostikov in Mexico City. This was a twofer, it got to LBJ and he used it to intimidate the hell out of Warren. And once Warren was emasculated, this allowed McCloy, Dulles, and Ford, what I call the troika to take over--and did they ever. Now this last, as John Newman proves, was planned in advance by Jim Angleton, with help from Phillips.

The way that say the Arbenz coup began, was as Jack said, a flux of congruent interests. Corporate interests from United Fruit began to talk to the Dulles brothers. They hired lawyers to lobby the White House. This then allowed Allen Dulles to call in his planning committee, and they put together the blueprint. At this stage, Phillips and Hunt were just operatives. They slowly

worked their way up the daisy chain until by the Bay of Pigs, they were at the management level.

Now if we look at what happened to Allende, its much the same thing. You had a congruence of interests from the business world, Rockefeller and McCone linking up with the White House, Kissinger and Nixon. (Recall the great line by Henry: I don't see why we have to sit back and let a country go communist just because its people voted for it.)

By this time, due to his work on JFK and Indonesia, Helms makes Phillips one of the major architects of the plot: see that valuable book by Freed and Landis, Death in Washington. At this same time, Helms' who has to know of their work on JFK, is using Hunt as his infiltrator in the White House, along with his personal "black operator" Jim McCord, who according to Jm Wave supervisor Marty Casey, actually did wet jobs for Helms. So when Allende is being overthrown, Helms is also at work on ousting Nixon.

So yes, there seems to be a congruence of interests that begins the overthrow plots. But once the decision is made, it is the people who have great experience in these things, the black operators, who are then tasked with carrying them out. With help of course from the Power Elite with the media part of the cover story."

Kit Carp on why JFK was murdered:

1. JFK was a visionary who saw a chance for world peace, and acted to bring this about on several occasions.

A. He refused to send American forces into Laos, instead compromising with the Soviets.

B. He refused to send American forces in behind the Cuban brigade at the Bay of Pigs, which the CIA/Joint Chiefs had set up as a sort of trap to force Kennedy into taking Cuba.

C. JFK fired Allen Dulles, and two other key CIA leaders after the Bay of Pigs, slashed the CIA's budget, and threatened verbally to "scatter the CIA into a thousand pieces". Ironically, Dulles would serve as the very most active leader of the Warren Commission who were supposed to "investigate" the assassination. Nice pick.

D. JFK initiated a plan to arm and able the South Vietnamese to fight their own war, with a plan to pull all troops out of Vietnam, way back in the spring of '62.

E. Twice JFK refused and rebuked the Joint Chief's written plans to initiate a first, pre-emptive, full nuclear strike on the Soviets and communist China.

F. Kennedy had the nerve to give his "Peace Speech" which foresaw a completely disarmed world, and Kennedy actually got Krushchev interested in it.

G. JFK talked Congress, as well as the Soviets into a Nuclear Test Ban agreement.

H. Kennedy refused to attack Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis, instead blockading the island, and settling the matter with a compromise. (The Russians had over 100 tactical nukes poised to hit our marines on the beaches, if we had gone, and two excellent Russian armored regiments we didnt know about. At two points during the crisis, the Soviet in charge there seems to have had permission to use them, if communications were cut off with Russia. We were never closer to WWII, which very probably would have happened, if anyone but JFK had been

President at this moment.)

1. JFK had the audacity to refuse to send combat troops to Vietnam, and actually was starting to pull them out, when he was shot.

2. The Joint Chiefs, the oil tycoons, and the CIA considered all of the above tantamount to treason. A burnt planet was preferable to the commies taking southeast Asia or Cuba. These people, the people who stood to make money and acquire more power through war and a high military budget and were completely focused on the inhumanity and evil of communism to the point that they today would be considered insane.

3. JFK was the duly elected President, was popular with the public, and was could not be bribed, threatened nor out-smarted. Lord knows these rats tried all of those. The Constitution was on JFK's side. They couldn't just "take over".

So- he had to be killed, and the death had to be pinned on someone that wouldn't be tracked back to home easily, or, his death had to be set up in a way, that no one investigating would dare to look.

The CIA handled Oswald, and made it appear he was working for a Soviet KGB Assassin. They planted this information at the FBI station using a CIA infiltrator working at the Bureau, and at other Intelligence Agencies. They did this deviously, leaving out the info about the KGB agent.

Jim DiEugenio on How the Kennedys were not involved in Operations to Assassinate Castro:

My personal opinion - I think the Kennedys were involved! - Robert

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17304>

Jim DiEugenio:

"I mean we heard the same thing from Sy Hersh, when he couldn't come up with anything to implicate JFK in the CIA Castro plots. In fact, the unredacted CIA IG report says the opposite, that the plots were deliberately kept from the Kennedy and when they told them they were halted, they then resumed them again behind their backs. So what did CIA asset Sy do? He ignored the IG report and went to Helms' dirty work guy Sam Halpern who made up something from a dead man. Which was then exposed by David Talbot.

So now, we're down to RFK right?

RFK did not coordinate MONGOOSE, as everyone who has studied those records knows, Lansdale did. What RFK tried to do was rein in some of Lansdale's more nutty schemes. Which really infuriated people like Harvey.

In fact, when Jack Anderson broke that lying story back in 1967 about RFK being in on the Castro plots, RFK told a colleague that it was BS, he actually saved Castro. Further, when he learned of them by accident from Hoover, he called in Helms to his office. He then read him the riot act about it.

Helms' appearance before the Church Committee on this was classic Dirty Dick. When he was confronted with RFK's calendar on the day he was called in, it said "Richard Helms 11:15". He was then asked what the meeting was about. Helms claimed amnesia, he didn't remember. But John Siegenthaler was there and he did recall it. He said RFK was livid about the whole thing.

What I really wish they would find in RFK's stuff is the Bruce-Lovett report, which RFK used to get Allen Dulles fired as Director after the Bay of Pigs. RFK got this from Robert Lovett when he was appointed to the Taylor Committee to investigate the Bay of Pigs disaster. Lovett and David Bruce had wanted Dulles fired back in the fifties. But with his brother at State and Ike in the WH it was not going to happen. They both thought that Dulles had completely gone overboard on what the CIA was now doing. Truman felt the same way of course. RFK's father had seen this devastating report made for Ike, since he was also on the FIAB back then. He told Lovett to give it to RFK while he was on the Taylor Committee. He did and RFK decided that this was now it for Dulles. He showed it to JFK and JFK called in Lovett. This was the likely last nail in the coffin, and Dulles was now gone.

But that was not enough for RFK. He was now so anti-Dulles' version of the CIA, that he called in Dean Rusk and asked if there was any other Dulles family member still in the administration. Rusk said that Allen's sister Eleanor worked in the State Department. RFK demanded she be fired also since he wanted no more of the Dulles family around anywhere."

Note: *The following is the complete text of Vincent Salandria's speech to the Coalition on Political Assassinations, delivered in Dallas, Texas on November 20, 1998. It is reprinted here by permission.*

* * *

The JFK Assassination: A False Mystery Concealing State Crimes by Vincent J. Salandria

http://www.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/27th_Issue/vs_text.html

Thank you, Dr. Gary Aguilar, and the other members of the Coalition on Political Assassinations for affording me this privilege. I accepted your invitation because I feel that the point of view for which I and thousands of unsung others have stood for thirty-five years is important. I believe that for us to be free to work for a more decent society we must come to accept the point of view which I will now explain.

For one half of my seventy years, from almost the very date of the assassination, I have been convinced that the killing of President Kennedy was a patent Cold War killing --- the bloody work of the U.S. military-intelligence system and its supporting civilian power elite.

For us to allow thirty-five years to pass, while debate rages on the subject, is not only an abdication of the required work of a democratic citizenry, but the debate itself actively serves the interests of the assassins. Such debate masks the damage done to the constitutional structure by the extra-constitutional firing of the President.

To understand fully the nature of the assassination and its coverup one has to view it from an historical perspective. We must look back at least to the year 1898 to examine the militarizing of this country --- a process which eventually led to President Kennedy's assassination.

In 1898 President William McKinley, pursuant to a congressional resolution, authorized the use of United States armed forces to engage the Spanish forces in Cuba. This congressional resolution was followed by a declaration of war against Spain. This splendid little war led the way to an American Empire built upon the strength of the U.S. military. We acquired through this imperialistic effort Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and we subjected Cuba to a semi-colonial status.

Those conquests failed to satiate our hunger for empire. In the continuing quest to expand our imperialist power we truncated democracy in our nation. Political reform efforts of the progressive period were abandoned. Our oligarchs saw the acquisition of an empire as a means of diverting the American people from the struggle for political reform.

This process of militarism continued to evolve and grow in the period preceding our entry into World War I. The American people desperately wanted to avoid intervention into the bloody horrors of the war. But President Woodrow Wilson, while promising to keep us out of war, deceitfully led us into that terrible slaughter and supported the development of a large military establishment.

Our college history texts do record that Wilson's deceit included the propagandizing of our people through the first media-supported mobilization of U.S. and world public opinion. Congress by act of April 14, 1917 established the Committee on Public Information. Wilson's appointed chairman, George Creel, and his committee sought to mind-manipulate our people and the people of the world. Creel employed one hundred million pieces of written propaganda,

jingoistic speeches by seventy-five thousand persons called four-minute men, professorial writings defining the true nature of the "Hun," thousands of pre-written editorials, faked atrocity stories and other devices to bring about a consensus about World War I. His propaganda produced a tight conformity in public opinion about the Germans which foreshadowed our Cold War thinking about the Soviets.

From our participation in World War I our nation suffered a tragic loss of democratic freedom. The Espionage Act of 1917 effectively snuffed out free speech by making felons of persons who exercised their First Amendment rights. The Socialist Party's presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, was given a ten year prison sentence. His crime? He had simply spoken the truth. He had stated that the war had an economic basis. The war started the FBI on its path of gathering millions of files on people and organizations. Following World War I we saw political reaction sweep over our country in the course of which Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were judicially murdered by the American establishment.

Only by the war production of World War II were we brought out of the great depression. It was not difficult to discern that we were artfully thrust into the war. I can recall that at the time of Pearl Harbor I was in the 8th grade of Vare Junior High School in Philadelphia. On December 8, 1941, in my math class, our teacher, Miss Wogan, suggested that rather than do our math we should discuss current events.

I went to the front of the classroom and informed my classmates that I could not accept as plausible President Roosevelt's assertion that the attack on Pearl Harbor was a surprise, sneak attack. I pointed out that all of us had known for months about the tension between the U.S. and Japan. I asked how, in light of those months of crisis and tautly strained relations between the two countries, could the battleships at Pearl Harbor have been lined up so closely together, presenting perfect targets for the Japanese? How could the planes I saw in the newspapers burning on our airfields have been positioned wing-tip to wing-tip?

I reminded the class that President Roosevelt had promised that he would not send our troops into a foreign war. I then offered my conclusion that inviting the Pearl Harbor attack was President Roosevelt's duplicitous device to eliminate the powerful neutralist sentiment in our country while thrusting us into the war.

Later, some of our country's most distinguished historians, Charles Beard, William Henry Chamberlain, George Edward Morganstern, Robert A. Theobald, John Toland and others came to this same conclusion. We know now that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had told his War Cabinet many days before December 7, 1941 that he was convinced that war with Japan was immediately imminent. Therefore, it is unimaginable that we could have been surprised by Pearl Harbor.

But the truth about Pearl Harbor did not and does not get addressed in our high school and college text books. Following the Cold War our historians have not seen fit to review and to learn from the true history of Pearl Harbor. Our historians show no interest in revealing how Pearl Harbor served to militarize further our nation. They show no interest in revealing how through Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt secretly manipulated and controlled our foreign policy. Instead we learn that the Central Intelligence Agency's creation was a necessity in order that we should not be again surprised as we were at Pearl Harbor. In failing to confront the truth we got the CIA. By our unwillingness to embrace hard truth about how power works in our nation, we pay a horrible price in the loss of democracy.

Pearl Harbor led to the establishment of a Presidential Commission to examine into the events of that attack. This Commission was the precedent for the establishment of the Warren Commission. It was headed by a distinguished Associate Supreme Court Justice, Owen J. Roberts, and the Commission's work product was named the Roberts Report. The Roberts Commission concluded that the responsibility for the debacle at Pearl Harbor did not lie with President Roosevelt but with Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and General Walter C. Short. They were solely responsible. Their "derelictions of duty and errors of judgment" were "the effective cause for the success of the attack."

When Owen J. Roberts retired from the Supreme Court, he assumed the job of Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School while I was a student there. He impressed me as a kindly man of considerable integrity. I did not confront him for the errors of the Roberts Commission. Why not? To answer that question is to explain why persons who have a say or who would hope to have a say in the United States political system will not openly espouse the point of view which I now present.

Armed with this historical perspective, on November 22, 1963, I began to examine the post-assassination events as they unfolded. I took note of the reports coming in about the alleged assassin. I wondered whether his alleged left-wing credentials were bona fide. Very early in my work in the peace movement, I learned that some ostensible peace activists were infiltrating government agent provocateurs who were not what they at first blithely appeared to be. May I suggest that some of our critics of the Warren Report are government agents. Can we honestly expect that the powerful elements in our society who dispatched our President with that deadly Dealey Plaza fusillade and then sought to cover up the reasons why he was killed would leave to ordinary citizens to inform the public about the real meaning of the assassination of President Kennedy?

On November 23, 1963 I discussed the assassination with my then brother-in-law, Harold Feldman. I told him that we should keep our eyes focused on what if anything would happen to the suspected assassin that weekend. I said that if the suspect was killed during the weekend, then we would have to consider Oswald's role to be that of a possible intelligence agent and patsy. I told him if such

happened, the assassination would have to be considered as the work of the very center of U.S. power.

I sensed that there was a need to be quick in formulating conclusions from the killing of Oswald. A successful political assassination is carried out to produce policy changes. Those policy changes generally take effect quickly. Consequently, it behooves a democratic citizenry to come promptly to their own reasoned conclusions about the killing of their head of state. Citizens cannot leave to their government, which under republican principals is their mere servant, to shape their thinking on such a vital subject. Nor can the citizenry await the work of the academic establishment before formulating its conclusions.

When Oswald was served up on camera as disposable Dealey Plaza flotsam and jetsam and was killed by Jack Ruby I saw a subtle signal of a high level conspiracy. There is every reason to think that intelligence agencies, when they choose a killer to dispose of a patsy, make that choice by exercising the same degree of care that they employ in selecting the patsy. Their choice of Jack Ruby much later would --- by providing a fall-back position for the government --- serve the interests of the assassins. As the Warren Report would unravel, a deceased Ruby's past connections to the Mafia produced a false candidate for governmental apologists to designate as the power behind the killing.

Immediately following the assassination I began to collect news items about Lee Harvey Oswald. A pattern began to emerge. Oswald's alleged defection to the Soviets, his alleged Castro leanings as the sole member of a Fair Play for Cuba chapter in New Orleans, his posing with a rifle and a Trotskyist newspaper, his writings to the Communist Party USA, his study of the Russian language while in the Marine Corps, told me that he was not a genuine leftist, but rather was a U.S. intelligence agent.

It was apparent to me that no legitimate leftist straddles so many diverse political fences in a fractionalized American left. I saw Oswald's alleged leftist baggage as an effort on the part of the killers to send an intimidating message to the American left. The left was being signaled by the killers to be silent or to suffer a possible pogrom against it. The Cubanization of Oswald was a further signal to the left that the American military if provoked by criticism might seek to employ the Oswaldian Cuban tableau as an excuse to invade Cuba. For a summary of Oswald and his obvious connections to our intelligence community, see Professor Christopher Sharrett's "Oswald and U.S. Intelligence" in the appendix to Dr. E. Martin Schotz's book, *History Will Not Absolve Us*.

Similarly, I saw Oswald's membership in the ACLU as a device to send a message to frighten liberals into silence. As it turned out, the ACLU did not see any civil liberties issues in substituting for a legal inquest on the killing of President Kennedy a series of non-public and secret sessions by the Warren Commission. The ACLU had taken the bait.

After I began to write on the assassination, the ACLU privately assumed a position against my work. The national office expressed displeasure with me for writing on the subject and in so doing identifying myself as what I was, a long-time volunteer lawyer for the ACLU. The executive director of the Philadelphia ACLU branch, with whom I had over many years a fine working relationship and friendship, conveyed to me the National Office's displeasure with my writings on the assassination. My offer to resign was accepted with alacrity.

The use of a Mafia-related killer to dispatch the patsy while in custody, and that patsy's patently false left-wing and liberal guises, convinced me that the assassination was the work of U.S. intelligence. Keenly aware of the dangers which our Cold War national security state posed to the planet, I determined to continue the quixotic work of investigating the assassination. I sought to learn from and to help those who were willing to investigate and write on the criminality of their government in the assassination and its cover up.

In this effort I was supported and guided by my friends, Fred J. Cook, Robert Dean, Dave Dellinger, Jim DiEugenio, Harold Feldman, Gaeton Fonzi, Jim Garrison, Reverend Steve Jones, Professor Thomas Katzen, Christopher Kefalos, Barbara LaMonica, David S. Lifton, Mark Lane, Staughton Lynd, Ray Marcus, Sylvia Meagher, Professor Joan Mellen, Dr. Michael Morrissey, Marguerite Oswald, Fletcher Prouty, Mort Sahl, Professor Chris Sharrett, Dr. Anita Schmuckler, Gary Schoerner, Dr. E. Martin Schotz, John Suchardt, Tink Thompson, and Harold Weisberg. Their dedication to democracy and truth served to sustain me.

Armed with an exploratory model of explanation that the Kennedy assassination was a Cold War killing, I began to sift through the myriad facts regarding the assassination which our government and the U.S. media offered us. What I did was to examine the data in a different fashion from the approach adopted by our news media. I chose to assess how an innocent civilian- controlled U.S. government would have reacted to those data. I also envisioned how a guilty U.S. national security state which may have gained control of and may have become semi-autonomous to the civilian U.S. governmental structure would have reacted to the data of the assassination. The use of this simple method of analysis applied to the assassination data and the reactions to those data by our national security state and its civilian allies thoroughly convinced me that my model of explanation was correct. No other interpretation adequately explained how our government, our media and our establishment reacted to the facts relevant to President Kennedy's killing.

I submit that the manner in which the data were handled by our government demonstrate that: (1) the national security state at the very highest level of its power killed President John F. Kennedy for his efforts at seeking to develop a modus vivendi with the Soviets and with socialist Cuba, (2) subservient U.S. government, civilian establishment and mainstream media persons criminally and systematically aided the warfare state in covering up the assassination, and (3) in light of this criminal cover-up by the American power elite that there is no

logical way we can conclude that the assassination was not the product of our warfare system. There was also no way rationally to conclude that the assassination was a result of the labor of the Soviets, Castro, the Mafia, J. Edgar Hoover, President Johnson, or that any lower level U.S. governmental operatives had been solely responsible for the execution of President Kennedy.

As I examined the evidence I was confronted with an unvarying pattern. Whenever evidence of a conspiracy emerged --- and mountains of facts were supplied by the government for us to scrutinize --- the government refused to act on that evidence. On the other hand, whenever any data emerged, no matter how thoroughly incredible, which could possibly be interpreted as supporting a lone assassin theory --- the government invariably and with the greatest solemnity declared that such data proved the correctness of the lone assassin myth. That is not the earmark of an innocent, blundering government.

I posited that an innocent civilian government would have in an unbiased fashion accepted, made public, and protected all of the assassination data. An innocent government would have fairly evaluated the data irrespective of whether or not they supported a particular conclusion. An innocent civilian government would never have accepted an improbable explanation of data while other probable explanations were extant.

I concluded that only a criminally guilty government which was beholden to the killers would reject a probable explanation of the evidence coming into its possession and instead would seize upon an improbable explanation for the evidence. Most importantly, I concluded that only a guilty government seeking to serve the interests of the assassins would consistently resort to accepting one improbable conclusion after another while rejecting a long series of probable conclusions. In short, while purporting to tell the truth, our government turned probability theory on its head. In an unvarying pattern it consistently accepted any data that even remotely supported a single-assassin concept and rejected data which incontrovertibly supported a conspiracy.

Now let us briefly review some of the evidence. The Secret Service stated that at the time of the assassination there were no Secret Service assigned to or in Dealey Plaza other than those attached to and who remained in the motorcade. There are no existing records which support any other federal agents having been present in Dealey Plaza. Yet, we know from the evidence that at the time of and immediately after the assassination, there were persons in Dealey Plaza who were impersonating Secret Service agents. This was clear evidence of both the existence of a conspiracy and the commission of the crime of impersonating federal officers. But our government showed no interest in pursuing this compelling evidence of the existence of a conspiracy nor in prosecuting the criminals who were impersonating federal officers. In refusing to pursue the evidence of conspiracy and in failing to pursue the criminals who were impersonating federal officers, the Warren Commissioners, their staff, the Attorney General's Office, and the FBI became accessories after the fact and abetted the killers.

The U.S. government was immediately confronted with the observations of many eyewitnesses, including skilled observers such as police officers and the Secret Service Agents in the motorcade. They had heard shots coming from --- saw smoke emanating from --- saw a man fleeing from --- and smelled gunpowder in the grassy knoll area of Dealey Plaza. Let us assume *arguendo* that all of the eyewitnesses who had concluded that shots were fired from the grassy knoll were dead wrong. But an innocent government could not and would not at that time have concluded that these good citizens were wrong and would not have immediately rushed to declare a far-fetched single assassin theory as fact.

The Parkland Hospital doctors, after having inspected the body of our murdered President, promptly offered their professional opinions that the President had been hit in the throat by a penetrating bullet. They concluded that this neck hit was a wound of entry and therefore necessarily resulted from a shot delivered from the front of the President. Let us posit that all of those doctors may have been mistaken in their conclusion. But given their professional medical opinions, no guiltless government would have chosen so quickly to close its options and to have declared at that point that the assassination was the work of a single person. For if any one of those doctors was correct, then a conspiracy to kill the President was proven. The government officials who immediately chose to designate each Parkland Hospital doctor as wrong were criminal accessories after the fact.

No staff member at Parkland Hospital reported seeing a small bullet entry wound in the back of the President's head. Instead they saw and reported a large avulsive wound in the occipital area of the President's head. Again, let us presume for the purpose of argument that they were all wrong in their observations. Nevertheless an innocent government would have been obligated to hold its options open on the issue of whether one or more hits had been delivered to the President's head from the front and not from the rear. This was so since an avulsive wound in the occipital region indicated a wound of exit and not of entry. For governmental officials to have ignored the Parkland Hospital doctors findings made those officials accessories after the fact.

No viable democratic government that was free of guilt and that was in the control of civilian authorities would have permitted a sham autopsy of the President's body. In accepting the orders of the generals and admirals not to probe the neck wound of the President the military doctors who were performing the autopsy effectively aborted it. Those doctors were guilty of malfeasance. The admirals and generals present in the autopsy room who were responsible for those orders were simply criminals, guilty of the crimes of conspiracy to obstruct and obstruction of justice. They were also criminal accessories after the fact to the murder of the President.

Our U.S. government had in its possession, on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, the Zapruder eight millimeter film which demonstrated that the President, after having been struck by a shot or shots to his head, had been thrown leftward and backward and bounced off the back seat of the Presidential limousine. Now

there might have been an explanation for that phenomenon which was other than that this was an impact response from a hit delivered by a gunman positioned to his right front. But that dramatic movement of the Presidents body appeared to contravene conclusively any theory that all the shots had been delivered from a single vantage point to the rear of the President.

An innocent government, having come into possession of the Zapruder film on the afternoon of November 22nd, 1963, once its operatives had examined that film, would necessarily have come to the conclusion that the assassination was most probably the result of a conspiracy. Those governmental operatives who examined the Zapruder film at that time and who did not cry out an alarm of probable conspiracy were guilty of obstruction of justice and were criminal accessories after the fact.

But that Zapruder film, instead of being shown immediately to the whole world, was kept by the government and *Life* and not shown to the public at large. We will now relate how *Life* magazine served our military-intelligence community. Time Inc., the owners of *Life*, bought the rights to the Zapruder film in 1963 and withheld it from public viewing. Please pardon me for not believing that this censorship was designed to enlighten our people. We shall see that *Life* both censored the Zapruder film and lied about its contents. In its September 6, 1964 issue *Life* sought to explain away the wound in President Kennedy's neck as follows:

...it has been hard to understand how the bullet could enter the front of his throat. Hence the recurring guess that there was a second sniper somewhere else. But the 8mm. film shows the President turning his body far around to the right as he waves to someone in the crowd. His throat is exposed --- toward the sniper's nest- -just before he clutches it.

But we now know that the Zapruder film tells us that the President did not turn his body far around to the right, and that his throat was not exposed toward the alleged sniper's nest. So *Life* was not only censoring the Zapruder film, but while having it in its sole possession, was lying about its content and therefore obstructing justice through censorship and falsification of the Zapruder film's content.

My October 2nd, 1964 issue of *Life* magazine contained a color reproduction of frame 313 of the 8 millimeter Zapruder motion picture showing the moment of bullet impact on President Kennedy's skull. The caption for that Zapruder frame read: "The assassins shot struck the right rear portion of the President's skull, causing a massive wound and snapping of his head to one side." To me it appeared that striking a head from the rear and causing it to snap to one side ran counter to a Newton law of motion. So, I decided to collect other copies of the same issue of *Life*.

In the next copy I acquired I found that *Life* had changed the caption to read: "The direction from which shots came was established by this picture taken at

instant bullet struck the rear of the President's head, and passing through, caused the front part of his skull to explode forward." But in this copy of the magazine *Life* had changed the Zapruder frame to a later one which showed that the President's whole body had been driven not only leftward but also backwards against the back seat of the limousine by a shot supposedly fired from the rear. That frame with that caption impressed me as causing even more difficulty for the Warren Report.

The next copy of *Life* that I found put together the exploding-forward caption with Zapruder frame 313. *Life* finally got the deception right. I reported these findings in my March, 1965 articles in *Liberation* magazine.

Later, in 1966, I inquired of *Life* about the three versions of the same issue. Edward Kern, a *Life* editor, replied in a letter to me dated November 28, 1966. In his reply he said: "I am at a loss to explain the discrepancies between the three versions of LIFE which you cite. I've heard of breaking a plate to correct an error. I've never heard of doing it twice for a single issue, much less a single story."

Well, unlike Edward Kern, I was not at a loss to explain the three versions. To me the three versions of *Life* and *Life's* lies about what the Zapruder film revealed show in microcosm an elegant example of how the U.S. media criminally joined with U.S. governmental civilian personages, and with the national security state apparatus to employ deceit in seeking to prop up the Warren Report.

Henry R. Luce created *Life* magazine. He was an ardent Cold Warrior having championed the American Century and having lobbied for the National Security Act of 1947. His widow, Claire Booth Luce, was a former member of the House of Representatives and a former ambassador to Italy. She was one of Allen Dulles' lovers. In his book, *The Last Investigation*, my dear friend, Gaeton Fonzi, who worked for U.S. Senator Richard Schweiker while the Senator was investigating the Kennedy assassination, told how Claire Booth Luce lead them on a wild goose chase. She effectively used up their governmentally-paid-for time by sending them on a fruitless search for fanciful persons.

Congressman Gerald R. Ford, who had been a Warren Commissioner, and who was later to become President, signed that October 2, 1964 *Life* article. He concluded this article with the following statement: "This report is the truth as we see it, as best we know it, and on this, we rest."

The three versions of *Life* demonstrate clearly the criminal conspiratorial joining together of the U.S. intelligence community, the civilian aspects of our government, and our media to support the Warren Report. They were and still are all in bed together.

Let us now return to the events which occurred at Parkland Hospital on the afternoon of November 22, 1963 where a hospital orderly had discovered the bullet which was designated as CE 399. CE 399 was an intact bullet, undeformed

except for a slight extrusion in the back. It weighed essentially what a pristine bullet would have weighed. It had no blood nor tissue on it. Would not that to any open mind have appeared to be a bullet planted to implicate someone?

But the FBI concluded that CE 399 was not a planted bullet. Rather, the FBI found that the bullet that had entered President Kennedy's back, had not passed through his torso but rather had fallen out and had been recovered at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. The FBI Sibert-O'Neill Report of November 27, 1963, confirmed that the autopsy doctors at Bethesda on November 22, 1963 found that the shot which entered President Kennedy's back had not exited from the front of his body. The FBI Report to the Warren Commission dated December 9, 1963 and the FBI Supplemental Report of January 13, 1964 had concluded likewise.

Astoundingly, the Warren Report does not mention and the Commission's exhibits make no reference to these critical documents. Their omission from the Warren Report and the Commissions documents constitutes obstruction of justice since the double hit on the President and the Governor with the same bullet, CE 399, was the *sine qua non* of the Warren Report.

Consider this. For weeks the FBI finding upon which the Warren Commission was expected to base its report was that CE 399 had not pierced President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Rather, the FBI had concluded and had so advised the Commission that separate shots had hit the two men. Therefore, the FBI for weeks had rested on a finding that compelled a conclusion that only three shots and no more could not have explained all the bullet damage at Dealey Plaza. Of course, this fact required the further conclusion that there had been more than one gunman firing on the President. Yet, we will see that during these weeks immediately following the assassination, while the FBI findings were informing our government that the magic bullet theory at that juncture had been rejected, the government remained steadfastly committed to a single assassin fantasy and criminally persisted in characterizing Oswald as the sole assassin.

Later, the U.S. government secretly and sharply shifted gears and married the single-hit theory. It therefore concluded that the FBI findings had been all wrong. Instead in its Warren Report our government insisted that CE 399 had wounded JFK by entering in a downward trajectory of 17 degrees, coursing through his custom-fitted jacket from the rear at 5 and 3/8 inches down from its collar and 5 and 3/4 inches down from the collar of his custom-made shirt.

The government concluded that somehow or other the custom-made jacket and custom-made shirt of President Kennedy had at the moment of bullet impact become mysteriously bunched together high up on his neck area. The government theory was that CE 399, the magic bullet, had passed through President Kennedy without having struck bone. This bullet in exiting had then pierced his necktie knot. Although it would have appeared to be exiting in an upward trajectory, the government had deduced that CE 399 had turned in mid

air as it had emerged from the necktie knot of President Kennedy and had struck Governor John B. Connally in the right side of his back.

According to the government, CE 399 had then traveled downward through the right side of Connally's chest and had smashed his fifth rib. The government concluded that CE 399 exited below his right nipple, and passing through his shattered right wrist, spewing metal as it went, had entered his left femur depositing therein a fragment.

In so concluding, our Cold War government in the context of the assassination had declared a moratorium on the science of physics and had declared the occupations of custom-shirt making and custom tailoring to be guilty of horrendous incompetence. I take particular umbrage about the government's shameless attack on the custom-tailoring trade. My deceased great father had been a proud practitioner of that honorable trade. He would have been horrified by the suggestion that one of his fellow coat makers had fitted President Kennedy's suit jacket in such a way that it had bunched up about four and one-half inches as the President raised his right hand no higher than his shoulder to greet the Dealey Plaza crowd. Arlen Specter and others who had promulgated this theory and who had failed to produce as witnesses the custom suit and shirt makers who had been in the service of President Kennedy were guilty of more than maligning their occupational skills. They were also guilty of malfeasance and misfeasance in office, and obstruction of justice. They were accessories after the fact and were criminal conspirators historically forever joined with the murderers of President Kennedy.

On October 23, 1964, Arlen Specter was quoted in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* regarding what he had told a Bar Association meeting at which I had questioned him. He was quoted as stating: "The people are going to have to rely on the conclusions and the stature of the men of the Commission."

I replied to him in my November 2, 1964 article in *The Legal Intelligencer*: 'We know that Mr. Specter did not mean by the above statement that the Warren Commission was ever meant to be construed as a "ministry of truth." Nor would the members of the Commission, as public servants in a democracy, ever consider that their "stature" insulated their interpretations and findings from public criticism.'

In fact Specter was telling us that evidence had to give way to stature. He was instructing us that he and the Commission were in reality a ministry of truth and could and would criminally conceal the truth with impunity.

But let us posit arguendo that the Warren Commission and its staff had considered themselves a benevolent ministry of truth. Let us assume that they had conceived of themselves as having spared us from a thermonuclear war. Although there was no evidence when the Warren Report was issued, that such a war was imminent. But with the demise of the Soviet Union, that is no longer a legitimate concern. Can we not now ask why Senator Specter should not come

clean and finally tell us why the Warren Commission had concealed the truth? But to ask the question is to answer it. Senator Spector must in a criminal fashion continue to serve the national interest as he sees it by obstructing justice in order to conceal that we are in the same banana-republic status that we were as of November 22, 1963.

In my January, 1965 article in *Liberation* I reported that when Jacqueline Kennedy testified before the Commission she had spoken of the wounds inflicted on her husband. She above all was qualified to speak of these wounds, since she had been the first to see up close the terrible work of the butchers who had cut down her husband. But in the transcript of her testimony presented to the Commission, we were provided only with the comment: "Reference to the wounds deleted."

J. Lee Rankin, the Commissions General Counsel, was reported in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* of November 23rd, 1964, to have declared that Classified material involving national security was withheld from the volumes of transcript." Does that not tell us in plain language that we were denied the testimony of the deposed first lady in order to protect the killers of her husband, our national security state? Had not J. Lee Rankin in assenting to such a crucial deletion committed the crime of obstruction of justice?

This same J. Lee Rankin, in answer to my article in the January, 1965 issue of *Liberation* magazine on January 3, 1965, reported in the *New York Times* that "there was no credible evidence to support a theory that more than three shots had been fired." Is it not clear that in so stating, Mr. Rankin had criminally obstructed justice? Do not the mounds of incontrovertible evidence of a multiple assassin killing which we are now reviewing and to which he had been privy not put the lie to Mr. Rankin and render his statement criminal?

Theodore H. White, in his book *The Making of the President, 1964*, told us that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, the Presidential party on Air Force One "...learned that there was no conspiracy, learned of the identity of Oswald and his arrest..." Air Force One had landed at Andrews Air Force Base, at 5:59 P.M. on November 22, 1963. In correspondence with me, Mr. White stated that this message was sent to the Presidential party from the Situation Room of the White House. This same message was confirmed by Pierre Salinger in his book *With Kennedy*. Mr. Salinger received that same message while on the Cabinet Plane which was flying over the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Salinger tried to get those data to me and had instructed the National Archives to provide them for me, but they disappeared from the National Archives. My inquiries to the White House Communication Agency requesting a copy of the Air Force One Tapes were dismissed in a letter sent to me by James U. Cross, Armed Forces Aide to the President. He wrote on January 2, 1968, that the logs and tapes of the radio transmissions "...are kept for official use only. These tapes are not releasable, nor are they obtainable from commercial sources."

But the contents of this message to Air Force One was confirmed in 1993 by Robert Manning, Kennedy's Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs who was on the Presidential plane on its return trip from Love to Andrews Air Force Base. He reported having heard the same account of Oswald being designated as the presumed assassin. (Gerald S. and Deborah H. Strobe *Let Us Begin Anew, An Oral History of the Kennedy Presidency*, Harper Collins Publisher, 1993)

That, my good people, is conclusive evidence of high-level U.S. governmental guilt. The first announcement of Oswald as the lone assassin, before there was any evidence against him, and while there was overwhelmingly convincing evidence of conspiracy, had come from the White House Situation Room. Only the assassins could have made that premature declaration that Oswald was the assassin. This announcement had been made while back in Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade was stating that "preliminary reports indicated more than one person was involved in the shooting..." (*Dallas Morning News*, November 23, 1963)

I have asked and ask again, can there be any doubt that for any innocent government, taken by surprise by the assassination --- and legitimately seeking the truth concerning it --- the White House Situation Room message was sent too soon? The government could not have *known* at that time that Oswald was the killer and that there was no conspiracy. The persons on Air Force One and the plane carrying the cabinet members over the Pacific who heard that message and who do not come forward at this time to fill in the now deleted portion of the tape from the Situation Room of the White House, are they not accessories after the fact?

The person who on November 22, 1963 had been in direct control of the White House Situation Room, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, was McGeorge Bundy. Bundy was a hard-liner on foreign policy. He had been a student of CIA's covert operations chief, Richard Bissell, who had been fired by President Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs. Bundy in 1948 had worked for Bissell on the Marshall Plan. Bundy was a man of considerable intelligence. He did not out of stupidity inform the Presidential party that Oswald was the lone assassin before there was any evidence against him and while there was compelling evidence of conspiracy. Did he not do this to inform the Presidential Party who had been in the motorcade that this was a matter of state, the importance of which rose higher than Anglo-Saxon principles of justice?

Therefore, at Bundy's direction instructions were given to the party on the Presidential plane and on the Cabinet plane. What they had heard, smelled and seen in Dealey Plaza was of no consequence. The patsy had been selected, and the conclusion of conspiracy had been ruled out. Bundy was indirectly instructing the Presidential party and the cabinet members that he was speaking for the killers. He was directing the Presidential party and the cabinet that what they had observed in Dealey Plaza was merely evidence, and that the needs of state rose above evidence. He was informing the Presidential Party that those among them who had witnessed the triangulation of fire which had brought down

the President should not imagine that a few nuts in Dealey Plaza had gotten lucky. They were being circuitously informed that the assassination had been committed by a level of U.S. power that was above and beyond punishment.

Bundy, in the service of our warfare state and the U.S. establishment of which he was an honored member, committed the crime of being an obstructor of justice and was a critical accessory after the fact to the murder of our President. Bundy was rewarded for his brazen cover-up work by remaining with President Johnson as one of his leading hawkish advisers on Vietnam. Bundy is now deceased. But I provided this information about him in a speech I made in Boston, Massachusetts, on October 23, 1971 before the New England Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. My unrealized purpose was to cause him to institute a libel action against me. He apparently did not see fit to file one. This preeminent establishment man was in my judgment unquestionably criminally involved at least in the cover up of the assassination of President Kennedy. He owed his allegiance to the U.S. establishment --- the murderers of the President.

Governor Connally, although purporting to support the Warren Commission, testified before the Warren Commission that it was not conceivable that he had been hit by the same bullet which had struck President Kennedy. His wife testified similarly. They never retracted their testimony. The Zapruder film supports their conclusion. My dear friend, Raymond Marcus, has demonstrated in his works *The Bastard Bullet* and *Addendum B* incontrovertible proof that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were hit by separate bullets. The government had immediately espoused the single-bullet theory against the compelling testimony of Governor and Mrs. Connally who had testified that separate bullets had hit President Kennedy and Governor Connally. This governmental dismissal of the Connally evidence which compelled the finding of conspiracy, constituted obstruction of justice.

Our government had allowed the clothing of Governor Connally to be dry cleaned and pressed. This action made it impossible to determine from the examination of his clothing whether he had been hit by a pristine bullet or one that had passed through President Kennedy. Those officials who permitted that dry cleaning and pressing and consequent destruction of vital evidence were clearly guilty of obstruction of justice. The Warren Commission did not suggest that there was anything culpable about this obvious criminal act. Therefore, the Warren Commission in failing to condemn this wanton and criminal destruction of evidence was guilty of malfeasance and misfeasance in office, and the Commission and its staff members became accessories after the fact.

Since the government had promulgated a single assassin theory in which the assassin had fired a bolt action rifle no more than three times, the total ammunition supply of the government was three bullets. The government, undeterred by the implausibility of its conclusion of a single assassin theory, and undisturbed by the torrent of evidence against it, immediately accepted as fact the myth that three bullets fired within 5.6 seconds had inflicted all the carnage

on Dealey Plaza. we will demonstrate that this premature embracing by the government of the single assassin theory proved that the highest level of our military intelligence was the criminal force which killed our President.

James T. Tague, a bystander, in Dealey Plaza, had also been struck by fragments of a missile in that fusillade. So three bullets and only three bullets had to account for the: (1) wounding of the President in the back, neck and head (2) wounding Governor Connally in the back, fracturing a rib, fracturing his right wrist and depositing a fragment in his left femur (3) wounding James T. Tague (4) causing impact damage on the front windshield and front metal of the Presidential limousine and (5) on the street curbing. The government, as we have already noted, had operating against and belying its single assassin three- bullet theory a drastic shortage of ammunition.

This was especially true since the FBI Report, upon which the Warren Commission was to rely, set forth, and I quote verbatim from Volume 1, page 18 of the FBI report:

Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body...

So the FBI had concluded that the bullet that had struck President Kennedy in the back had not exited. Therefore, the U.S. government, immediately following the assassination, had according to its own findings, an impossible ammunition shortage. That shortage should have convinced an innocent government that more than one junk rifle had been responsible for all of the bullet impact damage inflicted in Dealey Plaza. Yet, the impossible single assassin theory was the concept to which the U.S. Government remained criminally and irrevocably joined. The governments hasty and unshakable embrace of the lone assassin theory was pregnant with guilt. It served as a scanty fig leaf the purpose of which was to legitimize our national security state which had shot its way into absolute power.

The Presidential limousine, with bullet-impact damage to its chrome and windshield and splattered with brain tissue, was criminally removed from the crime scene and shipped out of Dallas. Then our government refitted the vehicle and in the process destroyed the enormous and vital forensic evidence contained therein. The removal from Dallas of the vehicle and the evidentiary eradication by means of refitting of the vehicle clearly constituted criminal obstruction of justice.

Unlike the excuses that were made for the criminal removal of President Kennedy's body from Dallas, there can be no innocent explanation for what happened to the Presidential limousine, loaded as it had been with vital forensic

evidence. The only plausible explanation was the need for the government to conceal its guilt. An innocent government would have insisted that the Texas authorities place the limousine under tight guard while it remained where it in accordance with the law belonged, in Dallas, the jurisdiction of the crime. Instead, our Cold war government arrogantly shipped the presidential limousine out of Dallas for purposes of relieving it of the rich evidentiary load it had carried.

At the Bethesda Naval Hospital, Commander James J. Humes prepared autopsy notes, unquestionably the most important autopsy notes ever. On November 24, 1963 he signed a certificate: "I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272..." In destroying the autopsy notes he committed the crime of obstruction of justice. I readily concede that the greater criminal or criminals was the superior officer or officers who ordered him to obstruct justice by destroying the precious original autopsy notes. Is it not a certainty that Dr. Humes would not have committed such a criminal act without having been directed by none other than his military superior or superiors to do so? Would any innocent government not have made short work of the military officials who ordered and carried out the destruction of those notes? Our guilty government did nothing to address this criminal behavior of its admirals and generals.

All of you know about the November 25, 1963 memorandum from Nicholas Katzenbach instructing Bill Moyers:

"The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and the evidence was such that he would have been convicted a trial..."

In light of the evidence we have just reviewed, how could Mr. Katzenbach have *known* that Oswald was guilty of committing the crime alone? How could he at that time as a rational man and given the state of the evidence have considered Oswald's guilt to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt? Mr. Katzenbach's criminally premature conclusion leaves us no alternative but to see him as having had full knowledge that he was seeking to prevent the revelation of the guilt of the mightiest power ever created, our warfare state. He was acting in the place of the Attorney General. Instead of serving justice in accordance with his sworn duty to uphold the constitution of the United States, he was criminally obstructing justice.

And in that same memorandum he said "We should have some basis for rebutting the thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or (as the Iron Curtain press is saying) a right-wing conspiracy..." In Cold War United States, such solicitude for the Communist world was not common in our governmental circles. Apparently the Communist world did not view itself suspect. Rather it was accusing us of a right-wing conspiracy. Even Mr. Katzenbach dismissed as incredible Oswald's left-wing baggage when he stated that "...the facts on Oswald seem almost too pat --- too obvious (Marxist, Cuba, Russian wife, etc.)" In

having been so quick to dismiss Oswalds false Marxist, Russian and Cuban connections, what did Mr. Katzenbach know about Oswald's U.S. intelligence connections that wasn't being revealed by our government?

On December 9, 1963, Mr. Katzenbach sent a similar memorandum to Chief Justice Earl Warren who had been appointed to head the Commission which had as its ostensible function to ascertain the truth in the assassination. Let us see how Chief Justice Earl Warren was treated by Mr. Katzenbach.

First, Mr. Katzenbach told Chief Justice Warren that "At the direction of President Johnson, I am transmitting herewith to you and to the other members of the Commission copies of the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the assassination of President Kennedy..." But the FBI report had stated "...that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit..." Therefore, as of December 9, 1963, an innocent government could not have accepted as truthful a three-bullet, sole-assassin theory. Then why, given the ammunition shortage of the government's scenario, if the government were innocent, did Mr. Katzenbach not concede to Chief Justice Warren that there was compelling evidence of a conspiracy?

Mr. Katzenbach further instructed Chief Justice Warren: "...the latest Gallup poll shows that over half the American people believe that Oswald acted on (sic) part of a conspiracy in shooting President Kennedy... I think, therefore, the Commission should consider releasing --- or allowing the Department of Justice to release --- a short press statement which would briefly make the following points:

(1) The FBI report through scientific examination of evidence, testimony and intensive investigation, established beyond a reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy on November 22, 1963... The FBI had made an exhaustive investigation into whether Oswald may have conspired with or been assisted by any organization, group or person, foreign or domestic, in carrying out this dastardly act... To date this aspect of the investigation has been negative...

Would Chief Justice Warren have been the recipient of these orders which Mr. Katzenbach should have hesitated to give to a callow law clerk for any purpose other than to be of service to our national security state? Again, historical perspective aids us in coming to a sensible conclusion. Chief Justice Warren had in the past proven himself to be loyal to the perceived needs of our warfare state. He had been a prime mover in establishing the first racial concentration camps in America when the U.S. entered World War II. He had interpreted our constitution as permitting the incarceration of innocent U.S. citizens of Japanese descent.

By accepting these orders from Mr. Katzenbach, Chief Justice Warren was doing a service to the state and a disservice to the constitutional concept of separation

of powers. By not making public disclosure of these orders which ran counter to his appointed duty as a fact finder, he was showing his contempt for the majority of the American people who in every public opinion poll had shown that they had understood the assassination to have been the work of a conspiracy. Now they were to be misled and confused by the commission which bore Warren's name. Chief Justice Warren was compelled by his dedication to our state to conduct a charade of pretending to look for the truth in the slaying of President Kennedy, when he had already been force-fed and had accepted as manna the U.S. government's historical fantasy that Oswald had been solely responsible for the assassination. Were not Messrs. Katzenbach and Warren in sending and receiving this memorandum without informing the public of the lies contained therein, guilty of the crimes of obstruction of justice and being accessories after the fact?

On January 21, 1964, there was a secret executive session of the Warren Commission. The Commission was dealing with a serious problem. Marina Oswald was going to give evidence that Oswald was a Soviet agent. Commissioner Richard Russell commented, "That will blow the lid if she testifies to that." Then Commission member Allen Dulles interceded, stating he knew Isaac Don Levine, an old Cold warrior, who was assigned by *Life* Magazine to write an article with Marina Oswald. Of course the article was never published. Mr. Dulles stated "I can get him in and have a friendly talk." Does that not sound like Allen Dulles was planning to suborn to perjury and to obstruct justice?

Why was this consummate Cold Warrior, Allen Dulles, so eager to exonerate the Soviets? History records that Allen Dulles and his brother, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, had been quite willing to carry us to the brink of thermonuclear war many times in post World War II years. Then why the reluctance on the part of this Cold Warrior in a secret session of the Warren Commission, to entertain the possibility of Soviet involvement?

If you read Mr. Gaeton Fonzi's fine book, *The Last Investigation*, you will learn that he traced the assassination to the CIA from which Mr. Dulles had been fired by President Kennedy. Must we not conclude therefore that Mr. Dulles, in seeking to cover up the possibility of Soviet involvement, had certain knowledge that Oswald was a patsy, and that the CIA had carried out the assassination? The CIA was the agency over which he had presided and from which he had been fired by President Kennedy for his betrayal of the President in the Bay of Pigs venture. Did not Allen Dulles have an interest in protecting the agency which had been so dear to him? Did he not have cause to hate the President for having fired him from the CIA and for the President's courageous opposition to the military and intelligence services on Cold War policy? In appointing Allen Dulles to the Warren Commission, did not President Johnson demonstrate judgment that was so bad as to amount to misfeasance in office and to obstruction of justice?

For any disinterested observer, the information that came to light on Oswald clearly established him as having all of the earmarks of a U.S. intelligence agent. To have described Oswald as a Marxist and not as the U.S. intelligence agent

that he was, was to join with the murderers as accessories after the fact and to obstruct justice. That false Marxist garb of Oswald was utilized to exacerbate Cold War tensions. Oswald's phony Marxist trappings were a lever that could be, and I believe was used to press down the lid on possible Soviet reaction to the obvious banana-republic status of the U.S. government. The government operatives who had invented the phony Marxist cover of Oswald were the likely assassins. In publicizing without criticism this false Marxist cloak of Oswald the American press joined the criminality of our U.S. intelligence assassins as accessories after the fact.

Oswald's family was brought to the Dallas area by Ruth Paine. Ruth Paine had been instrumental in getting Oswald a job at the Texas Book Depository. The Manlicher Carcano, the alleged murder rifle, had supposedly been stored in a garage of the Paines. Following the assassination, Ruth Paine was called by Oswald during his detention to have her obtain a lawyer for him, a task which she failed to complete much to the benefit of the assassins.

Once a conspiracy was deemed to exist, and even our government in the House Select Committee concluded that there was a probable conspiracy, the Paines had to be viewed as having been involved in it. An assassination Gestalt with the patsy serving as a lightning rod, cannot be successfully completed unless the patsy is delivered to the scene of the killing. Ruth Paine accomplished the crucial twin assassination tasks of getting Oswald into the Dallas area and arranging to get him a job in the Texas Book Depository Building. Therefore, the Paines, albeit on a need-to-know basis, were involved in the plot.

In whose service were the Paines? Michael Paine came from families which were in the Boston Brahmin society --- the Cabot and Forbes families. He was an heir of his maternal grandmother, Elise Cabot Forbes. He was not likely to be controlled by the Soviets, Castro or the Mafia. He had top secret clearance in his job at Bell Helicopter despite the fact that his father, George Lyman Paine, had been a Trotskyist. In Cold War United States to get such clearance when your father had been a Trotskyist, a quid pro quo had to be provided. Ruth Paine's father was William Avery Hyde, an official in the Agency for International Development, which frequently provided cover for overseas intelligence operations. According to the excellent work of Steve Jones, Barbara LaMonica and Carol Hewett, Ruth Paine's sister, Sylvia Hoke, had CIA affiliations. Ruth Paine was friendly with George DeMohrenshildt, a sophisticated White Russian exile and CIA operative who, although thirty-five years Oswald's senior, became Oswald's closest friend in Dallas. According to recent research in the 1980s Ruth Paine assisted illegal anti-socialist activity in Nicaragua.

Ruth and Michael Paine could not have been Soviet, Castro or Mafia agents. They had to be agents of the killing force, our U.S. intelligence. If they had been Soviet or Castro agents, an innocent government would have swooped down on them and seen them as clear beacons leading to the killers. Our government did not cause them any trouble. The Paines are criminal co-conspirators in the killing

of President Kennedy and would and should now be prosecuted by a guiltless government.

There is no rational manner in which we can strip away the guilt of the highest levels of our national security state. The government's consistent criminal pattern of ignoring a whole series of data indicating conspiracy and consistently twisting the meaning of evidence to support a single assassin killing compels the conclusion that the U.S. national security state killed President Kennedy. President Kennedy himself had posited that he might be killed by the national security state, as reported in Paul B. Fay, Jr.'s book, *The Pleasure of his Company*. Given the simplicity of the above analysis, the conclusion is inescapable that the American civilian media failed in its First Amendment task of seriously examining the killing of President Kennedy by the military-intelligence community. The U.S. media chose instead to serve the interests of state. That rightfully earns them the title of accessories after the fact.

Please do not seek comfort in the probability that the killing of President Kennedy was the work of a low-level conspiracy. Chief Justice Warren, Allen Dulles, McGeorge Bundy, all of the other government operatives, the U.S. media, the U.S. historians, would not have failed to perform the work which we have just performed in order to protect the Mafia or some small group not associated with the center of U.S. power. If the killers had not been in the very center of the National Security State and therefore beyond reach of punishment, the President's family, having considerable wealth and power, would have insisted upon a fair investigation and punishment of the conspirators. Our government at this time would not have its very legitimacy at issue throughout the world in order to protect rogue elements who had committed this crime thirty-five years ago.

What has been the effect on the people of this country from having been bombarded by our government with evidence which speaks to a high level conspiracy, while this same government issued a Warren Report that concluded a single assassin was responsible for the killing? What is the effect on our people when this same government through the House Select Committee on Assassinations concluded that President Kennedy was probably assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in a conspiracy with other unknown individuals? What is the effect on our people when that House Committee's Chief Counsel, Robert Blakey, announced that the Mafia did it? What is the effect on our nation when the power structure of this country and its employees have demonstrated a pattern of willingness to commit crimes in order to cover for and to defend the assassins?

The effect of the government's deceit has been to create a confused and extremely protracted debate designed to hide the simple truth of a high level warfare-state conspiracy. The government has served on us, the people, who have always by a large majority disbelieved the Warren Report, a notice that we are powerless. President Kennedy, a popular, beloved world leader of independent wealth, was dispatched without a common-law inquest. Enormous evidence was released that he was killed by a conspiracy. Yet the government

persisted in contending that the killing was accomplished either by a lone nut or by some Italian gangsters.

In providing us with a commitment to a sole assassin killing or an assassination by the Mafia, Castro, Soviet or low-level rogue U.S. group, while providing us with extensive evidence of a high-level conspiracy, the national security state seeks to paralyze our thinking processes. Through Orwellian doublethink the government successfully involved us in years of fruitless debate as to the microanalytic details of how the assassination was executed and what obscure meaning the assassination had on our lives. Through this Orwellian doublethink the government sends us clear signals. It instructs us that if bullets could remove a constitutionally-elected president, and the murderers go unpunished, then we should not take seriously U.S. politics. It instructs us that we should not entertain hopes of accomplishing a truthful explanation of the meaning of the killing.

Our government by issuing as truth the obvious lies of the Warren Report named after and attributed to a liberal Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, impressed upon us that we could not rely on our court system to accomplish justice.

Notwithstanding that all public opinion polls demonstrated that the U.S. public believed that a conspiracy had brought down the President, Congress remained silent for 13 years on the assassination. When finally in 1979 Congress spoke in the voice of the House Select Committee, that voice was a muffled whisper informing us that probably the mob did it. Through this hushed and cowardly utterance the people were told that they could not rely on the Congress to represent their interests.

For years, not satisfied with having merely killed President Kennedy, the U.S. media have been busy endeavoring to assassinate his character by publishing a series of books designed to demonstrate that he was a flawed and perverse person so that we might conclude that he deserved his fate. A man who had sacrificed his life for world peace was shot down and then pilloried with defamation for years by a contemptuous and arrogant U.S. establishment.

The assassination of President Kennedy and its handling by the government and its compliant media were designed to accomplish not only the firing by gunshots of a President, but also were aimed at mind-manipulation and paralysis of our people. The fact that we have been debating this assassination for thirty-five years demonstrates that the national security state has enjoyed considerable success in accomplishing its goal. By debating the meaning of the assassination of President Kennedy we have served the purpose of our military-intelligence complex to mystify the obvious.

What are we to do? We must accept as no mystery the question of why the assassination occurred. President Kennedy was killed for seeking to reduce the planet-threatening tensions of the Cold War. He was killed for accomplishing the

test-ban treaty. He was killed for his eloquence in espousing peace. In his 1963 American University speech he urged:

...my fellow Americans, let us examine our attitude toward peace... And is not peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights --- the right to live out our lives without fear of devastation --- the right to breathe air as nature provided it --- the right of future generations to a healthy existence? While we proceed to safeguard our national interests, let us also safeguard human interests. And the elimination of war and arms is clearly in the interest of both."

President Kennedy was killed because he had refused to bomb and to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs, although the Joint Chiefs and the CIA were much for this course of action. Later he had refused, when opposed by the Joint Chiefs and the CIA, to consent to invading Cuba during the missile crisis. Instead of invading Cuba, against the expressed wishes of the Joint Chiefs and the CIA, he had chosen to negotiate with the Soviets over a commitment not to invade Cuba. He had then moved for the normalization of relations with Cuba. Those relations have still to be normalized. He had established a back-channel communication system with the Soviets. Because of his quest for world peace and his struggle to preserve the human race from a devastating thermonuclear war, President John F. Kennedy was killed by the highest levels of our national security state.

Was President Kennedy's Vietnam policy one of the reasons why he was killed? There has been much speculation and debate on what President Kennedy would or would not have done in Vietnam had he not been killed. If I were to engage in speculation, I would tend to believe that the man who twice refused to submit to the Joint Chiefs and the CIA on bombing and invading Cuba a mere ninety miles from our shore would not have consented to sending hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops half way around the world to slaughter Vietnamese peasants.

But there is no need to speculate on the issue of whether President Kennedy's policy towards Vietnam was changed immediately following his death. It was. The historical record is clear. President Kennedy *did* order the beginning of a withdrawal of all U.S. personnel which withdrawal would be completed in two years. To undermine that policy, just two days after his assassination the CIA produced, as per assassination agnostic Professor Noam Chomsky in his book, *Rethinking Camelot*, "radically revised assumptions on which the withdrawal plans has been conditioned."

Yes, Dealey Plaza's crackling rifle fire was directly connected to the scorching of Vietnam flesh by napalm and the millions of deaths our invasion caused. For more on Vietnam and President Kennedy, my friend, Dr. Michael Morrissey, will have more to say in his future writings.

We now understand the deep significance of President Kennedys killing. Our cities blight while we build B-2 bombers and an unattainable but military-industrial-profit-generating anti-ballistic missile system. Our poor suffer miserable existences as we continue to fatten the military-industrial complex for

protection against imagined or impotent enemies. Our public schools in the urban areas decay while we maintain military bases throughout the globe. We desperately search for terrorists and weak nation states which we can designate as "rogue states" and therefore make them necessary targets for our Pentagon to show off its newest weapons systems.

By coming to understand the true answer to the historical question of who killed President Kennedy and why, we will have developed a delicate and precisely accurate prism through which we can examine how power works in this militarized country. By understanding the nature of this monumental crime, we will become equipped to organize the struggle through which we can make this country a civilian republic in more than name only. Until we understand the nature of the Kennedy assassination, and until we express the truth openly on this vital aspect of our history, we will continue to be guilty participants in the vast amount of state criminality involved in the killing of President Kennedy and its cover up.

We cannot consider ourselves a free and democratic people until we understand and address the evil nature of the warfare- state power which murdered President John F. Kennedy. Until then we cannot begin the vital work of ridding the world of the terror produced by our mighty war machine that crushes hopes for true substantive democracy here and elsewhere.

We can no longer afford to shield ourselves by asserting that the murder of President Kennedy is a mystery. There is no mystery regarding how, by whom, and why President Kennedy was killed. Only when we strip away our privileged cloak of denial about the truth of the killing will we be able to free ourselves for the hard global work of changing our unfair and brutal society to one that is more equitable and less violent.

Thank you.

George Michael Evica's thesis but it is worth reading, but I do think Lyndon Johnson was at the top of the table as an elite sponsor with Texas oil barons and the Rockefellers.

Perfect Cover

A THEORY OF THE JFK ASSASSINATION: What Happened on November 22, 1963

**By George Michael Evica
Based upon a work in progress:
*THE IRON SIGHTS: New Evidence and Analysis in the Assassination of***

J.F.K.

(From The Assassination Chronicles Volume 1, Issue 4, December 1995)

Security stripping of the president on a massive scale occurred on November 22nd, 1963. From Love Field (where the motorcade was “re-organized”) to Dealey Plaza (a model of insecurity) the president was rendered mortally vulnerable.

The deliberate security stripping (most of JFK’s Secret Service men were falsely informed) was part of a covert test of the president’s security, including a planned simulated attack on the president in Dealey Plaza. Some of the Secret Service men, however, possessed knowledge of an actual attack; some Secret Service men were complicit in what they thought was to be a fake attack but had no knowledge of the actual attack; and at least one had no knowledge of either the fake attack or the actual attack. Finally, some of the Secret Service men were told the president himself was aware of the simulation and was cooperating.

Within the structure of the simulated attack, certain individuals were informed that the attack would be traced to pro-Castro elements: a crucial feature intended to attract anti-Communist and anti-Castro support for the Dealey Plaza plot.

The simulation was then converted to an actual attack on JFK, a perfect cover for the assassination.

Though most of the president’s security forces were ordered to co-operate in the simulated attack by not taking part in the protection of the president, some members of the Dallas police, some members of the Secret Service, and some members of military intelligence were aware of the actual planned attack.

The intelligence and security forces of the U.S., Texas, and Dallas were all rendered accessories before the fact in this stunning plot. Everyone—except the FBI—was perceived to be complicit.

But a small group of FBI agents in New Orleans and Dallas (with Organized Crime, CIA, military intelligence, and anti-Castro connections) were actual parties to the assassination. And the principle [sic] accessory before the fact in the Bureau was J. Edgar Hoover himself, with prior knowledge of the assassination.

Every U.S. investigative body associated with the JFK assassination was complicit in either the assumed simulated attack, the actual murder, or the post-assassination cover-up.

The assassination and the following cover-up were facilitated by the planned False Sponsorship of the Dealey Plaza murder. The False Sponsorship hypothesis is, in fact, the major key to discovering the actual murderers of John F. Kennedy.

Representatives of organizations fiercely opposed to JFK (and his domestic and foreign policies), including anti-Castro exile Cubans and their allies, Jimmy Hoffa and corrupt Teamsters locals, anti-Communist paramilitary groups, the U.S. Armed Forces (especially ultra-conservative members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff), U.S. military and civilian intelligence, European reactionary forces, right-wing domestic organizations (including immigrant anti-Soviet groups and “captive nations” alliances), Organized Crime, and U.S. corporations holding huge military contracts—whether or not these groups were active participants in the planned kill—were falsely implicated in the assassination plot in a variety of

ways, including infiltration by government agents, informers, and provocateurs. Among others, Lee Harvey Oswald, Richard Case Nagell, Joseph Milteer, William Bishop, Gordon Novell, David Ferrie, John Thomas Masen, Jim Braden, and Jack Ruby (all of them witting or not) were key conduits to the False Sponsors.

The False Sponsorship network was nested (primarily, but not exclusively) in a right-wing matrix.

Representatives of the False Sponsors (many of whom were located in the South and Southwest) were invited to Dallas between November 20th and November 24th, to view 1. the simulated attack (they thought) or 2. the actual murder. Both groups would be witnesses to a bloody coup, a public execution. Representatives often had links to a half-dozen different False Sponsors. Several recognizable (so-called) hitmen were recruited from the Mafia, the reactionary Right, and U.S. Intelligence to make appearances in Dallas, regardless of their actual participation in the assassination. These hitmen were members of three False Sponsor assassination squads who were not the actual Dealey Plaza cross-firing operators.

The False Sponsors of the assassination were set up so that a number of institutions and groups harboring serious motives for eliminating John F. Kennedy would have been implicated if a full assassination inquiry were allowed; indeed, several key representatives of these organizations felt their groups had been involved in the assassination, especially in financing the murder plan and recruiting sniper squads. In fact, their money was used locally, in the South, in Texas, and especially in Dallas, but initially the bulk of the financing came from the powerful U.S. anti-JFK elite, their funds laundered through "black" operations accounts of U.S. intelligence.

Despite (often major) antagonisms between many of these anti-JFK groups, the institutions and their representatives supported the post-assassination cover-up. Cunningly, some False Sponsors were informed that the original simulation or murder plot had been taken over by Soviet, Communist Chinese, or pro-Castro elements, doubly insuring these False Sponsors would accuse Communists of the presidential slaying but remain mute about what they thought was the truth.

Jim Garrison's New Orleans investigation became a major opportunity to vent a dozen False Sponsorship "leads" filled with dead ends, intelligence garbage, and at least two well-developed conspiracies hinting strongly at the actual anti-JFK plot but leading away from the ultimate and responsible initiators. The influx of False Sponsorship conduits such as Gordon Novel and others was crucial to deflecting and confusing Garrison's investigation. While Lee Harvey Oswald may indeed have been involved with Clay Shaw and David Ferrie, and may even have been present when they plotted an assassination scenario, the New Orleans scene was one of the two prepared parallel False Plots, waiting to be vented at the appropriate moment.

The Hoffa connection to Garrison's inquiry becomes explainable not so much as an attempt to save Hoffa from prison but as a plan to shield Hoffa when he was most vulnerable. Hoffa was one of the major links, if not the major link, between the plot's initiators and the plot's facilitators. Jimmy Hoffa was the assassination's primary mediator, not its initiator. If the government could have broken Hoffa, it would have opened up the real conspiracy to kill JFK. Remarkably, despite the massive campaign of misinformation and disinformation

directed at him, Garrison located the core of the assassination precisely where it actually had been: at the center of the U.S. power structure. Garrison's many suspects and his accusations against a number of groups were his attempts at grappling with the evidence presented to him of a score of carefully chosen False Sponsors.

In the JFK assassination, the initiators were not the facilitators, and the facilitators were not the operators.

No later than 1962, the CIA-sponsored anti-Castro plots were chosen as the perfect False Sponsorship program to conceal within it the actual JFK assassination plotters. The anti-Castro plots were then co-opted and, just as the earlier Bay of Pigs invasion was a "perfect failure," intended to crash, those anti-Castro operations were planned to fail. Why? First, so that a credible Castro motive could be postulated for a. the Dealey Plaza "simulation" and b. the actual assassination. A dead Castro before November 22nd, 1963, would have seriously compromised both the false pro-Castro-supported simulation and the False Sponsorship plots.

Castro's demise would have been relief from political pain for the JFK administration and a joy for the anti-Communist and anti-Castro forces; the death of Castro might even have been perceived by those same forces as a Kennedy triumph. Castro had to remain alive through November 22nd, 1963, in order for the "simulation" and the False Sponsorship plots to work. The anti-Castro operations were also planned to fail so that the Cuban exiles, their allies, and the rest of the anti-Communist False Sponsors would become murderously frustrated, ultimately blaming JFK for the plots' failure.

The perfect False Sponsorship of the CIA/Mafia plots against Castro accounts for the willingness of the power elite and its intelligence facilitators to allow the venting of so much published material on JMWAVE, Santo Trafficante, and Rolando Cubela, for example, and the carefully-circulated stories of 1. double agents reportedly working for both Castro and the CIA who subverted the anti-Castro plots and 2. Mafia facilitators (including Johnny Roselli) reportedly conning their CIA handlers by taking their covert black op funds and deliberately failing their assignments—or never carrying them out.

Lee Harvey Oswald was sent to the Soviet Union by the Office Of Naval Intelligence, catalyzing the opening (beyond still-buried ONI material) of ONI, KGB, GRU, U.S. State Department Intelligence, FBI, CIA, LEIU and U.S. military intelligence files on him. The LEIU and military intelligence files were ultimately shared with Jack Revill's Dallas Police Special Services Bureau. Having worked with (he thought) U.S. intelligence and with senator Thomas Dodd's Congressional sub-committee on gun control and juvenile delinquency, Lee Harvey Oswald (directed by his intelligence facilitators) 1. penetrated the "plot to kill JFK; 2. was instructed to observe and co-operate with the plotters; 3. was assured the November 22nd, 1963, event was indeed a simulated attack to be attributed to pro-Castro forces (and so Oswald was apparently indifferent to events outside of the Depository as he ate his lunch while the motorcade moved by); 4. knew the so-called "evidence" against him would not hold up under unbiased, critical examination and certainly not in any court. When he surmised he had been patsied, he ran. When he was captured, he maintained his self-control, assuming his intelligence facilitators would make an appearance and

clear him of any charges. Only when he faced James Hosty at the Dallas police station did he temporarily lose that self-control.

The so-called evidence against Oswald was, in fact, transparently inadequate because the facilitators had planned the evidence as inadequate, especially with the help of certain members of the Dallas law enforcement community. If the judicial process had been allowed to go forward, a trial for murder in Texas, the case against the accused assassin would have collapsed, the simulated attack would have been revealed, and the take-over of that simulated attack would have been uncovered. Whether or not the investigation ever reached the initiating level (that is, identifying the actual planners of the presidential murder), the False Sponsors would have been implicated as accessories before the fact in a premeditated presidential murder and may even have been framed to take the fall for the real initiators. Oswald was, therefore, not allowed to live.

What Oswald did not know was that he had been framed and scheduled for elimination with the complicity of members of CIA counterintelligence so that a CIA secret (not directly related to the assassination plot) would not be revealed. CIA eagerness to help cover-up the crime accounted for the quick entry of James Jesus Angleton and his Counterintelligence staff into the investigation of the Warren Commission. This Central Intelligence Agency secret was a treasonous collaboration between KGB and CIA agents in Mexico City, one of several such spy games being played out between U.S. and Soviet intelligence and counter-intelligence officers, their assets and their double agents in the spy capitals of the world. JFK assassination facilitators introduced two Oswald impersonators into that treasonous Mexican collaboration, compromising both the CIA and the KGB in Mexico City by association with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Lee Harvey Oswald was killed with the cooperation of members of the Dallas police force by intelligence/police asset Jack Ruby 1. to prevent him from talking before he was tried once he realized what had really happened in Dallas and 2. to prevent him from standing trial, where False Sponsors, including Organized Crime figures, were certain to be exposed.

Governor John Connally was used unwittingly by the assassination plotters. Connally and his associates set the dates for the Texas Trip and organized and directed the Dallas visit. Connally associates insisted that JFK's Dallas speech be given at the Trade Mart, and once that choice was made, the motorcade route had to go through Dealey Plaza, the site of the planned presidential ambush. Connally, therefore, determined the Dallas luncheon site, and Dallas associates of Connally dictated the Dallas motorcade route, including the totally unnecessary turns in Dealey Plaza which nearly brought JFK's limo to a complete stop. The motorcade could have proceeded directly down Main St. and entered Stemmons Freeway on its way to the Trade Mart. Having been unwittingly used by the conspiracy, Connally became the second intended victim in Dealey Plaza. Both the president of the United States and the governor of Texas were scheduled to die on November 22nd, 1963.

Lee Harvey Oswald's Depository presence and the motorcade's Dealey Plaza route had to have been carefully coordinated. Neither the HSCA nor its chief counsel, for example, explained why a Syndicate-controlled assassin (according to the HSCA) was placed in a Dallas building overlooking Dealey Plaza as late as September, 1963, without prior knowledge of JFK's actual route through

downtown Dallas. That assassin could not have unilaterally made the decision to be in the Texas School Book Depository before the route was officially announced and then expect JFK's motorcade somehow to pass just under one of the Depository's windows on November 22nd, 1963.

After the assassination, Connally realized he had been manipulated by the assassins in placing JFK under their weapons and insured his life by:

1. arguing that he was not hit by the same so-called "single bullet" as JFK, thereby signaling the initiators he recognized their intention to kill him, but
2. publicly agreeing with the Warren Report yet not allowing the bullet fragments in either his right wrist or his left thigh to be removed for Neutron Activation analysis, since he undoubtedly suspected those fragments would not match the so-called "magic bullet," CE 399. After his death, his family refused (certainly for the same reasons) the requests of the FBI (which also did not believe in the single-bullet theory but accepted the Warren Report), the Assassination Archives and Research Center, and the JFK Assassination Information Center for removal of the fragments.

JFK was ambushed in Dealey Plaza. A terrible explosion silenced the cheering crowd at Main and Elm and froze JFK's Dallas motorcade, allowing at least three weapons to fire three volleys at JFK. More than 130 witnesses in Dealey Plaza reported to Dallas police, sheriff's officers, and the media, most of them immediately after the Dealey Plaza event, that an ear-shattering roar (not a rifle round) was the first "noise" they heard before the fatal flurry of shots entered the presidential limo.

Simultaneously, a number of these same witnesses saw a brilliant flash of light and a highly visible puff of white smoke from near the top of the grassy knoll. When witnesses in the motorcade drove through this same area, they reported smelling acrid "gunpowder," that special chemical combination associated with blasting explosives and "fireworks." With the presidential limo brought nearly to a halt by this explosion forward of the motorcade, JFK was fired upon by the three teams of shooters.

The actual assassination plot against JFK had a triadic structure: 1. the initiating order; 2. the facilitating order; and 3. the executing order. Mediatorial individuals operated between the orders; sometimes several mediators (in tandem or parallel) rotated between orders (similar to intelligence cut-outs but with greater responsibilities: the model adopted from the plots against Fidel Castro was Robert Maheu).

No single group planned and directed the killing of JFK and then also terminated him. No single group initiated, facilitated, and executed the assassination. Neither the CIA, the FBI, Organized Crime, LBJ, Military Intelligence nor any other chief suspect ran the entire structure from conception through implementation of the actual plot.

WHO KILLED JFK?

The initiating order was the U.S. Establishment, the Ruling Class, the Power Elite, the National Security State: the anti-JFK personae in Big Oil, banking, defense and their Intelligence and Military assets. Driven by both real and opportunistic anti-Communism, the Establishment aimed at reducing union

strength, reducing production costs, and increasing the power of its “military-industrial complex” with its outposts in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Western Europe.

Specifically, the initiating order was inside the complex of corporate and financial institutions of the Rockefeller-Morgan-Mellon alliance: the advisors, associates, and partners of David Rockefeller. But rather than acting as the Big Boss of the assassination, David Rockefeller energized the actual initiators by continually attacking JFK’s philosophy and politics through public statements published in a compliant media from 1961 on. David Rockefeller was the perfect upper-echelon patsy, the up-front standard-bearer, urged on in his attacks on JFK by the assassination decision-makers.

What the Rockefeller-Mellon-Morgan power elite perceived in JFK’s administration was a managed economy with wealth distribution driven by a strong president. The initiators, having decided that JFK had to be eliminated, sent their contract through D.C. power brokers (for example, Irving Davidson and Robert Maheu) to the facilitating order.

The facilitating order was made up of compromised U.S. intelligence figures, chiefly elements of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, compromised by coups, assassinations, and complicity in the international trade in drugs and guns. The compromised intelligence persons were assisted by their Cosa Nostra partners.

The facilitating order organized the failure of the anti-Castro plots and kept its machinery in position, set up the False Sponsors through intelligence assets acting as conduits, and passed the murder contract through Organized Crime mediators to Texas and Dallas personae. The initiating order had a network of financial ties to the Southwest and specifically to Texas, and so the facilitating order included crucial elements of the so-called “Southern Rim.”

The “shooters”? The executing order at Dealey Plaza was made up of Dallas police, Dallas plainclothes officers, and Dallas area Treasury agents (Secret Service and ATF)—or hired Southwest assassins with local and federal law enforcement credentials impersonating those law persons—or both. The intelligence facilitating mediators were in close contact with the Dealey Plaza assassins.

FALSE SPONSORSHIP:

The False Sponsors of the assassination constitute a checklist of the usual suspects in the JFK assassination, either alone or in various combinations. What has frustrated productive analysis of these suspects and blocked the discovery of the framing of the False Sponsors has been the collapsing of the three orders of assassination: originating, energizing, and executing, first deliberately by the assassination planners; and second, inadvertently, by JFK researchers and writers. The primary initiators were not the primary facilitators, and the primary facilitators were not the primary operators.

Researchers who have uncritically accepted False Sponsorship disinformation or who have developed their own theory of the assassination similar to the False Sponsorship fiction have sometimes extended their choice of sponsor to control of the post-assassination autopsy, or the subsequent (and on-going) cover-up, or

both: see, for example, John Davis' Organized Crime/Carlos Marcello hypothesis (with Marcello neutralizing J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI). The autopsy cover-up and the post-autopsy cover-up, however, were engineered by the U.S. military and the Federal government respectively.

The False Sponsor program implicated a series of anti-JFK groups and organizations as the planners, organizers, and executors of the murder of JFK. Since each False Sponsor was already equipped with admitted anti-Kennedy political motives, what was developed further was the False Sponsor's means or opportunity or both to murder JFK.

All of the Sponsors, both actual and False (with four "Communist" exceptions) shared motivational parameters: all were 1. anti-Communist; 2. anti-Castro (and for continued U.S. dominance in Central and South America); 3. for Vietnam escalation (and for continued U.S. dominance in the Pacific and Southeast Asia); 4. against JFK's domestic policies; 5. against JFK's foreign policies; 6. supportive of the Teamsters/Mafia/U.S. Intelligence alliance in international drug trafficking.

THE FALSE SPONSORS (deliberately implicated but incapable of running all three orders of the assassination) were:

1. The CIA: A False Sponsor, especially through the Mexico City connection; however, some CIA agents or assets were facilitators, and CIA counterintelligence participated in the post-autopsy cover-up.
2. J. Edgar Hoover (and the FBI): A False Sponsor, especially since Director Hoover had prior assassination knowledge; some FBI agents were involved at the facilitating order; finally, Hoover directed the FBI/Warren Commission cover-up. Organized Crime did not need dubious evidence of Hoover's cross-dressing or homosexuality to gain his cooperation. His obsessive anti-Communism, his hatred of the Kennedys, his long-time conservative political alliances, his gambling, and his associations with Organized Crime figures (including Frank Costello) were reasons enough.
3. The Secret Service: A False Sponsor through the simulation and security stripping. The Secret Service was suspected by FBI agents Sibert and O'Neill of involvement in either the assassination or the subsequent cover-up.
4. United States Armed Forces: primarily reactionary members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: the "Pentagon" False Sponsors: see Oliver Stone's motion picture JFK. Members of the Armed Forces were involved in the autopsy cover-up.
5. LBJ and his "Texas Connection": Despite being the favorite sponsor of a number of researchers, LBJ was without power both in Texas and in the Federal government, and he was on the verge of indictment or being named as a major participant in several political and financial scandals. Later, LBJ was a passive cover-up collaborator; as president he was fed a number of disquieting and contradictory False Sponsorship leads to the Soviets; to Cuba; to Texas Oil; to Organized Crime; to the CIA.
6. Major General Charles A. Willoughby and U.S. Military Intelligence: a primary False Sponsor and conduit to the entire Right Wing.
7. Texas Oil: H.L. Hunt: a primary False Sponsor and conduit to the entire Right Wing.

8. The Anti-Communist Right, including neo-Nazi and European reactionary groups, anti-Soviet émigré groups (including the White Russian community of Fort Worth and Dallas), the KKK, the White Citizens' Council, the White Supremacists, including its allies in the Cuban Exile Movement, in Oil: H.L. Hunt, in Military Intelligence: Charles A. Willoughby, in Organized Crime, in the FBI, the CIA, and the FBN. The Right is a gestalt primary False Sponsor.

9. The Cuban exiles and their allies, including mercenaries, soldiers of fortune, and anti-Communist paramilitary; a major False Sponsor, with a False Sponsor hit team present in Dallas.

Both Marita Lorenz and Frank Sturgis functioned as False Sponsor conduits; they came into conflict when Lorenz included Sturgis in the Cuban Exile False Sponsor hit team that went to Dallas.

10. The "Mob" or the Mafia": broadly, U.S. Organized Crime, with a major focus on 1. Santo Trafficante and 2. especially Carlos Marcello, and 3. Jimmy Hoffa and corrupt Teamsters. Hoffa as a False Sponsor (for John Davis and others *the* False Sponsor) points away from the D.C. power brokers who passed on the actual assassination contract through Hoffa as a primary mediator. Organized Crime had a False Sponsor hit team (with Teamsters' links) in Dallas.

Four "Communist" False Sponsors, the Soviet Union and Soviet Intelligence; Cuba ("Castro"); "Red" China; and the Trotskyist movement in the United States and Mexico do not fit the motivational profile given earlier except as they objected to JFK's foreign policy and, it was argued without evidence, as the Soviet, Cuban, and/or Chinese Communists were involved in the international drug trade (and therefore favorite false sponsors of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics).

THE "COMMUNIST" FALSE SPONSORS

11. Fidel Castro and Cuba: the motive: revenge; the channel: the anti-Castro plots; sometimes linked in a False Sponsor partnership with Organized Crime. One version: Castro captured the Mafia hitmen and turned them against JFK. Jim Garrison would have called this scenario "Through the Looking Glass."

12. Soviet Union and the KGB: One of James Jesus Angleton's two contradictory scenarios. The KGB scrambled (and some of its former agents are still scrambling) to neutralize this charge, primarily because of the KGB's several officers involved in treasonous games with CIA assets and agents, especially in Mexico City.

13. "Red" China: a False Sponsor apparently intended to satisfy the Right and the so-called China Lobby; also a candidate of certain FBN agents complicit in the assassination planning.

14. The Trotskyist Movement: The conduits were CIA asset William Gaudet, Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Michael Paine.

Of the four so-called "Communist" False Sponsors, the Trotskyist links are the most important, impacting on the crucial Mexico City story.

15. The Kitchen Sink Conspiracy: the Mossad/Lansky/British Intelligence/Permindex plot, with allies: possibly generated and certainly distributed by the LaRouche organization, a monumental disinformation

operation with both KGB and U.S. intelligence links, at least in part intended to deflect any real drug investigation: summarized by Michael Collins Piper in his book *Final Judgment*, itself a valuable exercise in “false flags,” patsies, and inverted plots, but like the Garrison investigation, a major venting of False Sponsorship “leads,” which paradoxically is its most significant value. The Permindex story was probably ballooned by compromised KGB agents out of Moscow whose intention was to deflect any possible investigation into the Mexico City mystery.

The American Establishment, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, and the Dallas law enforcement community of Dallas are not present on this False Sponsor list. The Dallas police have long been suspected of complicity in the shooting of Oswald, and recently the Dallas police have become suspects as shooters in Dealey Plaza. Agents of the FNB were among the earliest facilitators in the JFK killing. Almost immediately after the assassination, elements of the American establishment were charged with the assassination, but not without a tortured argument as to their involvement at all three orders. A handful of researchers, among them Sharrett, Parenti, Gibson, Scott, and Brown, have, in effect, accused the American Ruling Class of instigating the JFK assassination.

A number of other groups were brought to Dallas to make very public appearances between November 20th and 24th, especially the convention of Pepsi-Cola bottlers and distributors, among whom were scores of conservative Nixon supporters and members with Military, Defense, Intelligence, and Mob ties, including drug trafficking.

THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY:

Despite re-creations by the Secret Service and the FBI, the Warren Commission was unable to establish convincing trajectory analysis for its selection of the sixth floor window of the Depository as the single source for all the rounds which struck Connally and Kennedy. Recognizing this major Warren Commission problem, the HSCA argued trajectory analyses with margins of error so large that no fewer than 40 windows on three Depository floors and the Depository roof and the Dal-Tex Building across the street from the Depository were all given as possible sources of the HSCA's shots.

Though the Warren Commission argued that Oswald built the so-called sniper's nest on TSBD's sixth floor, the so-called “wall” of boxes at that window was created by Oswald's fellow Depository workers, the floor-laying crew (according to a key Warren Commission counsel), not by Lee Harvey Oswald.

The so-called sniper's nest was, simply, manufactured fraudulent evidence.

BULLETS AND FRAGMENTS:

Earliest FBI ballistic tests (incompletely reported to the Warren Commission) failed to link the Depository rifle with CE 399 (the so-called stretcher or “magic” bullet) or with any of the fragments reportedly recovered from John Connally, John F. Kennedy, and the presidential limousine.

The Warren Commission conclusion based on those FBI ballistic tests (attempting to link the so-called Depository rifle to CE 399 and to fragments

reportedly recovered from the limousine) were therefore invalid. Warren Commission members were, in fact, openly dubious of the validity of the FBI's ballistic presentation to them.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations ballistics findings were based solely on the Warren Commission's ballistics conclusions and in turn on the Commission's acceptance of the earliest FBI ballistics analysis; therefore, the HSCA's ballistics conclusions were also invalid.

Ballistics tests supposed to have been run by the House Select Committee on Assassinations were reportedly made only after the HSCA hearings were concluded and, according to the HSCA, failed to match CE 399 with the Depository rifle.

Earliest FBI spectrographic analysis (incompletely reported to the Warren Commission) failed to link CE 399 to any fragment allegedly associated with the Kennedy assassination. The FBI spectrographic documents were subsequently withheld until 1975.

This earliest FBI spectrographic analysis contradicted the FBI's own (incomplete) ballistics report to the Warren Commission, the Warren Commission's ballistics conclusions, and the House Select Committee on Assassinations ballistics conclusions.

According to the FBI, CE 399 showed no fine striations on its lands and grooves and carried no trace of blood, bone, tissue, or fabric (strongly suggesting to independent ballistic experts that it was water-fired and subsequently planted as evidence).

According to several Parkland Memorial doctors, CE 399 originally showed insufficient weight loss to account for the ballistic fragments observed in Kennedy and in Connally and as initially reported as recovered from Connally at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

CE 399 lost .9 grains of weight while in the custody of the federal government, strongly suggesting manipulation of ballistic evidence.

Earliest FBI neutron activation analysis tests supported the FBI's earliest spectrographic analysis. The test results and supporting documents were withheld until 1975.

A subsequent neutron activation analysis test run for the House Select Committee on Assassinations, reportedly validating the so-called single-bullet theory, has been found by several independent scientific analysts to be defective and misleading. The .9 grains of weight lost by CE 399 while in federal custody may have been improperly used in this misleading analysis.

The earliest FBI ballistic, spectrographic, and neutron activation analysis tests 1. failed to link CE 399 to the killing of John F. Kennedy or to the wounding of John Connally; 2. failed to link the so-called Depository rifle to any of the ballistics reportedly recovered in the Dealey Plaza shooting; 3. established no fewer than four bullets were fired in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963; and 4. strongly suggested that CE 399 (the "magic" bullet) was planted as ballistic evidence.

The so-called single-bullet theory in the assassination of John F. Kennedy is, therefore, invalid; at least two weapons fired on the presidential limousine in Dealey Plaza, neither of which was the so-called Depository rifle.

OSWALD AND THE “DEPOSITORY RIFLE”:

The Warren Commission was unable to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald alone ordered, took delivery of, possessed, practiced with, carried to the Texas School Book Depository on November 22nd, 1963, and fired a rifle from the Depository on November 22nd, 1963. The House Select Committee on Assassinations was unable to establish these allegations.

According to the Warren Commission, the Dallas police discovered a rifle in the Texas School Book Depository Building; for days, however, newspaper reports on this rifle were confused. Evidence indicates that the rifle reportedly found in the Depository was untraceable: the discoverers could find no identifying marks. Yet the FBI maintained that the rifle it examined in Washington was clearly marked, clearly identifiable, and clearly traceable. The House Select Committee on Assassinations ignored these serious evidential contradictions.

The Warren Commission did not even establish that the so-called Depository rifle had ever been fired on November 22nd, 1963. The HSCA ignored this serious evidential gap.

The Warren Commission entered into evidence an ad from a November, 1963, edition of Field and Stream which offered a rifle for sale from Klein’s of Chicago 40 inches long and closely resembling the alleged Depository rifle. But this rifle could not have been ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald (the Warren Commission asserted Oswald had the Depository rifle in his possession by April, 1963); the Warren Commission, in fact, recognized this contradiction and argued that the Depository rifle had been ordered from an advertisement in the February, 1963, edition of the magazine American Rifleman. But this rifle was only 26 inches long. The rifle pictured throughout the Warren Commission’s Report and twenty-six supporting volumes was between 39 and 40 inches long. However, the rifle tested by the FBI was 41 inches long. The House Select Committee on Assassinations ignored these major contradictions.

THE OTHER OSWALDS:

The Warren Commission discounted more than a dozen sightings of a man who looked like, talked like, acted like, and sometimes called himself Lee Harvey Oswald who acted suspiciously in the two months before the assassination but could not have been Lee Harvey Oswald. The HSCA ignored still more evidence of a series of Second Oswalds. These other Oswalds were run by assets and agents of U.S. intelligence at the facilitating level

1. to implicate the historic Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination,
2. to implicate a series of False Sponsors of the JFK assassination, and
3. to introduce confusion—cognitive dissonance—into the events leading up to the JFK assassination.

Agents of the FBI, army Intelligence, and the Treasury were aware of both Oswald and at least one known Other Oswald: James Hosty (FBI), James Powell (Army Intelligence), Edward J. Coyle (Army Counterintelligence), and Frank Ellsworth (Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms), met together in Dallas as late as the morning of the assassination in the offices of the FBI, having knowledge of both

Lee Harvey Oswald and John Thomas Masen. Hosty and Powell were both associated with Jack Revill and his Dallas Police Special Services Bureau. These intelligence agents may, in fact, have (though unwittingly) been complicit in framing Lee Harvey Oswald as part of the False Sponsorship program.

THE ANTI-CASTRO PLOTS:

The Warren Commission ignored substantial leads that would have exposed the CIA-directed plots against Fidel Castro and their links to the JFK assassination. The HSCA admitted the basic facts about the CIA plots, listed its chief suspects in the presidential murder as Santo Trafficante, Carlos Marcello, Jimmy Hoffa, and anti-Castro Cuban exiles directed by the CIA, and then ignored important and substantial leads developed by its own staff pointing to apparent U.S. intelligence participation in the JFK assassination.

HOFFA AS MAJOR MEDIATOR:

Long before a Mob lawyer asserted he had carried the JFK assassination contract from Jimmy Hoffa to Mafia dons Marcello and Trafficante, Hoffa had been the major mediator in a dozen deals in politics, power, and profit involving Organized Crime, the Teamsters, U.S. intelligence, Lansky's Cuban operations group, and, after the JFK assassination, Howard Hughes' move into Las Vegas. Hoffa, however, was not the assassination's initiator but rather the key mediator between D.C. power brokers and the operational level responsible for killing JFK.

JACK RUBY:

Jack Ruby was directly linked to the Sicilian drug traffic run through Meyer Lansky's Cuban casinos commanded by Joe Bonanno, Santo Trafficante, Carlos Marcello, and Jimmy Hoffa. A meeting hosted by Jack Ruby at Love Field in 1959 brought together many major investment representatives of the Sicilian Mafia, the U.S. Mafia, the Lansky Cuban casinos, and the financial power structure of Texas. The money source: Sicilian and U.S. Mafia drug profits.

Ruby was involved during his entire lifetime in corrupt Teamsters' activities, Syndicate business, police and intelligence informing, and the CIA-directed plots against Castro. Ruby was, therefore, the perfect False Sponsor conduit and the perfect false assassin's executioner.

A teamsters/Syndicate/Police/Intelligence complex united in Jack Ruby, illuminating his shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. Through the summer of 1963, Jack Ruby maintained his significant links to law enforcement and intelligence agencies: in 1963 alone, Ruby was informing for both the Chicago and Dallas police; Ruby also worked for both the FBI and the FBN and had been involved in CIA-supported arms shipments to Cuba. He was in intimate contact with close associates of Jimmy Hoffa, Santo Trafficante, and Carlos Marcello from his earliest days in Chicago in the 1930s through November, 1963. In June, 1963, Ruby hosted a major meeting of the Mafia in Dallas at the same time that Jimmy Hoffa was holding a major anti-Kennedy Teamsters meeting, also in Dallas. Finally, a Teamsters-Mafia-CIA combination which had run drugs through

Batista's Cuba and had conspired to kill Fidel Castro was in close touch with Ruby in November, 1963, just prior to the murder of JFK and Ruby's November 24th, 1963, shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Ruby was both coerced and paid to kill Lee Harvey Oswald by representatives of Las Vegas Syndicate figures associated with Meyer Lansky. Again, this contract was handed down from the assassination initiators through the assassination facilitators in the Lansky group, then through the Dallas police or directly through one of Lansky's associates.

BONNANO [SIC] AND A MAJOR DEAD WITNESS:

Joe Bonanno engineered and directed the major drug connection between the Sicilian and U.S. Mafias and remained an active partner with Luciano, Lansky, Trafficante, and Marcello in the Syndicate's heroin operations. When a Mafia friend and key government witness testified about the death of Johnny Rosselli and the involvement of Santo Trafficante in that death, Bonanno had that witness killed. One of the key conspirators in the post-assassination cover-up was, therefore, Joseph Bonanno, accounting for several attempts by agents of the FBI to assassinate Bonanno.

THE LANSKY CONNECTION:

Meyer Lansky initiated, developed, and supported Organized Crime's drug operations from their inception and beyond the death of JFK. Lansky was in continuous contact with U.S. intelligence agencies, primarily because of a shared anti-Communist orientation, including Naval Intelligence, the CIA, the FBI, and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Lansky and U.S. intelligence initially conspired to assassinate Fidel Castro, and both Lansky's associates and U.S. intelligence profited from the world-wide drug trade. When the anti-Castro hits were called off, this shared interest in preserving heroin profits led, on the facilitators' level, to the death of John F. Kennedy.

THE CATALYST OF THE CRIME:

The Sicilian drug traffic was run through Meyer Lansky's Cuban casinos through 1959. Castro closed down the Mob's Cuban operations, and JFK refused to sanction an invasion of Cuba after the Bay of Pigs to topple Castro, which, had it been successful, would have restored the Mob's casinos and drug business. Further, from JFK's inauguration in 1961 through November 22nd, 1963, the Kennedy administration dramatically developed a major transformation in U.S. anti-narcotics policy: the Kennedy administration moved to radically reform U.S. anti-narcotics programs and policies. Through two major Congressional investigative hearings, three major reports to the president, a major Washington conference, and a blue-ribbon presidential commission—all of them organized and directed by Attorney General Robert Kennedy and President John F. Kennedy—the Kennedy administration supported a revolutionary approach to drug addiction and U.S. drug laws. If successful, the JFK program would have put the heroin cartel out of business. For the Mafia, the Lansky Group, Hoffa and

his corrupt Teamsters locals, the CIA, the anti-Castro Cubans and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, the permanent loss of huge narcotics profits therefore constituted a major motive for assassinating the president.

Had the Kennedy drug program been fully implemented, the international drug trade—financing scores of black operations around the world and directed by the U.S. power structure—would have collapsed. John F. Kennedy was assassinated before his anti-narcotics program could be put into operation. JFK was murdered by the National Security State and their intelligence, criminal, and Dallas area assets on November 22, 1963.

POSTSCRIPT ON SECURITY STRIPPING

Several researchers have been puzzled by the actions of the Secret Service traveling with the president. Was the Secret Service part of the plot or was the Secret Service innocent but inept? Why did nearly all of the Secret Service agents not act immediately to the threat to the president? Why did the limousine driver act so slowly? At the Fredonia Third Decade conference, Vincent Palamara voiced versions of these questions. Basing my comments on post-Aristotelian systems, going beyond “either A or null-A,” I urged him to explore an hypothesis I had developed called “the third alternative.”

Since then Palamara has done outstanding work on the Secret Service and the JFK assassination, and he is now working on what will be the definitive story of the U.S. Secret Service.

[Back to George Michael Evica](#)

David Atlee Phillips: on 1954 Guatemala Coup

From “The Night Watch; 25 Years of Peculiar Service”, David Atlee Phillips :

"Tomorrow morning, gentlemen," Dulles said, "we will go to the White House to brief the President. Let's run over your presentations." It was a warm summer night. We drank iced tea as we sat around a garden table in Dulles' back yard. The lighted shaft of the Washington Monument could be seen through the trees. . .

Finally Brad (Colonel Albert Haney) rehearsed his speech. When he finished Alien Dulles said, "Brad, I've never heard such crap." It was the nearest thing to an expletive I ever heard Dulles use. The Director turned to me "They tell me you know how to write. Work out a new speech for Brad...

We went to the White House in the morning. Gathered in the theater in the East Wing were more notables than I had ever seen: the President, his Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of State - Alien Dulles's brother, Foster - the Attorney General, and perhaps two dozen other members of the President's Cabinet and

household staff....

The lights were turned off while Brad used slides during his report. A door opened near me. In the darkness I could see only a silhouette of the person entering the room; when the door closed it was dark again, and I could not make out the features of the man standing next to me. He whispered a number of questions: "Who is that? Who made that decision?"

I was vaguely uncomfortable. The questions from the unknown man next to me were very insistent, furtive. Brad finished and the lights went up. The man moved away. He was Richard Nixon, the Vice President.

Eisenhower's first question was to Hector (Rip Robertson): "How many men did Castillo Armas lose?" Hector (Rip Robertson) said only one, a courier... . Eisenhower shook his head, perhaps thinking of the thousands who had died in France. "Incredible..."

Nixon asked a number of questions, concise and to the point, and demonstrated a thorough knowledge of the Guatemalan political situation. He was impressive - not at all the disturbing man he was in the shadows.

Eisenhower turned to his Chief of the Joint Chiefs. "What about the Russians? Any reaction?"

General Ridgeway answered. "They don't seem to be up to anything. But the navy is watching a Soviet sub in the area; it could be there to evacuate some of Arbenz's friends, or to supply arms to any resisters."

Eisenhower shook hands all around. "Great," he said to Brad, "that was a good briefing." Hector and I smiled at each other as Brad flushed with pleasure.

The President's final handshake was with Allen Dulles. "Thanks Allen, and thanks to all of you.

You've averted a Soviet beachhead in our hemisphere." Eisenhower spoke to his Chief of Naval Operations "Watch that sub. Admiral. If it gets near the coast of Guatemala we'll sink the son-of-a-bitch. ' The President strode from the room.

David Lifton on JFK's blackmailability with regards to his sexual indiscretions

[http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?
showtopic=17218&pid=219092&st=105&#entry219092](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17218&pid=219092&st=105&#entry219092)

Robert Morrow wrote:

There are a few key points I am making:

1) The ONLY reason Lyndon Johnson got on the 1960 Demo ticket was through the use of sexual blackmail and other threats the night of July 13, 1960. Stuart Symington of MO had already been offered the VP spot by Clark Clifford.

2) JFK was extremely compromised by his promiscuous sex life. It was his Achilles Heel and JFK succumbed to blackmail inducements from LBJ because of it.

3) 3 years later, Lyndon Johnson was perhaps the most critical cog in the JFK assassination. Having the new president LBJ on board was critical to the plotters and the post assassination cover up.

4) As a side note, Robert Kennedy (his wife Ethel and 10 children) was having a torrid affair with Jackie Kennedy post JFK assassination. This affair was on big reason RFK was silent on the true nature of his brother's assassination.

Yes, I agree I need to change my *presentation* of the ugly facts regarding the Kennedys' (JFK and RFK) sexual dysfunctions, but understanding the *content* of it is critical to understanding how the Kennedy assassination was able to happen in the first place and why the Kennedys (Robert and Jackie) were handcuffed afterwards in speaking the truth.

David Lifton:

People are jumping all over Robert Morrow and I'm not sure its warranted.

FWIW, I'd like to recount my own experiences in this particular, er, "research area."

First, back around 1977, I bought the book by Joan and Clay Blair, "The Search for JFK," published in 1976, by Berkeley Putnam. Clay Blair was the Editor in Chief of the Saturday Evening Post (the magazine that put Norman Rockwell paintings on the cover) and the book (written with his wife) was a Literary Guild Alternate selection. From this single and very well written book, it seemed clear that JFK had had quite a few ladies in his life—and (as I recall) that was my first introduction to that subject. But it wasn't really about sex. It was about charisma. I suppose there had been various articles in tabloids, but this was a book published by a prominent publisher, and both authors had excellent credentials.

Now let's move forward by some 12 years. In 1989, I read "A Woman Named Jackie," by David Heymann. Controversial? Yes, of course, but also very well reviewed; and it was a revelation. First of all, although primarily focused on

Jacqueline Kennedy, it was loaded with information about JFK's affairs, way beyond the Blair book, and much of it came as a complete surprise. Not just who JFK had allegedly been with, but the sheer numbers of women. It was obvious that this was a side of JFK about which I knew little, and its importance (of course, and as Morrow rightly points out) stemmed from the fact that this made President Kennedy subject to blackmail; and so, finally, I started to understand just how it might (I stress "might") have been possible to argue to various puritanical agents (and even officials) that JFK was a "national security risk." (I, personally, didn't believe any of that, but I wondered if this was the way it could be pitched).

Perhaps the affair that startled me the most was with Ellie Rometch, the beautiful East German, who had communist affiliations, and who Bobby Kennedy saw to it was sent back to Germany. This was in the fall of 1963.

From that time onwards, I wondered whether any agents on the Secret Service had been pitched on the grounds of "national security."

Eight years later came the beginnings of what could be the answer: "The Dark Side of Camelot" (1997) by Seymour Hersh—a major best-seller and one in which he clearly laid out, for the first time, that Secret Service agents were indeed knowledgeable about, and highly critical of, JFK's sex life. Four—at least—went "on the record" and Hersh even published their pictures in the book.

I don't call this character assassination. Its reality. As far as I know, that was the first time in American history where Secret Service agents went "on the record" with that sort of information.

Ever since, I have taken it for granted that JFK was obviously blackmailable, so it didn't come with all that much of a surprise when, some years later, Evelyn Lincoln let the cat out of the bag and said that indeed, that was what JFK's "problem" was all about on the night of July 13, 1960, the night he won the Democratic Nomination on the first ballot. That was the night when, after assuring Symington (early in the afternoon) he was his choice for Veep (and you can read all about that in Clark Clifford's memoir, "Counselor" and Clifford was Symington's campaign manager) JFK suddenly changed his mind. Furthermore, it's clear that "the problem" developed between about 1 AM on the morning of July 14, and 7 AM.

I am using tame language here, and I'm trying not to be judgemental, but anyone who does not read "A Woman Named Jackie," has no idea of the extent of it. On the one hand, JFK attracted women like flies, and was like a rock star (Evelyn Lincoln, I believe, put it just that way). On the other hand, he was—by any reasonable use of the English language, a sexaholic (IMHO).

Let me assure anyone reading this that I have always cared much more about JFK who gave the American University speech, in June, 1963, and who avoided a nuclear war in the Caribbean in October, of 1962, than about his personal life.

JFK's policies and his having to deal with a very hawkish and oppositional military has always been my focus, but its simply not possible to study JFK in depth, and not encounter all this "other stuff," too.

TWO PHOTOS OF INTEREST

Two other pieces of evidence, and I am sorry I do not have the photos to post. But I was at Globe Photo agency, in New York, around 1989 and was brought out dozens of photos of JFK. (I was looking for one to put on the VHS box for the Best Evidence Video.) One, a beautiful color transparency, showed JFK on the night of his inauguration, at a party—sitting at a table with Angie Dickenson, and one or two other ladies. I don't think anyone looking at the picture—showing an absolutely star struck and adoring Angie Dickenson—could mistake her attraction to him. I wanted to buy it for "research purposes," but the Globe person chaperoning my visit wasn't buying my "just for research" story. They wanted \$400 for just that privilege alone, and that was beyond my budget. Another photo worth having was one selected by the NY Times editors and put on page 1, the day of one of JFK's news conferences, when he was at his scintillating best and Hepburn was either at the White House, or watching him on a large TV screen. So there, on page one of the New York Times, is Audrey Hepburn, looking at JFK—all doe-eyed and fascinated. Someone can look it up—and I'll trust any group of readers to tell me what it means. She was obviously not contemplating JFK's Vietnam policy. (And, when you put that picture next to the one at the Globe taken on the night of 1/20/61, it doesn't take much of novelist, or a screenwriter, to imagine other agendas. . . .)

Yes, JFK had charisma—as Sorensen said, in his recent memoir, it was not imaginary. It was real.

That was part of Kennedy's electability; it was also part of his attractiveness to women; and yes, it apparently became a problem. When you occupy the most powerful office in the world, and beautiful women are constantly throwing themselves at you, its probably not that easy to control one's propensity towards hedonism. (Of course, that's just a hypothesis <G>).

Morrow has chosen to spell out the details—and a lot folks on this forum are squirming (and others are screaming). Take action! Stop him! But the basic facts are there, for anyone who wishes to read these books. And if you're tired of text, then someone should write a check to Globe, and publish the photo of JFK and Angie on the night of 1/20/61.

When we don't like the message, its not proper to go out and shoot the messenger. The information is out there, for anyone wishing to do the reading.

The Kennedy assassination involves more than just issues revolving around the Single Bullet Theory, the Zapruder film headsnap, and whether Oswald was on McWatter's bus, or in Whaley's cab. Or whether JFK's shirt and jacket rode up a few inches when waving to the crowd.

There's also questions of human behavior, and who may have been neutralized, and how, and why.

DSL

2/6/11; 4:40 AM PST

Los Angeles, CA

Gore Vidal on the JFK/Johnson rivalry:

David Andrews: This little bit is quoted again from Gore Vidal's memoir *Palimpsest*, adapted from notes Vidal made while with the Kennedys at Hyannis, 1961:

*"Jackie asks Jack to tell me the plot he had thought of for a movie. He says he has only the beginning. He gets into the White House elevator in the morning.... **The camera cuts to his office 'and there is Lyndon. Where is the president? No one knows.'** He grins: **'It's just Lyndon and Sam [Rayburn] then.'** "*
(364)

JFK's Back Wound too Far Down to exit through throat

1) JFK's back wound is too low for an exit wound out the throat.

- a) Witnesses who saw the ACTUAL back wound said it to be between 4 and 6 inches below the collar. This alone would make the entrance wound too low to exit the throat.
- b) The death certificate - an official document - states that back wound was at the level of the third thoracic vertebra - matching witness testimony.
- c) The holes in the back of JFK's shirt and jacket are about 5-1/2 inches below the collar. Dr. Baden in his testimony before the HSCA stated the holes lined up with the actual wounds.
- d) The autopsy photos show the entrance wound to be in the back, not the neck as stated in the Warren Report.
- e) The members of the Warren Commission in the executive sessions of Jan 27, 1964 discuss the back wound as being in the back and "below the shoulder blade" and not in the neck as the official report states.
- f) the back wound was determined to be at a downward angle of between 45-60 degrees - again making it impossible to exit the neck.
- g) the end of the wound in the back could be felt with the finger and could not be probed further than an inch or so.
- h) there is NO evidence that the back wound exited the throat. There was no dissection of the throat wound to determine the trajectory. When the prosecutors had the body in front of them, they could not find an exit for the back wound. It was determined that the back wound exited the throat the next day with no evidence whatsoever to support this conclusion.

David Lifton:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17218&pid=219434&st=165&#entry219434>

(1) From Doris Kearns Goodwin, who spent a lot of "private time" with LBJ after he left office. She quotes Johnson as saying that whenever he was around Kennedy, he "felt like a God damn raven" (see Edgar Allen Poe, for a translation of that); see Arthur Schlesinger's RFK and His Times for the exact quote and citation.

(2) What Earl Warren told WC atty Eisenberg, at the first staff meeting of the Warren Commission: "The President stated that rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went so far [get this!] as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson." (Eisenberg to files, 2/17/64; JFK Collection, NARA).

Yup. . . I agree. That's probably exactly how Johnson viewed it ("a faction within the government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson") AFTER he (LBJ) had played a major role in setting all the machinery in motion.

Helen Markham affidavit given to Dallas police within 90 minutes of Tippit's slaying *She said Tippit was shot at 1:06PM!*

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=12745>

Alaric Rosman:

This is the first of a series of three Forum postings, dealing with what I call "Document 106" (or simply '106').

'106' is the affidavit that Helen Markham gave to the Dallas Police within 90 minutes of Tippit's slaying (1)

From the Warren Commission's perspective, '106' was a threat because of its assertion that Tippit was shot at "approximately 1:06" (hence my title '106'), whereas the Commission was arguing for 1:16. (2) This later time, as we shall see in my third article, was essential to the Commission's purpose.

The second posting will consider all the supportive evidence for Mrs. Markham's "approximately 1:06", limiting itself to what actually was (or could have been) known at the time.

The third posting will assess the Commission response to '106'. It concentrates on Commission lawyer Joseph Ball, who 'evasively' examined the testimonies of

Helen Markham, Ted Callaway and Earlene Roberts.

'106' says

"At approximately 1:06 pm, November 22, 1963 --- I was standing on the corner of E.10th and Patton Street, waiting for traffic to go by when I saw a squad car stop in front of 404 E. 10th Street about 50feet from where I was standing. I saw a young white man walk up to the squad car opposite the driver's side, lean over and put his arms on the door of the car for a few seconds, then straighten up and step back from the car two or three feet. At this point the officer got out of his squad car and started around in front of the car and just as he got even with the left front wheel this young white man shot the officer and the officer fell to the pavement. I screamed and the man ran west on E. Tenth across Patton Street and went out of sight."(3)

Three reasons why this document is important.

(I) Mrs. Markham's status as a witness. She is the only witness we know of who saw the incident in its entirety (4)

In '106' Mrs. Markham interprets the stopping of Tippit's car by reference to house 404 (an interpretation which she maintained at her Hearings (5) She does not see Tippit as stopping to speak to the gunman --- she reports the gunman as initiating the interaction. (6)

(II) '106' has the ring of truth. Five facts support this assertion.

(1) The statement was made to the Dallas police about 90 minutes after Tippit's death at a time when his death was a total mystery. Their minds were like blank pieces of paper on which Mrs. Markham, within reason, could write what she liked. The Dallas Police were at that time --- but later on, as I'll submit, only at that time -- passive receptacles into which she could do the pouring.

(2) She was in emotional shock ---- really frightened --- and certainly in no frame of mind to fabricate or consciously exaggerate (7)

(3) Her statement was to the point, unambiguous, and she claimed to have witnessed nothing that she could not have reasonably been expected to have seen. Her vantage point would have given her an unobstructed view, situated only about 150 ft (8) from the incident.

(4) She wasn't influenced by the opinion of other witnesses. She was the first witness.

(5) Of all those who gave evidence to the Warren Commission on Tippit's slaying, only Helen Markham was conscious of the time.

(3) '106' contributes (more so than any other affidavit) to an assessment of when

Tippit died--- an issue central to whether Oswald was Tippit's murderer.

Because of its controversial time-check, '106' has been elbowed into the margins. Dale Myers ("With Malice") does not include it in his Selection of Documents, nor is it referred to in his text.

There are key points in Dale Myers' book --- his discussion of Mrs. Markham's movements (p60), and the time of Tippit's death (p86/87.) --- where reference to '106' is essential, but nothing appears (9). More on this in the third posting.

Another thing that makes '106' interesting is the way it gives its time-check: "approximately 1:06" --- a 'precise approximation' (very rare) --- which indicates that Mrs. Markham looked at her watch at 1:06, and that Tippit's death was moments later. What occasioned the time-check?

I infer that Mrs. Markham's time-check was the outcome of a four-link chain of events: -

(i) Mrs. Markham, on Assassination day, was carrying out a routine schedule, the only exception to which was that on that particular day she wanted to phone her daughter.

As a waitress, she had to be at the Eat Well Restaurant by 2.35 It was her custom to leave her house at 1 pm (10)

(ii) The walk to the bus stop would have taken her 5 minutes, ensuring that she would have arrived 6/7 minutes before the bus's scheduled time (1:12pm), and about 10 minutes before the its modal time (1:15) (11)

Why so early? The most likely answer is that Mrs. Markham suffered from punctuality anxiety: a fear of being late. For this reason she left her house earlier than she need.

(iii) In her March '64 affidavit to the FBI, she remembers, that keen to phone her daughter, on this particular day, she dropped off at the nearby washateria (which was on the first floor of her block of flats)(12), but unable to get a reply to her call, she departed quickly, noting, as she left, that the washateria clock said 1.04 (13)

If she left her flat at one o'clock, and was able to depart from the washateria, after attempting a 'phone call, by 1:04, she was obviously a fast mover. This reinforces the idea that she was anxious --- her mind was possibly gripped by the fact that she had a bus to catch.

(iv) Therefore she would have moved quickly to her bus stop at the south-west corner of Jefferson and Patton, but there was a delay (she says so in '106') --- her anxiety would have increased.

The path to her bus stop required her to cross over 10th Street, southwards along Patton to the intersection at Jefferson, where the bus stop was.

The delay arose from the fact that she couldn't cross over. There was too much traffic.

Given her character, how would she have reacted? I would say in the same way that she reacted when she was delayed (and frustrated) at the washateria: she would --- surely? --- have taken an immediate time check.

She would have looked at her watch the moment she reached the corner and found that she couldn't cross over. And it said 1:06.

She then would have averted her eyes and lowered her wrist, and immediately afterwards she would have seen the gunman and then Tippit's approaching police car. The killing would have been less than a minute away

That's probably why she said "approximately 1:06". It wasn't exactly at 6 minutes past that Tippit was killed, but just after --- may be one minute later, say 7 minutes after one o'clock.

Well, that's what she was obviously struggling to tell Mr Ball at her Hearing, (14) but he cut her short. I wonder why?

Endnotes

M denotes Dales Myers, "With Malice"

(1) 7H, 251/2. Detective L.C. Graves was the man on Oswald's left when Oswald was shot

(2) WR. 165, 651, CE1974

(3) 24H, 214 (CE 2003, p37)

(4) Scoggins didn't see the gunman walking (implication 3H, 325). His assertion about the gunman moving west (Secret Service Affidavit, 2/12/63; M 522) was based on an erroneous inference. I am preparing a detailed submission on this.

(5) 3H, 307,314,317

(6) 6H, 457. 3H, 325. M534.If Tippit was a frequent visitor to 404, perhaps on Assassination day he was merely paying a routine call?

(7) 7H, 251/2. M 215. Whatever one may think of Mrs. Markham's honesty, she had on this occasion neither the motive nor the calmness of mind to fabricate.

(8) M 62,161.Mrs Markham's estimate was in error. She probably meant yards.

(9) '106' is not even listed in the asterisked footnote on P 64, nor on ps 214,220, where Graves is mentioned.

(10) M 59

(11) M 60, 597

(12) M 59

(13) M 60, 61. Myers' claim that Mrs. Markham left the washateria at 1.11 (so essential to his Commission-bound timing) ignores '106', the document he

doesn't mention. Furthermore is it likely that Mrs. Markham, who routinely allowed herself so much time, would have cut things that fine?

(14) See Mark Lane, *Rush to Judgment*, Ch 14, 187

Michael Parenti

**The JFK Assassination:
Defending the Gangster State
By Michael Parenti
(originally published in 1996)**

<http://www.michaelparenti.org/JFKAssassination.html>

**The JFK Assassination:
Defending the Gangster State
(originally published in 1996)**

Much of history is a chronicle of immense atrocities. Whenever surplus wealth accumulates in any society, whenever people emerge from a cooperative subsistence economy, some portion of the population will do everything it can to exploit the labor of the rest of the people in as pitiless a manner as possible. This is true whether it be the slaveholders of ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the antebellum American South; or the feudal aristocracy of medieval Europe; or the financial moguls of modern capitalist society. Today, throughout much of the capitalist Third World and increasingly in the United States and other industrialized nations, people are being driven into desperation and want, made work harder for less, when able to find work.

The Gangster State

The state is the instrument used in all these societies by the wealthy few to impoverish and maintain control over the many. Aside from performing collective functions necessary for all societies, the state has the particular task of protecting the process of accumulating wealth for the few. Throughout our country's history people have fought back and sometimes gained a limited degree of self-protective rights: universal suffrage, civil liberties, the right to collective bargaining, the eight-hour day, public education, social security, and some human services. While these democratic gains are frequently violated and prove insufficient as a

restraint against state power, their importance should not be denied.

Today in the much vaunted western democracies there exists a great deal of unaccountable state power whose primary function is to maintain the existing politico-economic structure, using surveillance, infiltration, sabotage, judicial harassment, disinformation, trumped-up charges and false arrests, tax harassment, blackmail, and even violence and assassination to make the world safe for those who own it.

There exists a state within the state, known as the national security state, a component of misgovernment centering around top officers in the CIA, DIA, FBI, the Pentagon, and policymakers in the Executive Office of the White House. These elements have proven themselves capable of perpetrating terrible crimes against dissidents at home and abroad. National security state agencies like the CIA, in the service of dominant economic interests, have enlisted the efforts of mobsters, drug traffickers, assassins, and torturers, systematically targeting peasant leaders, intellectuals, journalists, student leaders, clergy, labor union leaders, workers, and community activists in numerous countries. Hundreds of thousands of people have been murdered to prevent social change, to destroy any government or social movement that manifests an unwillingness to reduce its people to economic fodder for the giant corporations that rule the world's economy.

JFK, the Media Mugging

Occasionally an incident occurs that reveals in an unusually vivid manner the gangster nature of the state. The assassination of President John Kennedy in November 1963 is such an occasion. The dirty truth is that Kennedy was heartily hated by right-wing forces in this country, including many powerful people in the intelligence organizations. He had betrayed the national interest as they defined it, by refusing to go all out against Cuba, making overtures of rapprochement with Castro, and refusing to escalate the ground war in Vietnam. They also saw him as an anti-business liberal who was taking the country down the wrong path. Whether Kennedy really was all that liberal is another matter. What the national security rightists saw him to be was what counted.

To know the truth about the assassination of John Kennedy is to call into question the state security system and the entire politico-economic order it protects. This is why for over thirty years the corporate-owned press and numerous political leaders have suppressed or attacked the many revelations about the murder unearthed by independent investigators like Mark Lane, Peter Dale Scott, Carl Oglesby, Harold Weisberg, Anthony Summers, Philip Melanson, Jim Garrison,

Cyril Wecht, Jim Marrs, Gaeton Fonzi, Sylvia Meagher, Michael Canfield, James DiEugenio, and many others. These investigators have been described as "assassination buffs." The term "buff" is a diminishing characterization, describing someone who pursues odd hobbies. For the same reason that we would not refer to "Holocaust buffs," so should we not refer to these serious investigators as "assassination buffs." Their efforts reveal a conspiracy to assassinate the president and an even more extensive conspiracy to hide the crime.

While ignoring their revelations, the media have given fulsome publicity to the likes of Gerald Posner, author of *Case Closed*, a grotesque whitewash of the assassination. Posner's book was not a sloppy, confused work but a deliberate contrivance that used outright untruths to conclude that Lee Harvey Oswald was a disgruntled lone leftist who killed Kennedy. Posner could get away with his misrepresentations because those who have written systematic exposures of his book were either ignored by the corporate owned media or roughed up by unsympathetic reviewers and editors.

An end run around the media blackout was achieved by Oliver Stone's movie *JFK*, a film that directly reached millions of viewers with an accurate account of the specifics of the assassination. The movie could not simply be ignored because it was reaching a mass audience. So the press savaged it. As far as I know, *JFK* is the only movie in film history that was attacked, six months *before* it was released, in just about every major broadcast and print outlet. The *Washington Post*, for instance, gave George Lardner Jr. the whole front page of its Sunday "Outlook" section (5/19/91) to slam Stone for "chasing fiction." Lardner was an interesting choice to review this particular movie, being the *Post* reporter who covered the CIA and who never wrote a critical word about that agency.

The media's ideological gatekeepers threw restraint to the wind when dealing with Stone's film. Conservative news columnist George Will, not known for writing movie reviews, penned a rant against *JFK*, calling it "a cartoon history" and "a three hour lie." Will describes Stone as "an intellectual sociopath, combining moral arrogance with historical ignorance . . . a specimen of the sixties' arrested development. . . . Intellectually, Stone is on all fours . . . part of a long fringe tradition . . . banally venal, reckless, cruel" (*Washington Post*, 12/27/91). By relying on invective, Will avoided the more difficult task of rebutting the points made in Stone's film.

Shoulder to shoulder with conservatives like Will stood liberal centrists like Daniel Schorr, the NPR radio commentator who attacked Stone three times on the air, always in sarcastic and general terms, without ever coming to grips with the

information proffered by the movie.

Then there was Tom Wicker, a syndicated columnist who also had never done a movie review, but when *JFK* came out, he wrote one that covered a whole page, complete with photos (*New York Times*, 12/15/91). In it, Wicker said something revealing:

If the wild assertions in Oliver Stone's movie are taken at face value, Americans will have to accept the idea that most of the nation's major institutions conspired together and carried out Kennedy's murder. In an era when mistrust of government and loss of confidence in institutions--the press not the least--are widespread and virulent, such a suggestion seems a dubious public service.

In so many words Wicker was disclosing the basic reason why such a merciless attack had been launched against Stone's movie. A full exposure of the assassination conspiracy would invite serious discredit upon the legitimacy of the dominant institutions of state and class. Playing before mass audiences, *JFK* did not accuse a cabal of malevolent perpetrators, but pointed to the national security state itself, inviting millions of viewers to question the kind of state system under which they lived.

JFK is the only movie I know that continues to be attacked years after its run. Reviewers and commentators persist in making gratuitous references, describing Oliver Stone as "the man who reinvented history with movies such as *JFK*" (*Oakland Tribune*, 10/13/95), referring to "Oliver Stone's near-pathological monkeying with history" (*East Bay Express*, 12/14/95), and describing him as "a man who makes his living being a ranting maniac" and a "dangerous fellow" (*San Francisco Examiner*, 1/9/96). If anyone is ranting, it's the press.

Sociologist David Simone compiled a study of the books published on the Kennedy assassination, some 600 titles, and found that 20 percent of them blamed either a lone assassin or the mafia or the Cubans or Russians. The other 80 percent ascribed the assassination to a conspiracy linked to U.S. intelligence agencies, some of these also saying that mobsters were involved at the operational level. Ignoring this 80 percent of the literature, publications like the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* have listed the various theories about the JFK assassination as follows: (a) lone assassin, (b) mafia, (c) Cubans/Soviets, and (d) the "Oliver Stone movie theory." In other words, they ignore the existence of a vast literature from which the movie is derived and ascribe the critical theme presented within the film solely to the imagination of a film maker. The press would have us believe that the notion of a state-sponsored assassination conspiracy and coverup came out of a movie--when actually the movie was based on a rich and revealing

investigative literature.

Like the Warren Commission, the press assumed a priori that Oswald was the killer. The only question it asked was: Did Oswald act alone? The answer was a loudly orchestrated YES. Meanwhile, almost every in-depth investigator had a different conclusion: Oswald did not act at all. He was not one of the people who shot Kennedy, although he was involved in another way, as a fall guy, in his own words "just a patsy."

The media have been tireless in their efforts to suppress the truth about the gangster state. In 1978, when a House Select Committee concluded that there was more than one assassin involved in the Kennedy shooting, the *Washington Post* (1/6/79) editorialized:

Could it have been some other malcontent who Mr. Oswald met casually? Could not as much as three or four societal outcasts with no ties to any one organization have developed in some spontaneous way a common determination to express their alienation in the killing of President Kennedy? It is possible that two persons acting independently attempted to shoot the President at the very same time.

It is "possible," but also most unlikely and barely imaginable. Instead of a conspiracy theory the *Post* creates a one-in-a-billion "coincidence theory" that is the most fanciful of all explanations.

Ignored Evidence, Unanswered Questions

David Garrow, author of a biography of Martin Luther King, condescendingly says: "A large majority of the American people do believe in assassination conspiracies. That allows events to have large mysterious causes instead of small idiosyncratic ones." Contrary to Garrow, the question of whether a conspiracy exists in any particular situation has to be decided by an investigation of evidence not by patronizing presumptions about the public mind. Investigators who concluded there were conspiracies in the Kennedy and King murders did not fashion "large mysterious causes" but came to their conclusions through painstaking probes of troubling discrepancies, obvious lies, and blatant coverups. They have been impelled not by the need to fashion elaborate theories but by the search for particular explanations about some simple and compelling truths.

Many people talk about finding the "smoking gun" behind this or that mystery, the one evidentiary item that dramatically resolves the case and puts to rest all further questions. Unlike fictional mysteries, in real life there usually is no smoking gun. Historians work by a process of accretion, putting piece by piece

together until a picture emerges. In the Kennedy murder the pieces make an imposing picture indeed, leaving one with the feeling that while there may not be a smoking gun there is a whole fusillade of impossibilities regarding the flight of bullets, the nature of the wounds, the ignored testimony of eye witnesses, the sudden and mysterious deaths of witnesses, the disappearance and deliberate destruction of evidence, and the repeated acts of official coverup that continue to this day regarding the release of documents.

Let us focus on just a small part of the immense brief that has been assembled by investigators. Consider the background of Lee Harvey Oswald. During the week of the thirtieth anniversary of the JFK assassination, one repeatedly heard on television that Oswald was an incompetent "loner" and not very bright. Gerald Posner, transforming himself into an instant psychiatric expert, announced that Oswald "had a very disturbed childhood, and he was a passive-aggressive." A passive-aggressive assassin? He was also repeatedly labeled a "loner" and a "leftist." The truth is something else.

Lee Harvey Oswald spent most of his adult life not as a lone drifter but directly linked to the U.S. intelligence community. All of his IQ tests show that he was above average in intelligence and a quick learner. At the age of eighteen in the U.S. Marines he had secret security clearance and was working at Marine Air Control in Atsugi Air Force Base in Japan, a top secret location from which the CIA launched U2 flights and performed other kinds of covert operations in China. The next year he was assigned to El Toro Air Station in California with security clearance to work radar.

Strange things began to happen. While at El Toro, Oswald emerged as a babbling Russophile and a "communist." He started playing Russian language records at blast level in his barracks and addressing his fellow Marines in Russian, calling them "comrade." He read Russian books and hailed Soviet Communism as "the best system in the world." If Oswald was a Soviet or a Cuban spy, as some people now claim, he certainly had a novel way of building a cover. Philip Melanson, author of *Spy Saga*, a book about Oswald's links to intelligence, reminds us that the U.S. Marine Corps in 1958 was not exactly a bastion of liberal tolerance and freethinking. But in this instance, for some strange reason, Oswald's Marine commanders did not seem to mind having a ranting commie sympathizer in their midst. He kept his security clearance and retained access to a wealth of sensitive radar information and classified data from secret facilities.

Other odd things happened. In February 1959, he failed the Marine Corps proficiency test in Russian. Six months later he had developed some fluency in that language. In 1974, a document classified by the Warren Commission--and

dislodged mostly by Harold Weisberg's legal efforts--revealed that Oswald had attended the U.S. Army's School of Languages at Monterey. Monterey is not open to anyone who just happens to have a language hobby. One is sent by the government, for training in a specific language pertaining to a specific assignment. Oswald learned Russian at Monterey.

Another curious thing: Oswald applied for an early dependency discharge from the Marines because his mother had injured her foot--the accident had occurred a year earlier. He was released one week after putting in his request, a decision so swift as to astonish his fellow Marines.

Oswald then "defected" to the USSR, but how? Melanson notes that such a trip would have cost at least \$1,500 in those days, but Oswald's bank account showed a balance of \$203. And how did he get from London to Helsinki on October 11, 1959, when no available commercial flight could have made it in one day? He must have had some kind of private transportation to Helsinki.

Once in Russia, he went to the U.S. embassy and openly renounced his U.S. citizenship, declaring that he was going to give military secrets to the Soviets. Embassy officials made no effort to detain him. As the KGB files opened in 1991 show, the Soviets kept him under constant surveillance. KGB defector Yuri Nosenko, who had been responsible for investigating every contact Oswald made in the USSR, reported that the young American had never been associated with Soviet intelligence and that the KGB suspected he was connected with U.S. intelligence.

While in Russia Oswald belonged to a gun club at the factory in which he worked though he showed no interest in guns. He reportedly used to join in rabbit shoots but could never score a hit. Someone would have to stand behind him and shoot the rabbit while he was firing. His performance became something of a joke among his co-workers. His marksmanship in the U.S. Marines had been no better.

U.S. intelligence mysteriously departed from normal procedure and made no damage assessment of Oswald's "defection," or so they claimed. Another odd thing: after two-and-a-half years, Oswald's sudden request to return to the United States was immediately granted by U.S. officials--all this after he had threatened to give away state secrets to the Soviets. Instead of being arrested for treason, Oswald was accepted with open arms by U.S. authorities.

The CIA claimed it had no record of debriefing him and was never near him. The explanation before the Warren Commission was that there were so many tourists coming in and out and there was nothing particularly unusual about Oswald that

would have caught their attention. One might wonder what was needed to catch the CIA's attention.

Yet, CIA officials claimed they had suspected all along that he was a Soviet spy--which makes it even more curious that they did not debrief him. In fact, they did debrief him in Holland. But being so eager to cover up any association with Oswald, they could not recognize how in this instance the truth would have been less suspicious cover than the improbable lie they told about never noticing his return.

State Department officials also behaved strangely. They paid all travel and moving expenses back to the United States for Oswald and his wife. Without a moment's delay they gave him back his passport with full rights to travel anywhere in the world. Another curious thing: his wife was exempted from the usual immigration quotas and granted immediate entry. Years before she had belonged to the Soviet Komsomol, the Communist youth organization, which automatically would have barred her from the United States. Yet in violation of U.S. immigration laws, she was allowed into the country.

In Dallas, Lee Harvey Oswald settled under the wing of White Russian emigré and former cavalry officer George de Mohrenschildt, an associate of oil millionaires H. L. Hunt and Clint Murchinson and other Dallas economic elites. In de Mohrenschildt's telephone book was found the name of George "Pappy" Bush. A correspondence existed between Bush and de Mohrenschildt indicating that they were personal acquaintances.

De Mohrenschildt and his wife Jeanne were identified by the Warren Commission as the people closest to Oswald just before the assassination. An investigator for the House Select Committee, Gaeton Fonzi, noted, "Given his background, it seemed strange that de Mohrenschildt would have spontaneously befriended someone with the look of a working-class drifter like Lee Harvey Oswald." That was not the only strange thing about de Mohrenschildt. He also was part of a network of ex-Nazis contracted by the CIA.

A CIA memorandum written not long after Oswald returned from Russia advised de Mohrenschildt on how to handle the young "defector." De Mohrenschildt also had a close friendship with J. Walter Moore, who was an agent of the CIA's Domestic Contacts Division. As de Mohrenschildt told one investigator just before his sudden death, it was Moore who encouraged him to see Oswald. Investigator Jim Marrs observes in his book *Crossfire*: "The CIA memos, Moore's closeness, and de Mohrenschildt's own testimony all confirm that a certain relationship existed between the CIA and the man closest to Oswald in early 1963. While this

does not necessarily involve the Agency in a plot to kill Kennedy, it raises questions about what Agency officials might have known regarding such a plot."

Oswald embarked on a series of short-lived public forays as a "leftist." He started a one-person Fair Play for Cuba chapter in New Orleans, without ever bothering to recruit another member. He never met with a single member of the Communist Party or any other left organization, although he wrote friendly letters to the Communist Party and to the Socialist Workers Party--two groups that were not even talking to each other--supposedly asking for instructions. Again, all this was a novel way for a Soviet agent and would-be assassin to act.

He blazed a highly visible trail as a "leftist" agitator: managing to get exposure on local T.V. in New Orleans after getting involved in some fistfights while leafleting. One of the leaflets he distributed showed that his organization was on Camp Street in the very same building that a former FBI bureau chief, Guy Banister, had his office. Banister retained close working relations with emigré Cuban right-wing groups and with Lee Harvey Oswald.

When he wasn't playing the communist agitator, Oswald spent most of his time with rabid anti-communists, including emigré Cubans and CIA operatives. Besides Banister and de Mohrenschildt, there was David Ferrie. (In his book *First Hand Knowledge*, Robert Morrow, a conservative businessman and CIA operative, tells how he served as a pilot on CIA missions with Ferrie.) Oswald also knew businessman Clay Shaw who was CIA, as later confirmed by the agency's director Richard Helms. These were hardly the sort of friends we would expect for a loudmouthed "Marxist revolutionary" just returned from giving away classified secrets in the USSR.

The attorney general of Texas, Waggoner Carr, told the Warren Commission that Oswald was an FBI informant or contract agent, with assigned number S-172 or 179. For his services, Oswald was paid two hundred dollars a month by the FBI. Orest Pena, a Cuban emigré and FBI informant, told Mark Lane that Oswald worked for the FBI and met with FBI personnel from time to time.

If not paid by security agencies, how did Oswald support himself during his foray into New Orleans and Dallas? He was employed for a brief time in 1962 by a printing company in Dallas that specialized in highly classified government work including the making of secret maps of the Soviet Union for U.S. Army Intelligence--again hardly the sort of job to assign an openly Russophilic communist agitator. Oswald's overall employment record and income sources remain something of a mystery. To this day, the government refuses to release h.

tax returns, with no explanation as to what issue of national security is at stake.

We are asked to believe that Oswald just happened to get a job at the Texas School Book Depository five weeks before the assassination, when it had not yet been publicized that Kennedy's limousine was going to pass in front of that building. In fact, George de Morenschildt got him the job.

We are asked to believe that Oswald, who could not hit the side of a barn, chose Mannlicher-Carcano to kill the president, a cheap, poor performance Italian rifle that the Italians said never killed anyone on purpose and caused them to lose World War II. Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade initially announced that the murder weapon was a German Mauser. Later informed that Oswald owned a Manlincher-Carcano, Wade declared that the murder weapon was an "Italian carbine."

We are asked to believe that Oswald would forgo shooting President Kennedy when he had a perfect target of him as he rode right down Houston Street directly toward the Texas School Book Depository. Instead he supposedly waited until the car had turned down Elm Street and was a half-block away. With the President's head and shoulders barely visible through a tree, Oswald supposedly fired rapidly getting off three shots in record time, one missing the limousine by twenty-five feet and the other two hitting their target with devastating accuracy and record rapid succession, a feat the best marksmen in the country found impossible to emulate even after much practice and after the sights on the Mannlicher-Carcano were properly reset in a laboratory.

We are asked to believe that Oswald then left his rifle at the window, complete with a perfect palm print and, they now say, his fingerprints (but no fingerprints on the clip or handloaded cartridges), along with three spent shells placed on the floor neatly in a row, in a manner no spent shells would fall.

We are asked to believe that a bullet would go through John Kennedy, pause in mid-air, change direction, and wound Governor Connally in several places--something Connally never believed--and reappear perfectly intact wedged into the flap of a stretcher in Parkland Hospital, supposedly having fallen out of Connally's body but obviously pushed into the flap by hand.

We are asked to believe that only three shots were fired when in fact six bullets were noted: one that entered the president's throat and remained in his body; the second extracted from Governor Connally's thigh; a third discovered on the stretcher; a fourth found in fragments in the limousine; a fifth that missed the president's car by a wide margin, hitting the curb according to several witnesses.

and wounding onlooker James Thomas Tague on his face; a sixth found in the grass by Dallas police directly across from where the president's vehicle had passed.

The Secret Service took possession of the presidential limousine, ignored reports in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (12/1/63) that there was a bullet hole in the windshield, and rejected all requests to inspect the vehicle. We are asked to believe that the inside of limousine, a trove of physical evidence, was then quickly torn out and rebuilt, with no thought of covering up anything.

We are asked to believe that Kennedy's autopsy was innocently botched and his brain just accidentally disappeared. The X-ray purporting to be Kennedy's head now shows a rear entry wound, different from the rear exit wound all the pathologists saw. Someone cropped the jaw out of the picture, so there is no opportunity to determine by dental identification if the X-ray really is the president's.

We are asked by people like Max Holland, writing in the *Nation*, to believe that the "infamous picture of Oswald posing with rifle in hand" is not a forgery. Actually there are two pictures, both proven composites, with bodies of different sizes but with the identical head that matches neither body, and with shadows going in incongruous directions. Who fabricated these photos?

"The lone leftist assassin" Oswald was a friend of Jack Ruby, a gangster with links to Cuban exiles and the FBI. Ruby once worked for Congressman Richard Nixon and the House Un-American Activities Committee in Chicago when his name was still Jack Rubenstein. He also worked for the FBI in Dallas during the years before the JFK assassination. Ruby claimed he was just an ordinary private citizen, moved to kill Oswald in order to avenge the suffering Oswald had inflicted upon the Kennedy family.

While in prison Ruby pleaded with the Warren Commission to be taken to Washington where he could tell the whole story. He feared for his life and claimed "they are killing me here." Indeed, he died in jail, supposedly of natural causes.

We are asked to believe that when twenty-four persons who had information related to the case met violent deaths, this was a colossal coincidence. In 1978, after the House Select Committee investigation got underway, Anthony Summers records that another sixteen connected to the case died violently. This too supposedly was just a coincidence. This latter group included George de Mohrenschildt, killed by a gun blast to the head three hours after a House Assassinations Committee Investigator had tried to contact him. De Mohrenschildt

had been worried that he would be murdered. His daughter Kressy Keardon believes it "impossible" that he shot himself. The sheriff's office in Palm County, Florida, found the shooting "very strange." But it was ruled a suicide. Generally, people who voice fears that they might be killed do not then kill themselves.

William Sullivan, number three man in the FBI, was secretly on the CIA payroll, according to CIA operative Robert Morrow. He was scheduled to appear before the House Select Committee but before he could do so, he was shot outside his home by a man who claimed to have mistaken him for a deer. The killer was charged with a misdemeanor and released in custody of his father, a state policeman.

While under government protection, mobster Sam Giancana was shot dead one day before he was to testify before the House Select Committee about mob and CIA connections. One of the things that emerges from this whole story is the widespread linkages between the CIA and organized crime, between the gangster state and the gangsters.

When the House committee was putting its staff together, it was heavily pressured to employ only persons acceptable to the CIA, the very agency it was supposed to investigate. In his book *Plausible Denial*, Mark Lane reports that when Bernard Fensterwald, an independent minded Washington lawyer, was offered the job of general counsel, a CIA representative called on him and said that the Agency would hand him "his head on a platter" if he took the assignment. Fensterwald turned it down.

Is the Kennedy assassination conspiracy just a lot of hoopla kicked up by "conspiracy buffs"? Most of the independent investigators I have met seem to be serious politically literate people. Their struggle to arrive at the truth is not impelled by a love of conspiracies but by a concern for the political and historic importance of the case. They seek the truth no matter how dirty it might be. The process of confronting the machinations of the national security state is not a conspiracy hobby. It is an essential part of the struggle for democracy.

The Close Ties of Clint Murchison, Sr with key players in JFK assassination and cover up

In my opinion, Clint Murchison, Sr., along with Lyndon Johnson, were 2 two of the key ringleaders of the JFK assassination. John J. McCloy was one of the key architects of the cover up of

the 1963 Coup d'Etat. McCloy was so close to both Texas oil barons and the pinnacle of US intelligence, folks like Allen Dulles, that he MUST at least be considered a suspect in the JFK assassination plotting.

You can read about the business and personal relationships between John J. McCloy and Clint Murchison, Sr. in the Kai Bird biography of John McCloy: The Chairman: John J. McCloy and the Making of the American Establishment. In 1954 McCloy helped to broker a big railroad take over deal in New York that Clint Murchison and Sid Richardson were investors. (pp. 431-432).

Then there is this nugget from 1963 which shows the close personal ties between John J. McCloy and Clint Murchison, Sr.:

"That summer, McCloy relaxed more than he had for many years. He hunted whitewings with Clint Murchison on the Texas oil man's Mexico farm." [Kai Bird, The Chairman, p. 542]

That is the SAME John McCloy who Lyndon Johnson appoints to the Warren Commission on 11/29/63 later in that year.

Now check out this passage from the biography Clint: Clint Williams Murchison by Ernestine Orrick Van Buren who was Murchison's personal secretary for 20 years. Note 3 things: 1) Murchison is in "cold disbelief" at the idea of Lyndon Johnson on the ticket with John Kennedy. 2) The author completely skips over the Kennedy years. 3) Clint turns down an LBJ presidential phone call to resume a nap. That shows hierarchy. Very few folks turn down a presidential phone call.

"Clint was in La Jolla during the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, in July 1960, and he avidly followed the proceedings on television. The avalanche of superb organization which gave John F. Kennedy the nomination on the first ballot was a huge disappointment. When the word was flashed that Lyndon Johnson had accepted the vice-presidential spot on the Kennedy ticket, Clint Murchison listened in cold disbelief.

In December 1963, soon after Lyndon Johnson became president following the assassination of John F. Kennedy, there was a soft rap on the bedroom door where Clint was napping. It was Warren Tilley, butler at Gladoak Farms. "Washington calling, Mr. Murchison. The president [Lyndon Johnson] wants to speak with you.

A brief silence followed. Then through the closed door came the muffled voice of Clint Murchison. "Tell the president I can't hear him." Clint resumed his nap."*

*Virginia Murchison Linthicum Interview, September 20, 1980
[Ernestine Orrick Van Buren, Clint, pp. 317-318]

When JFK was slaughtered, Russia's Khrushchev was literally crying, fearing nuclear war. Cuba's Castro worried and feared an US invasion and gave an impressive speech the next day deconstructing the CIA's deception provocation for war. Meanwhile at Clint Murchison's home, their family maid May Newman describes the scene: **"The mood in the Murchison family home was very joyous and happy. For a whole week after like champagne and caviar flowed, every day of the week.** But I was the only one in that household at that time that felt any grief for his assassination." [The Men Who Killed Kennedy, The Guilty Men, Episode 9]

**In a Coup d'Etat, lots of evidence
"just disappears"**

"Since bullets don't just disappear, the only possible conclusion is that the bullet that hit JFK in the back..." - naïve person.

There have been too many documented examples of corruption in the non-investigation of the JFK assassination. Sure bullets "just disappear" when the murderers are running the non-investigation. The German Mauser "just disappeared" didn't it? The Harper bone fragment "just disappeared." JFK's brain "just disappeared." The original autopsy notes "just disappeared" or burned up. All the witnesses who saw or heard smoke, gunpowder or heard shots from the Grassy Knoll "just were ignored." The original negative of Albert Thomas winking at LBJ "just disappeared." 5 hours of audiotape on Air Force one post JFK assassination "just disappeared." The film of the Parkland doctors talking about a shot from the front to JFK's throat "just disappeared."

Asking the murderers to investigate the death of JFK was like asking Jack the Ripper to investigate himself.

In a full blown coup d'etat, lots of critical evidence "just disappears." Lots of phony evidence "just gets manufactured." Lots of real evidence "just gets ignored." The official record of the JFK assassination is so corrupted by the murderers of JFK that it just can't be trusted.

Jim DiEugenio on the Fallacy of the "Mob did it" theories and the fallacy of "Legacy of Secrecy" baloney:

Jim DiEugenio:

"The big problem with these Mob did it scenarios is that:

1. They either ignore or twist who Oswald was, which is really inexcusable today in light of so much good work by writers like Newman and Armstrong.
2. They do not relay how the cover up actually went into effect almost immediately in Dallas, Washington and New Orleans. Which is something we can prove today.
3. They do not explain what are two keystones of the plot and the cover-up: Mexico City and Bethesda.
4. They do not explain why the cover up has lasted 47 years--which it has.
5. They do not explain the reversals of policy that took place in Cuba and Vietnam, almost immediately afterwards.

In fact, the Waldron/Hartmann books are absolutely woeful in all five of these categories. Which is astonishing since the releases of the ARRB have done so much to elucidate all five of them. So it is exceedingly rich to hear Waldron ask for more document releases at Lancer--except only those dealing with his discredited theory. When in fact the ones already declassified have done so much to clear up what actually happened.

In my view, which I tried to explain in my Bugliosi series, Parts 5 and 10, the Mafia was consulted after Oswald survived the Texas Theater. They were then brought in after Oswald made a big mistake and tried to call John Hurt on Saturday night. The news of that ripped through the intel community fast. They had no choice now but to kill him. The CIA uses a go-between to call Trafficante: maybe Maheu, maybe Roselli. Trafficante calls McWillie.

Exit Oswald, enter Ruby.

The Waldron and Hartmann idea is sheer vapor in this regard. There is no elucidation of any of the above, which is why their hypothesis is so unconvincing. But beyond that, as many have noted, it does not even make sense on its own terms. Why would the Mob kill Kennedy on the eve of C-Day if they wanted their casinos back in Cuba? Their goofy excuse for this--that the Kennedys deliberately cut the Mob out of a new Cuba--is so ridiculous that it shows just how jerry rigged the book is. Since such a thing would be just about impossible, and second, there was no actual invasion on the horizon, they were contingency plans.

Richard Nixon and the “Whole Bay of Pigs” thing

H.R. Haldeman and Joe DiMona

And Chris Matthews mis-reporting of it

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17411&st=45>

Gary Aquilar:

I demolished this Matthews myth when it was first published in my local paper. How? By calling Haldeman's co-author, Joe DiMona, on the phone myself. He was so incensed at what Matthews had written, he wrote a letter to the SF Examiner in response. Did they publish it? No, but that doesn't mean that Matthews was right.

DiMona said that Haldeman was an exceedingly fastidious man, that he went through all five, prepub revisions of his book with a fine tooth comb. The notion that by "the whole Bay of Pigs thing" Helms interpreted it to be about the Kennedy assassination would never in a million years have ever occurred to DiMona. Even if it had, the punctilious Haldeman would have excised it in one of his careful reviews if he'd not wanted it in his book. But DiMona said it was Haldeman's idea, not DiMona's.

DiMona offered a commonsense explanation for Haldeman's backing away from this part of the book. It seems that backing away from embarrassing parts of the book was Haldeman's common practice, DiMona told me. Haldeman, it turns out, was shunned by Nixonites after his book was published. In order to ingratiate himself with Nixonites furious with him at what he'd written, Haldeman had a bad habit of passing off anything offensive onto DiMona.

I don't just have this from DiMona by memory, DiMona sent me a fax [he's since died], rewriting a letter to the Op-ed page I'd submitted. In his letter he laid this explanation out in full.

So, who are we to believe? I know that McAdams believes a man known for lying, Haldeman. I'm more sympathetic to a man not known for lying, Joe DiMona.

Perhaps we can clear this up, if McAdams is game, by asking DiMona's son. [Bet McAdams didn't know DiMona had a son!]

Gary Aguilar

[Matthews didn't bother to check with Joseph DiMona, but thankfully Dr. Gary Aguilar did. alt.conspiracy.jfk, May 13, 2003, post by Gary Aguilar:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17411&st=45>

Chris Matthews' article on this topic:

OLIVER STONE'S "Nixon," a movie due in theaters for the holidays, ties the Watergate coverup to the death of John F. Kennedy.

In an attempt to escape blame for the 1972 break-in, the movie tells us, Richard Nixon sought refuge in the CIA's coverup of the JFK assassination.

Here's how the Stone scenario unfolds:

- * Beginning in the last months of the Eisenhower administration, the CIA tried to kill Fidel Castro.

- * The CIA covered up the anti-Castro campaign, fearing that it may have triggered JFK's death in November 1963.

- * Richard Nixon tried using the CIA coverup to hide his own Watergate-related misdeeds. He ordered Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman to tell the CIA that a further probe of the Democratic National Committee break-in would "open up the whole Bay of Pigs thing."

And "Bay of Pigs" was Nixon's code for the Kennedy killing.

Stone points to an extraordinary source for his "Nixon" scenario. In an introduction to the Disney-published script, his producers drew the connection between Dallas and Watergate from something Haldeman, was supposed to have written about Nixon's coverup orders to him on June 23, 1972:

"It seems that in all those Nixon references to the Bay of Pigs, he was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination."

The introduction to the "Nixon" script states, "These are not Oliver Stone's words. They are H.R. Haldeman's."

The problem is that Haldeman denied writing those words. While they appeared in his 1978 book, "The Ends of Power," Haldeman attributed them to his collaborator, Joseph DiMona.

Haldeman was clear on this point - to the end.

I interviewed him at his Santa Barbara home in October 1993, just a month before he died of stomach cancer. Though I had never met him before and came from the opposite political background, my host was incredibly generous, sitting with me for an enormous amount of time discussing Watergate and the coverup, certainly not his favorite topics.

Like Stone and his producers, I was particularly interested in the theory advanced in "The Ends of Power" that Nixon's coverup was actually an attempt to hide Watergate behind the CIA's bodyguard of lies surrounding the Castro assassination attempts.

Haldeman disappointed me. When I asked about the theory advanced in the 1978 book that "the whole Bay of Pigs thing" was Nixon code for something else, Haldeman cut me off cold.

"That's what I have to disclaim," he said. "That's Joe DiMona's theory of what went on."

It was, as I said, a disappointing answer. Like Stone's producers, I had been intrigued by the theory advanced in

"The Ends of Power."

Intriguing or not, it was not Haldeman's theory.

I asked him what he thought Nixon did mean by "the whole Bay of Pigs" in that June 23 conversation.

"I don't have any idea," he said. "That was a mystery to me."

It must have remained so.

When I visited him, Haldeman was using the little time he had left to ready his rich, painstaking diary of the Nixon presidency. That diary, which historians will value for generations, is the man's true memoir and his great contribution to our understanding of the period.<

Read more:

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/e/a/1995/12/07/EDITORIAL500.dtl#ixzz1FbHhVNtH>

In a Coup d'etat, evidence just seems to "disappear:"

Lone nutter: "1. There are simply too many missing bullets..."

In a coup d'etat things just seem to "disappear." The bullet found in the grass by the FBI man disappeared. The original sharp pointed lead bullet found at Parkland ... just "disappeared" and was replaced with a planted bullet. The Mauser originally found "disappeared" replaced by Mannlicher Carcano. The original negative of Albert Thomas winking at LBJ ... "disappeared." The original CBS film of the Parkland doctors talking about the front neck bullet wound "disappeared." Gordon Arnold's film "disappeared." Beverly Oliver's film "disappeared." When James Tague reported to the WC he was almost hit by a stray bullet... the nick on the sidewalk "disappeared" filled in with concrete, then cut out later taken to FBI... The original Edwin Walker bullet... just "disappeared" replaced by a planted bullet. Many autopsy x-rays were taken ... they just "disappeared." Btw the original autopsy notes "disappeared" burned in a fireplace. JFK's brain, what little that was left ... just "disappeared." JFK's limo with all the blood, gore, evidence, hole in windshield etc. just "disappeared" to be refurbished. The Harper fragment - a BONE of JFK's body that was found examined photographed and identified as an occipital bone ... just "disappeared."

Yeah, when the murderers are LBJ, Hoover, CIA, Texas oil barons, and Rockefellers and the Dallas police and Dallas DA and Texas Attorney General are controlled by the killers ... things just seem to "disappear." Including the TRUTH.

A Mauser was found on the 6th Floor, not a Mannlicher-Carcano!

i'd like to see the original reports which had conveniently disappeared:

from chris dolmar:

'Five separate

documents with descriptions of the rifle originally found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository were missing from the FBI files on the President's assassination when presented to the Warren Commission. Those documents were:

1. Dallas Police Department Lt. Carl Day's dictated memorandum on the weapon;
2. Day's description to the FBI's Special Agent Bardwell Odum;
3. Odum's subsequent description, which was broadcast over FBI radio;
4. Constable Weitzman's original report to the FBI; and
5. Dallas Police Department Detective C. N. Dhority's written report.'

Despite all the controversy over the initial "misidentification" of the rifle, at no time did the Warren Commission show CE-139 to any of the Dallas law enforcement officers who found it, nor ask them, point blank, if CE-139 was indeed the weapon that they had found. What they showed them were photographs, not the weapon itself. Not one of those Dallas witnesses could positively state that the weapon in the photos was the weapon that they had found.

can you see the serial C2766 on the barrel?

Chapter 17

THE FINAL COVER UP: How The CIA Controlled The House Select Committee On Assassinations

<http://www.ratical.com/ratville/JFK/ToA/ToAchp17.html>

Introduction

The final report of the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA), issued in 1979, concluded that a conspiracy existed in the assassination of President Kennedy. This news should have delighted hundreds of researchers who had disagreed with the no-conspiracy finding of the Warren Commission. The fact that it did not, is due to the HSCA conspiracy being a simple one, with Lee Harvey Oswald still firing all but one of the shots from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The existence of another shooter and another shot, from the grassy knoll, was "proved" by the HSCA, based primarily on acoustical evidence presented in the very last month of their public hearings. Dr. Robert Blakey and Richard Billings, chief counsel and report editor for the HSCA, co-authored, in 1981, a book, *The Plot to Kill the President*, following the publication of the HSCA's final report. The book claimed that the other shooter and Oswald were part of a Mafia plot to kill JFK.

To over simplify the current (1985) situation, most JFK researchers feel that the American public had been deceived once again. The HSCA reaffirmed all but one of the Warren Commission's findings, including even the famed single bullet theory. The simplified conspiracy finding is now subject to review by the Justice

Department and the FBI because it is based on very questionable acoustical evidence. Justice commissioned the so-called Ramsey Panel[\[1\]](#) to review this evidence, in 1981, under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences. It found no evidence from the acoustics that a grassy knoll shot was fired. So, we are back to no-conspiracy and Oswald being the lone assassin. And even if there was a conspiracy, Blakey claims it involved the Mafia and not the CIA. The HSCA report and all of its volumes of evidence omitting any reference to CIA involvement, concluded that the CIA was not involved, and did not reveal any evidence that the HSCA staff had collected showing that CIA people murdered JFK, and that the CIA has been covering up that fact ever since.

Any followers of CIA activities connected with the JFK assassination, since 1963, must ask the question, how did they do it? How did the CIA turn things completely around from the 1976 days when Henry Gonzalez, Thomas Downing, Richard A. Sprague, Robert Tanenbaum, Cliff Fenton and others were pursuing the truth about the assassination, to essentially the same status as when the Warren Commission finished its work? How did they produce the final cover-up? The answer is that the CIA controlled the HSCA and its investigation and findings from the early part of 1977, forward. The methods they used were as clever and devious as any they had used previously to control the Warren Commission, the Rockefeller Commission, the Garrison Investigation, the Schweiker/Hart Committee[\[2\]](#) and the efforts of independent researchers.

The Situation in 1976

In 1976, Henry Gonzalez, member of the House from Texas, and Thomas Downing from Virginia, were both convinced there was a massive conspiracy in the JFK assassination. They introduced a joint bill in the House which resulted in the formation of the HSCA and an investigation of the JFK and King assassinations. Gonzalez believed there were at least four conspiracies in the assassinations of JFK, MLK, Robert Kennedy and in the attempted assassination of George Wallace. He introduced an original bill to have the House investigate all four and the cover-ups and links among them. Downing was primarily interested in the JFK case and his original bill dealt only with that conspiracy. Mark Lane and his committee members and supporters around the country joined forces with Coretta King and the Black Caucus in the House to pressure Congressmen and Tip O'Neill to investigate the King and John Kennedy assassinations. The net result was a merging of the Gonzalez and Downing bills into a Final HSCA bill dealing with only two of the cases.

In the fall of 1976, with Downing as chairman, the HSCA selected Richard A. Sprague, from the Philadelphia District Attorney's office, to be chief counsel. Sprague hired four professional investigators and criminal lawyers from New York City. They were very good and completely independent of the CIA and FBI, having been trained by one of the best professionals in the business, D.A. Frank Hogan of New York.

Sprague and his JFK team, headed by Bob Tanenbaum, attorney, and Cliff Fenton, chief detective, were going after the real assassins and their bosses, whether this led them to the CIA or FBI or anywhere else. Sprague had already made it clear to the HSCA that he would investigate CIA involvement, and

subpoena CIA people, documents and other information, whether classified or not. He had also had meetings with several researchers, including the author, and made it known privately that he was going to use the talent and knowledge of every reliable researcher on a consulting basis. He had contacted Jim Garrison in New Orleans and informed him he would be following up on all of his information and leads. He had initiated an investigation of the CIA activities in Mexico City connected with the JFK assassination, including information supplied to Sprague by the author.[\[3\]](#)

R.A. Sprague and Tanenbaum were aware of the CIA connections of the individuals involved in the JFK assassination in Dealey Plaza, in Mexico City, in New Orleans and in the Florida Keys. They had, in November 1976, exposed the entire HSCA staff to all of the photographic evidence showing these people in Dealey Plaza and elsewhere. They were aware of the assassination planning meetings held by CIA people in Mexico City and knew who the higher level conspirators were. They had initiated searches for the real assassins; Frenchy, William Seymour, Emilio Santana, Jack Lawrence, Fred Lee Crisman, Jim Braden, Jim Hicks, et al. They were planning to interview CIA contract agents, Richard Case Nagell, Harry Dean, Gordon Novel, Ronald Augustinovich, Mary Hope and Guy Gabaldin. Cliff Fenton had been appointed head of a team of investigators to follow up on the New Orleans part of the conspiracy which had included CIA agents and people; Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, Guy Banister, Manuel Garcia Gonzalez, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Gordon Novel and others. They were going to contact people who had attended assassination planning meetings in New Orleans.

From the photographic evidence surrounding the sixth floor window, as well as the grassy knoll, Sprague, Tanenbaum and most of the staff knew Oswald had not fired any shots, knew no shots came from the sixth floor window, and knew there had been shots from the Dal Tex Building and the knoll. They knew the single bullet theory was not true, and knew there had been a well-planned crossfire in Dealey Plaza. They were not planning to waste a lot of time reviewing and rehashing the Dealey Plaza evidence, except as it might lead to the real assassins.

They had set up an investigation in Florida and the Keys, of the evidence and leads developed in 1967 by Garrison. Gaeton Fonzi was in charge of that part of Sprague's team. They were going to check out the people in the CIA that had been running and funding the No Name Key group and other Anti-Castro groups. Seymour, Santana, Manuel Garcia Gonzalez, Jerry Patrick Hemming, Loran Hall, Lawrence Howard, Frenchy and Cubans Rolando Masferrer and Carlos Prio Socarras were to be found and interrogated.

Tanenbaum and his research team had seen the photo collection of Dick Billings from *Life Magazine* which was, by 1976, deposited in the Georgetown University Library's JFK assassination collection. The No Name Key people and others showing up in Garrison's investigation appeared in these photos with high level CIA agents.

In 1977, Henry Gonzalez, who was far more supportive of a CIA conspiracy idea than Tom Downing, was to become chairman of the HSCA. Downing did not run for re-election in 1976 and was retiring. At that point, December 1976, Gonzalez and Sprague were of the same mind and getting along fine.

Researchers were very pleased with the way things were going and believed Sprague would expose the CIA's involvement in the JFK cover up.

The CIA's problem

Given this background of the HSCA status in late 1976, it can easily be seen that the CIA was up against much more serious opposition than it ever had been before in the JFK murder and cover-up. They had ruined Jim Garrison's reputation and curtailed his investigation by various dirty trick means. They had been in solid control of the Warren Commission by the simple expedient of having four of the Commissioners belonging to them; Dulles, Ford, McCloy and Russell. They were also able to kill enough people who knew the truth, to slow down any truth-seeking that might have taken place. They also hid documents, destroyed and altered evidence, lied about other evidence, and bald facedly (Dulles) admitted that they wouldn't tell the President or the Commission if Lee Harvey Oswald had been a CIA agent (which he had been). In the Rockefeller Commission situation they were in complete control of that attempt to reinforce the Warren Commission's findings. And in the Church Committee investigation, the Schweiker/Hart subcommittee on the JFK case was very limited and controlled in what they could do.

But in the new situation, in Richard A. Sprague and his professionals with so much knowledge of the CIA's role in the murder and the cover-up, they faced a crisis. They knew they had to do several things to turn it around and to continue to keep the American public from realizing what was happening. Here is what they had to do:

1. Get rid of Richard A. Sprague.
2. Get rid of Henry Gonzalez.
3. Get rid of Sprague's key men or keep them away from CIA evidence or keep them quiet.
4. Install their own chief counsel to control the investigation.
5. Elect a new HSCA chairman who would go along, or who could be fooled.
6. Cut off all Sprague's investigations of CIA people. Make sure none of the people were found or bury any testimony that had already been found, or murder CIA people who might talk.
7. Keep the committee members from knowing what was happening and segregate the investigation from them.
8. Create a new investigative environment whose purpose would be to confirm all of the findings of the Warren Commission and divert attention away from the who-did-it-and-why approach.
9. Control the committee staff in such a way as to keep any of them from revealing what they already knew about CIA involvement.
10. Control committee consultants in the same way, and staff members who might leave or who might be fired.
11. Continue to control the media in such a way as to reinforce all of the above.

12. Continue to murder witnesses or assassins in emergency situations if necessary.

The CIA successfully did all twelve of these things. The techniques they used were much more subtle and devious than those they had used before, although they did continue with murders of potential HSCA witnesses and with media control.

How The CIA Did It

The first step taken by the CIA was to use the media they control, along with some members of Congress they control, and two planted agents on the staff of and consulting for, Henry Gonzalez, to get rid of both Henry and Richard A. Sprague. In taking this step, they used the old Roman approach of divide and conquer. They made Gonzalez and his closest staff assistant, Gail Beagle, believe that Sprague was a CIA agent and that Gonzalez must get rid of him. They also made Gonzalez believe that some of his other associates, both in the HSCA and outside, were CIA agents. At the same time, they used the media to attack Sprague mercilessly. The key people in doing this attack on Sprague were three CIA reporters, George Lardner of the *Washington Post*, Mr. Burnham of *The New York Times*, and Jeremiah O'Leary of the *Washington Star*. In all HSCA committee meetings and in Rules Committee and Finance Committee meetings, these three reporters sat next to each other, passed notes back and forth, and wrote articles continually attacking and undermining both Sprague and Gonzalez, as well as the entire committee. The CIA had the support of top management in all three news organizations in doing this.

Gonzalez eventually tried to fire Sprague, was over-ruled by the committee, and then resigned from the committee. Sprague eventually resigned, because it became obvious that the CIA controlled members of the Finance and Rules Committees and other CIA allies in the House, were going to kill the committee unless he resigned. There are many more details to this story, which requires a book to describe. Suffice it to say, the CIA accomplished their first two goals by March 1977. The next steps were to install a CIA-controlled chief counsel and to get a chairman elected who could be fooled or coerced into appointing such a counsel. Lewis Stokes was a perfect choice for chairman. He was, and probably still is, a good and honest man. But he was completely bamboozled by what the CIA did and is still doing. The selection and implementation of a CIA man as chief counsel had to be done in an extremely subtle manner. It could not be obvious to anyone that he was a CIA man. Stokes and the other committee members had to be fooled into believing *they* had made the choice, and had picked a good man. Professor Robert Blakey, an apparently scientifically oriented, academic person, with a history of work against organized crime, was the perfect CIA choice. Once Dr. Blakey took over as chief counsel, he accomplished goals numbered 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 very nicely. The fourth and fifth goals having been achieved, Blakey set about the other parts of his assignment very rapidly after he arrived. For Goal 3, he fired Bob Tanenbaum, Bob Lehner, and Donovan Gay, three loyal Sprague supporters, quickly.

The Nondisclosure Agreement

The most important weapon used by the CIA and Blakey to pursue goals 9 and 10 was instituted within one week after Blakely arrived. It is by far the most subtle and far reaching technique used by the CIA to date. It is called the "Nondisclosure Agreement" and it was signed by all members of the committee, all staff members including Blakey, all consultants to the committee, and several independent researchers who met with Blakey in 1977. Signing the agreement was a condition for continued employment on the committee staff or for continuing consulting on a contract basis. The choice was, sign or get out. The author signed the agreement in July 1977, without realizing its implications at the time, in order to continue as a consultant. The agreement is reproduced in full the Appendix and is labelled [Exhibit A](#). The author's consulting help was never sought after that and the obvious objective was to silence a consultant and not use his services.

This CIA weapon has several parts. First, it binds the signer, if a consultant, to never reveal that he is working for the committee (see paragraph 13). Second, it prevents the signer from ever revealing to anyone in perpetuity, any information he has learned about the committee's work as a result of working for the committee (see paragraphs 2 and 12). Third, it gives the committee and the House, after the committee terminates, the power to take legal action against the signer, *in a court named by the committee* or the House, in case the committee believes the signer has violated the agreement. Fourth, the signer agrees to pay the court costs for such a suit in the event he loses the suit (see paragraphs 14 and 15).

These four parts are enough to scare most researchers or staff members who signed it into silence forever about what they learned. The agreement is insidious in that the signer is, in effect, giving away his constitutional rights. Some lawyers who have seen the agreement, including Richard A. Sprague, have expressed the opinion it is an illegal agreement in violation of the Constitution and several Constitutional amendments. Whether it is illegal or not, most staff members and all consultants who signed it *have* remained silent, even after three and a half years beyond the life of the committee. There are only two exceptions, the author and Gaeton Fonzi, who published a lengthy article about the HSCA cover-up in the *Washingtonian* magazine in 1981.

The most insidious parts of the agreement, however, are paragraphs 2, 3 and 7, which give the CIA very effective control over what the committee could and could not do with so-called "classified" information. The director of the CIA is given authority to determine, in effect, what information shall remain classified and therefore unavailable to nearly everyone. The signer of the agreement, and remember, this includes all of the Congressman and women who were members of the committee, agrees not to reveal or discuss any information that the CIA decides he should not. The chairman of the committee supposedly has the final say on what information is included, but in practice, even an intelligent and gutsy chairman would not be likely to override the CIA. Lewis Stokes did not attempt any final decisions. In fact, the CIA did not have to do very much under these clauses. The fact that Blakey was their man and kept nearly all of the CIA sensitive information, evidence, and witnesses away from the committee

members was all that was necessary. Stokes never knew what he should have argued about with the CIA director. It is this document which proves beyond doubt that the CIA controlled the HSCA.

The author attempted to point out to Stokes in a letter dated February 10, 1978, copy included herein, [Exhibit B](#), the type of control the agreement gives the CIA over the HSCA. Stokes replied in a March 16, 1978 letter, [Exhibit C](#), that he retained ultimate authority and was not bound by the opinion of the Central Intelligence Director. He also claimed that paragraphs 12 and 14, on extending the agreement in perpetuity and giving the government the right to file a civil suit in which the signer will pay all costs, were legal. He said in the letter that the purpose of the agreement was to give the HSCA control over the conduct of the investigation including *control over the ultimate disclosure of information to the American public*. That is a key admission about what has actually happened. The only question is, who is controlling the information in the heads of the staff investigators who discovered CIA involvement? Was Louis Stokes working for the public or for the CIA?

Examples of CIA-Control

Some specific examples will serve to illustrate how well the CIA techniques have worked and are still working.

Garrison Evidence and Witnesses Example

As mentioned earlier, when Blakey arrived, an investigating team headed by Cliff Fenton, reporting to Bob Tanenbaum, had already been hard at work tracking down leads to the CIA conspirators generated by Jim Garrison's investigation in New Orleans. This team eventually had four investigators, all professionals, and their work led them to believe that the CIA people in New Orleans had been involved in a large conspiracy to assassinate JFK. As Garrison told Ted Gandolfo, a New York City researcher, the Fenton team went much further than Garrison, in locating witnesses and other evidence of assassination planning meetings held in New Orleans, Mexico City and Dallas. In fact, they found a CIA man who attended those meetings, and who was willing to testify before the committee. The evidence was far more convincing than the testimony presented at the trial of Clay Shaw. In the Shaw Trial, CIA people were involved in meetings in addition to the one brought out in the trial. Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, William Seymour and others were involved. Fenton's team discovered a lot of other facts about how the CIA people planned and carried out the assassination. Their report about the conspiracy was solid and convincing and they were convinced. The CIA, through Robert Blakey, buried the Fenton report. Committee members were not told about the team's findings. The evidence was not included in the HSCA report, nor was it even referred to in the volumes. The witnesses in New Orleans were never called to testify. That included the CIA man at the meetings. Fenton and the other three members of his team, having signed the nondisclosure agreement, were legally sworn to secrecy, or at least they thought so. To this day they refuse to discuss anything with anybody.

There may also have been threats of physical violence against them. There is

no way to determine this. However, Fenton and the others are well aware of the witnesses that the CIA murdered just before they were about to testify before the HSCA. These included: William Sullivan, the FBI deputy under J. Edgar Hoover, who headed Division V, the domestic intelligence division; George de Mohrenschildt, Oswald's CIA contact in Dallas; John Roselli, the Mafia man involved in the CIA plots to assassinate Castro; Regis Kennedy, the FBI agent who knew a lot about Clay Shaw, alias Clay Bertrand, in New Orleans and who was one of Lee Harvey Oswald's FBI contacts; Rolando Masferrer, an anti-Castro Cuban murdered in Miami; and Carlos Prio Socarras, former Cuban premier, killed in his garage in Miami.

With the knowledge of these murders, Fenton and his team would not have required any more than a gentle hint, to keep quiet.

Frenchy Example

The "tramp," Frenchy, who appears in seven photos taken in Dealey Plaza, is one of the most important CIA individuals in the JFK assassination. Researcher Bill Turner discovered that Frenchy had been in the Florida Keys working with CIA sponsored anti-Castro groups. Richard A. Sprague and Bob Tanenbaum knew about his role, and intended to go after him when the HSCA restored its subpoena power and obtained enough money. They were aware of the evidence that Frenchy fired the fatal shot from the grassy knoll. They had assigned a team of investigators to follow a lead to Frenchy provided by the author in the early part of 1977.

Unfortunately, the CIA managed to keep both the subpoena power and the funds away from the committee until after they had forced the resignations of Gonzalez, Sprague and Tanenbaum. The power and funds were restored after Stokes was elected and after they installed their own man, Blakey. The investigative team remained, however, and they did search for and find Frenchy. But Blakey and the CIA suppressed that fact, and suppressed anything they may have learned from Frenchy. He is not mentioned in the report and was not called as a witness. The author dares not reveal the source of the above information because of the danger to staff people from the nondisclosure agreement.

Nagell, Dean, Novel, and Augustinovich

The Garrison investigation and a subsequent series of investigations by the author and other members of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations in 1967 to 1973, turned up several witnesses who were willing to talk privately about the CIA assassination team that murdered JFK. Harry Dean and Richard Case Nagell had been Lee Harvey Oswald's CIA contacts while he was in Mexico City and knew about assassination planning meetings held in Guy Gabaldin's apartment. Dean knew about William Seymour, CIA contract agent, attending those meetings and how Seymour had been pretending to be Oswald on many occasions. Gordon Novel knew how the CIA had covered up the truth about the assassination and how they went to extreme lengths to ruin Jim Garrison and his investigation. Novel had been employed by the CIA in this effort. Ronald Augustinovich and his friend, Mary Hope, had attended some of the Mexico City

meetings.

Richard Russell and the author tracked down all four of these witnesses prior to the arrival of Robert Blakey at the HSCA. Russell interviewed them and knew they would be willing to talk, given protection and some form of immunity. The author presented their names and their involvement to Richard A. Sprague, Henry Gonzalez, Lewis Stokes and Robert Tanenbaum in the fall of 1976. This was done as part of the author's consulting assignment for the HSCA. The names were in a memorandum to Sprague, which outlined the overall JFK conspiracy and the CIA's role, along with a recommendation of the sequence in which witnesses should be called. The idea was to base each witness interrogation on what had been established from interviewing prior witnesses, working slowly from cooperative witnesses, to non-cooperative witnesses, to actual assassins, to higher level CIA people.[\[4\]](#) The highest level people, E. Howard Hunt and Richard Helms, would be faced with accusers.

As indicated earlier, Sprague and Tanenbaum could do nothing and did nothing up to the day they left. By early 1978 it became obvious that Blakey had done nothing about calling these CIA witnesses. The author initiated a series of letter exchanges with Blakey and Stokes, reminding them of these witnesses, and the possibility that their lives could be in danger prior to their being interviewed by HSCA. Dick Russell had obtained an agreement from Nagell to meet with the committee, but no contact had been made up to April 5, 1978, the date of the author's first letter to Stokes on this subject, [Exhibit D](#). Nagell was hiding in fear of his children's lives, not so much his own life. He was a real CIA agent and knew how they operated. Russell was the only person who knew where Nagell was. In the April 5th letter, a recommendation was given to Stokes that the committee contact Nagell through Russell, and contact the other witnesses on the original list. Stokes wrote on May 15, 1978, [Exhibit E](#), that the Nagell matter had been referred to Blakey for follow-up. Blakey never mentioned it by telephone or by letter.

By September 1978, when the public hearings had begun, there was no indication that Blakey was going to call the CIA witnesses. Nagell was standing by but had not been contacted. The published, intended witness list did not contain any of these CIA names. The author wrote to Representative Yvonne Burke and Cc'd a copy to Stokes on September 22 and 23, 1978, [Exhibit F](#), expressing dissatisfaction with the committee's failure to call the CIA witnesses, and suggesting that if they did not, history would eventually catch up with them. The names were repeated in the letter to Burke, and specific mention made that the committee had never contacted Richard Case Nagell. Louis Stokes sent back a letter dated October 10, 1978, [Exhibit G](#). It is what one might call a non-answer, stating "that the committee will make every effort to tell the whole story to the American people." Seven years later (1985) it can be said that the committee did not make an effort to call the most important witnesses and therefore did not tell the whole story. Nor did their report even mention these witnesses or any of the evidence exposed earlier by the CTIA or Jim Garrison. Louis Stokes was either totally fooled or he is part of the CIA's cover-up.

The author responded to Stokes' non-answer letter of October 10th with two more letters, dated October 30, 1978 and November 24, 1978, [Exhibits H & I](#). Stokes finally answered them on December 4, 1978 with another non-answer

letter, [Exhibit J](#). He says the committee cannot reveal the procedure of the investigation or the names of those persons who will be called to testify before the committee. This implies they were planning to call more witnesses in December 1978. The committee's life ended on January 1, 1979. The CIA witnesses were never called nor ever mentioned right up to the very end and the report was silent about them.

[The Umbrella Man](#)

One last example illustrates the way the CIA and Blakey worked together to cancel-out any evidence linking the CIA people and/or techniques used in the JFK assassination. For many years, various researchers, including Josiah Thompson^[5] and the author, had speculated about the role of a man appearing in the photographs in Dealey Plaza with an open umbrella. He became known as "The Umbrella Man," or TUM for short. Thompson speculated that TUM had been giving the various shooters in Dealey Plaza visual signals with the umbrella, and the author agreed this could have been true.

In 1976, the Church committee took the public testimony of Charles Senseney, a CIA contract weapons employee at the Army Chemical Center in Ft. Detrick, MD. Senseney described a system used by the CIA in Vietnam and elsewhere, for killing or paralyzing people with poisons carried in self-propelled Flechette darts. The darts were self-propelled like solid fuel rockets and launched silently and unobtrusively from a number of devices, including an umbrella. A CIA catalog of available secret weapons shows a photograph of the umbrella launching device and photos of the Flechettes which were self-propelled from one of the hollow spokes of the umbrella. They could even be launched through soda straws.

Researcher Robert Cutler, former Air Force Liaison officer, L. Fletcher Prouty, and the author did some additional research on the photographic evidence and the weapon system, especially research on the movements of JFK in the Zapruder film and various photos of TUM and a friend he had with him in Dealey Plaza. The friend had a two-way radio device. As a result of this research, an article was published in *Gallery* magazine in June, 1978. The article presented the hypothesis that TUM launched, from his umbrella, a poison Flechette at JFK, which struck him in the throat at Zapruder frame 189, causing complete paralysis of his upper body, hands, arms, shoulders and head, in less than two seconds. The photos show this paralysis and the timing matches the testimony given by Senseney about how fast the CIA poison works and what its paralyzing effects look like.

Whether one agrees with this hypothesis or not is incidental to what Blakey and the HSCA did in reaction to it. Until the summer of 1977, official investigators for the HSCA, or any of its predecessors, had shown no more than passing curious interest in TUM. They just paid no attention and did not take the researcher's ideas seriously. On August 8, 1977, the author informed Robert Blakey, in a letter of that date, about the TUM hypothesis. The letter concerned a discussion the author and Blakey had on July 21, 1977, two days after the nondisclosure agreement had been signed. Blakey had said that if there was a conspiracy it would not have involved a very large number of people. He was

probably already laying the foundation for a small, Mafia type, conspiracy involving Oswald and a Mafia friend, backed by a few Mafia Dons.

The August 8th letter maintained that the CIA had been involved and that it had been a massive intelligence operation, rather than a conspiracy in the sense Blakey was using the term. The CIA Flechette, umbrella launching weapons system, if indeed it had been used by TUM, the letter pointed out, would be solid proof of high level CIA involvement, since that system would not have been available to lower level agents or contract people.

Blakey did not respond right away to this letter and the author decided to make the TUM hypothesis public by publishing it with Cutler as co-author, in the spring of 1978, in *Gallery* magazine. Contact was also made with Senator Richard Schweiker who had been the member of the Church Committee responsible for interrogating Charles Senseney. Schweiker agreed to try and find out from Senseney what had happened to the umbrella launchers he had constructed for the CIA; that is, who in the CIA had had access to a launcher.

The information to be published in *Gallery* had been generated by Bob Cutler and the author independently of any information obtained from the HSCA, but the safest approach seemed to be an application to them for permission to print the article under the terms of the nondisclosure agreement. So, on January 9, 1978, the author submitted a draft of the *Gallery* article to Blakey and, on January 16, 1978, he wrote back stating that publishing the article would not violate the terms of the nondisclosure agreement, [Exhibit K](#). The article was published in the June 1978 issue of *Gallery* which actually appeared in May 1978. Blakey knew in advance when it would appear.

On August 3, 1978, the author wrote to Blakey stating that photographic evidence showed a high probability that TUM was actually Gordon Novel, the CIA contract agent from New Orleans, who had been hired to ruin the Garrison investigation, [Exhibit L](#). The reason that some new photo evidence was just then coming to light was that the committee had discovered a never-before seen film of TUM and had released a frame from this film to the press in July 1978. Shortly after the TUM photo was released by the HSCA, with an appeal to him to come forward, an unknown caller contacted Penn Jones in Texas to tell him he knew who TUM was. Penn visited Louis Witt, having been given his address, and upon seeing him, jumped to the conclusion that he *was* TUM. This led to Mr. Witt appearing before the committee in their televised hearings and making the claim he was TUM. He showed the umbrella on TV that he claimed he used.

It was immediately obvious to Bob Cutler and the author that Witt was not TUM. He displayed the umbrella he said he had used in Dealey Plaza and *it contained the wrong number of spokes*. His height, weight and facial appearance did not match TUM's, and his description of his actions did not match at all the actions TUM took, as shown in the photos. On November 24, 1978, the author wrote to Stokes telling him he had been fooled by a CIA plant, or by his own staff, planting Mr. Witt, and that he should call Gordon Novel as a witness because it was likely that Novel was TUM. HSCA never did call Novel as a witness. Novel had visited the HSCA during the days Richard A. Sprague was still there, but he had not mentioned being in Dealey Plaza or that the CIA had hired him to ruin Garrison. Blakey and Stokes avoided contacting Novel.

Now, the important thing to focus on, in this example, is the sequence of

events. The HSCA had done nothing about TUM until they were faced with the possibility of a public article linking TUM to the CIA through a CIA weapons system and through Gordon Novel. They also found out that Senator Schweiker was looking into the CIA end of it. At about the time the *Gallery* article was being widely read, the HSCA suddenly released to the press a photo of TUM and asked that people identify him or that he come forward. The photo did not show his umbrella or where he was sitting in Dealey Plaza, nor did the release mention the umbrella or the theories about it. Just his photo. An earlier photo used by Cutler and the author to identify Novel as TUM was not released.

In a surprisingly short time after the photo appeared, an unknown person calls a well-known researcher and leads him to Louis Witt. Witt in turn lies about who he was and where he was, by claiming to be TUM. Blakey and the committee put Witt on center stage as though it was a play, and eliminate the TUM problem by pulling off a charade. The fine hand of the CIA can be seen in this whole series of linked events. Blakey had to have known what was going on, and he knows today that Witt was not TUM and the high probability that TUM was Gordon Novel, CIA agent.

The extreme lengths that the CIA and Blakey went to in this charade, made one believe that the umbrella probably *was* the Charles Senseney weapon. Otherwise, why bother with TUM?

Goal Number Eight

What has been presented so far in this article represents direct actions by the CIA to cover-up CIA involvement. Blakey played another important role and that was to achieve the eighth goal on the list, namely to change the public impression of HSCA's main effort. Researchers who concentrated on attacking the Warren Commission's Dealey Plaza or Tippit shooting findings had created a big problem. If Oswald had fired no shots, then he must have been framed. If Oswald was framed, the evidence against him was planted, and multiple gunmen were involved. All of this line of reasoning would point to a very well-organized and very well-planned conspiracy, which would in turn point to an intelligence style involvement.

So, Blakey set out from the beginning to create an investigative environment and image that appeared to be based on a *highly scientific, objective study of the Dealey Plaza evidence*. The overall objective of this approach was to prove "scientifically" that the Warren Commission was right, and that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all the shots that had struck John Kennedy, Governor Connally and policeman Tippit. That required scientific proof of the single bullet theory, among other things. Blakey did just that. Right up to the moment when the acoustical evidence on the Dallas police tape reared its ugly head, only one month from the end of the life of the committee, Blakey managed to control and manipulate the Dealey Plaza evidence to back up the Warren Commission completely. The author described how Blakey did this in chapter 16. One of his "magical" methods was to split up the scientific work into subcommittees or panels of advisors, and various staff groups, and keep them all from communicating with each other. *Thus, even though the medical panel gave testimony showing an upward trajectory of the single bullet (399) shot, the*

trajectory panel turned it into a downward trajectory. The photographic panel was so isolated they never did see the most important evidence of the sixth floor window, inside and outside.

The photo panel had a number of government and military people on it, as did all of the other panels. Thus it was not surprising that they testified that the fake photos of Oswald holding a rifle were not fakes. Blakey rode roughshod over the evidence that these photos were fakes, presenting only one witness, Jack White, to show why they were fakes, and giving him a very rough time. Other researchers, like Fred Newcomb and the author, who had done a lot of work on the fake photos, were not called and not consulted by the photo panel or Blakey and his staff. There are many more examples of how Blakey managed this magic show on public TV, too numerous to describe here.

One important result of this drastic change of investigative environment compared to that existing under Richard A. Sprague, was to draw the attention of the public during the hearings away from the evidence and the witnesses pointing to the real assassins, and to the fact that Oswald was framed and did not fire any shots. It thus provided an additional shield for the CIA and in effect, completed the cover-up.

Summary

Now, in the spring of 1985, the CIA appears to have under control the final cover-up engineered by Robert Blakey with the support of a few murders of key witnesses and the existence of the insidious, illegal, nondisclosure agreement silencing the HSCA staff, committee members, and consultants. The situation for the American public appears to be hopeless. The CIA effectively controlled all three branches of government when the chips were down, and have had no problems controlling the fourth estate, the media, or the independent researchers. By what means could the American public combat this awesome power? It is hard to see that there is any means available. And we have now reached and passed 1984. Would an election of Edward Kennedy to the presidency in 1988 change anything? If he lived through a presidency following an election campaign, it probably would. Most Americans react to that by saying, "he would be assassinated." Somehow they have received the messages about what has gone wrong with the United States.

-
- 1.** Chaired by Prof. Norman Ramsey of M.I.T.
 - 2.** Senators Richard Schweiker of Penn. and Gary Hart of Colo. formed a sub-committee of the Church Committee.
 - 3.** The author became an advisor to Richard A. Sprague as soon as he was appointed counsel to the HSCA.

4. The names of the witnesses in the memo were:

Cooperative Witnesses:

Louis Ivon (Jim Garrison's chief investigator), Richard Case Nagell, Harry Dean, James Hosty, Carver Gaten, Warren du Bruys, Regis Kennedy, Victor Marchetti, Gordon Novel, Manuel Garcia Gonzalez, Harry Williams, Jim Garrison, George de Mohrenschildt, Charles Senseney, Mary Hope and Jim Hicks.

Non-Cooperative Witnesses or Assassins or Planners:

Ronald Augustinovich, Guy Gabaldin, Frenchy, William Seymour, Emilio Santana, Jack Lawrence, Jim Braden, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Fred Lee Crisman, William Sullivan, Carlos Prio Socarras, Rolando Masferrer, Major L.M. Bloomfield, E. Howard Hunt, and Richard Helms.

5. In his book, *Six Seconds in Dallas* Thompson showed photos of TUM.

HSCA members -Congressmen: 13 members

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
United_States_House_Select_Committee_on_Assassinations#Members](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_Select_Committee_on_Assassinations#Members)

Members

- [Thomas N. Downing](#), ([Virginia](#)) First Chairman
- [Louis Stokes](#), ([Ohio](#)), Second Chairman
- [L. Richardson Preyer](#), ([North Carolina](#))
- [Walter E. Fauntroy](#), ([District of Columbia](#))
- [Yvonne Brathwaite Burke](#), ([California](#))
- [Christopher Dodd](#), ([Connecticut](#))
- [Harold Ford, Sr.](#), ([Tennessee](#))
- [Floyd Fithian](#), ([Indiana](#))
- [Robert W. Edgar](#), ([Pennsylvania](#))
- [Samuel L. Devine](#), ([Ohio](#))
- [Stewart McKinney](#), ([Connecticut](#))
- [Charles Thone](#), ([Nebraska](#))
- [Harold S. Sawyer](#), ([Michigan](#))

[[edit](#)] Committee staff

- [G. Robert Blakey](#) was Chief Counsel and Staff Director to the 1977 House Select Committee on Assassinations. After completing his work on the HSCA, Blakey went on to become the William J. and Dorothy K. O'Neill Professor of Law at the [University of Notre Dame](#), and is considered the foremost expert on the [Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act](#) (RICO).

Lyndon Johnson's Behavior

After The Fact by Tray

<http://joybehar.blogs.cnn.com/2010/03/11/jesse-ventura-with-his-theory-on-the-kennedy-assassination/#comment-33403>

When the "guilty" man was shot by Jack Ruby, LBJ called one of the doctors at Parkland who was giving emergency treatment to Oswald and told him he "expected full cooperation" in obtaining a deathbed confession from Oswald. In addition, between Johnson and one of his aides, Cliff Carter, repeated calls were made to Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr, Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade, and Dallas Homocide Chief Will Fritz. They were told to stop their investigation and "look no further" because Oswald was their man. Of course, immediately after that LBJ officially placed the investigation in the hands of the FBI and took it away from the Texas authorities.

HOWEVER, not long before he died, LBJ was interviewed by his friend, former aide, and writer Leo Janos who worked for the Atlantic Monthly magazine. His statements were published in the July 1973 issue. He told Janos two important and startling things:

- 1 - "The assassination in Dallas had been part of a conspiracy".
- 2 - "I never believed that Oswald acted alone".

It turned out that Johnson had also previously told Senator Richard Russell that he did not believe in the single-bullet theory. Russell had been one of the seven members of the Warren Commission and told LBJ that he hadn't believed it either. Gee, Lyndon, thanks. You violated Texas law by quickly snatching the body to Bethesda, you destroyed two key pieces of evidence within two days of the assassination (by ordering JFK's clothes and limo to be cleaned), you heavy-handedly pushed the Texas authorities, the FBI, and the WC to all say that Oswald did it alone and, in doing so, you violated your oath of office, subverted the truth about a monumentally important event, and perpetuated a tragic hoax on the public.

It's little wonder that LBJ ordered all the records sealed for 75 years.

When Johnson was interviewed the Atlantic Monthly he was in ill health and knew it. Maybe that was his way of "clearing his conscience", or whatever he used for a conscience. He died a short time after that interview was published.

But the best question to ask regarding Oswald's is not the standard detective story question about "who had the motive, means, and opportunity?" which, of course, was selectively applied to his case by the WC and HSCA in determining his "guilt". The best question is: did Oswald have the power (if he'd had the chance) to cover it up and to alter, destroy, plant, or steal evidence? If not then we have a huge concerted lie and a crime of extensive proportion. Did the Cubans, the Mob, or right-wing extremists have that power? No. Did elements within the military, the FBI, the CIA,

the Dallas Police Dept., the WC, and the White House (LBJ) have such power. To one extent or the other, yes.

SIX EXAMPLES OF SQUIRELLY *WEIRD* BEHAVIOR BY KEY PLAYERS IN JFK ASSASSINATION.

H.L. Hunt - Texas oil and extremely close to LBJ

Lyndon Johnson

Allen Dulles - former president of CFR, built the CIA

McGeorge Bundy - former secretary of CFR, CIA, then NSC under Kennedy

GHW Bush - CIA at a young age (20's), later a director of CFR, later VP, then President

SIX EXAMPLES OF SQUIRELLY, *WEIRD* BEHAVIOR BY KEY PLAYERS IN JFK ASSASSINATION.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=11477&st=0&gopid=223557>&

EXAMPLE ONE: H.L. HUNT ENDORSING TED KENNEDY IN 1968

H.L. Hunt endorsed Ted Kennedy for the Democratic nomination in 1968!!

When Lyndon Johnson on 12/31/63 told Madeleine Duncan Brown that it was Texas oil men and the CIA who murdered John Kennedy, LBJ was almost certainly referring to Clint Murchison, Sr. and H.L. Hunt. H.L. Hunt may have been the most reactionary AND richest single individual in the USA in his era.

H.L. Hunt was an ultra-reactionary whose political views most closely approximately a mixture of Gen. Curtis LeMay, Bull Conner, Strom Thurmond, Jesse Helms and preacher Billy James Hargis (who Hunt funded), Sen. Joe McCarthy (who Hunt supported). Put those 6 guys viewpoints in a blender and what comes out is purified H.L. Hunt. The ONLY reason H.L. Hunt supported Lyndon Johnson was that Hunt was a Texas oil man and Lyndon Johnson was buttering his bread, supporting the extremely valuable oil depreciation allowance tax benefit.

Check out this Texas Monthly article that talks about H.L. Hunt's ENDORSEMENT OF TED KENNEDY FOR PRESIDENT in 1968 (or at least for the Democratic party nomination)!!!

<http://books.google....epage&q&f=false>

That would be like Glenn Beck endorsing Nancy Pelosi for president or George Soros endorsing Michelle Bachman for President in 2012.

When someone does something *out of character* *squirelly* or *weird* ... it pays to pay attention. Ask why are they doing that? In the case of H.L. Hunt this looks like a crude attempt to cover his tracks in the JFK assassination. Remember by 1968 H.L. Hunt was getting a lot of attention cast his way over the JFK assassination. Many people already suspected him in it.

And 6 months before he died George de Mohrenschildt, a CIA guy, closest friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, and yet also a close friend of H.L. Hunt was telling folks that H.L. Hunt was behind the JFK assassination.

EXAMPLE TWO: LYNDON JOHNSON SELLING HIS HALLIBURTON STOCK

1) Lyndon Johnson immediately after the JFK assassination told 3 or 4 people that he thought it

was a "conspiracy" or an "international conspiracy" that murdered John Kennedy. He told this to Malcolm Kilduff, a Dallas policeman at Parkland, to Gen. Godfrey McHugh who found LBJ sitting secluded in the bathroom on Air Force One so hysterical that McHugh HAD TO SLAP HIM to calm him down. So what does LBJ do just minutes later (or perhaps he did it at Parkland)... he calls his broker and tells him to sell his Halliburton stock!!! That was just highlighted with 3 exclamation points.

So there is this "international conspiracy" and the Russians might be attempting a coup or contemplating a nuclear strike, there might be a Fidel Castro Cuban hit team in America, there were clearly shots from the front as many folks were telling DPD in real time ... Sen. Ralph Yarborough could smell gunpowder at street level; he was in the same car with LBJ...

and what is LBJ doing when he is not convulsed in hysteria over a "conspiracy?" Selling his Halliburton stock which he sure did NOT do when he was Vice President.

[From Family of Secrets by Russ Baker, p. 132]

Pat Holloway, former attorney to both Poppy Bush and Jack Crichton, recounted to me an incident involving LBJ that had greatly disturbed him. This was around 1PM on November 22, 1963, just as Kennedy was being pronounced dead. Holloway was heading home from the office and was passing through the reception area. The switchboard operator excitedly noted that she was patching the vice president through from Parkland Hospital to Holloway's boss, firm senior partner Waddy Bullion, who was LBJ's personal tax lawyer. The operator invited Holloway to listen in. LBJ was talking "not about a conspiracy or a tragedy," Holloway recalled. "I heard him say: 'Oh I gotta get rid of my goddamn Halliburton stock.' Lyndon Johnson was talking about the consequences of his political problems with his Halliburton stock at a time when the president had been officially declared dead. And that pissed me off... It really made me furious."

There are many other examples of LBJ's apparent unconcern after the assassination, though none so immediate. For instance, on the evening of November 25, LBJ and Martin Luther King talked, and LBJ said, "It's just an impossible period - we've got a budget coming up." That morning he told Joseph Alsop that "the President must not inject himself into, uh, local killings," to which Alsop immediately replied, "I agree with that, but in this case it does happen to be the killing of the President." Also, on the same day LBJ told Hoover, "We can't be checking up on every shooting scrape in the country."

EXAMPLE THREE: ALLEN DULLES TELLING THE WARREN COMMISSION THAT MOST U.S. ASSASSINATIONS ARE THE WORK OF LONE ASSASSINS AND HANDING OUT "THE ASSASSINS" BY AUTHOR ROBERT J. DONOVAN TO UNDERSCORE THAT POINT

<http://books.google....sassins&f=false>

EXAMPLE FOUR: GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH SAYING HE CAN'T REMEMBER WHERE HE WAS ON THE DAY OF THE JFK ASSASSINATION: SAYING "SOMEWHERE IN TEXAS."

Bush said couldn't remember but that he thought he was "somewhere in Texas." That is just not credible to me. Bush on 11/22/63 was age 39, perhaps had been in the CIA for 10 years at that point (career escalated to due close family ties to Allen Dulles, Neil Mallon, etc.). Bush was a Phi Beta Kappa at Yale, he was the last man of 15 chosen for Skull & Bones in his class (last being the choice pick); Bush was a US Senate candidate for the Republican nomination in Texas where the assassination occurred; Bush even called the FBI on that date and reported on a James Parrott as a possible suspicious character.

Yet years later Bush *can't remember.* That is ridiculous and Bush is obviously lying just like he lied about not being a member of the CIA when he was up for his Senate confirmation as CIA director in December, 1975. I can understand maybe an unconscious heroin addict laying face down in a gutter not remembering where he was when Kennedy was killed... but not a Republican US Senate candidate who was in fact IN DALLAS on that day.[See Kitty Kelley's The Family, p. 213, for more on GHW Bush and the JFK assassination.

My contention is that the key to the JFK assassination is the close ties of Lyndon Johnson and his Texas oil men (Clint Murchison, Sr., H.L. Hunt) to the PEAK of post WWII US intelligence - folks like Allen Dulles, GHW Bush, Nelson Rockefeller, John J. McCloy, McGeorge Bundy (Kennedy's NSC advisor).

Note both GHW Bush and McGeorge Bundy were Skull and Bones at Yale, which at that time was a pipeline into high levels of US intelligence. Bundy was also secretary of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1949 when Allen Dulles was its president. Bundy and GHW Bush were also rather close in age (44 and 39 back then). GHW Bush later became a director of the CFR, which stands for "Can't Freely Relate" the truth about the JFK assassination.

EXAMPLE FIVE - MCGEORGE BUNDY TELLING KENNEDY'S CABINET WITHIN HOURS THAT JFK'S ASSASSIN HAD BEEN CAUGHT AND THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY.

Bundy's behavior is just not credible. There is NO WAY that a sensible, rational person could be making such definitive statements within hours of the JFK assassination. Any reason person would be very worried about a coup or a military attack by the Russians. McGeorge Bundy had perhaps a 160 IQ; he was the only person to make perfect scores on all three entrance exams to Yale. I am sure his academic record was nearly flawless there. Then Bundy became the head of the Harvard faculty when he was just age 34, an unheard of academic career escalation. Then Bundy rocketed up through the ranks of the CIA/CFR. In 1957 Rockefeller Foundation head Dean Rusk (a confirmed RFK hater) invited Bundy to 1957 Bilderberg.

It simply is not reasonable for an NSC head -especially one of Bundy's intellect - to be accepting at face value within hours that there was no conspiracy in the JFK assassination.

EXAMPLE SIX - ALLEN DULLES' DEFENSIVE AND ANGRY BEHAVIOR WITH DAVID LIFTON AT UCLA IN 1965. You can read about this in Chapter 2 (Allen Dulles and Head Snap) of Best Evidence by David Lifton.

Jim DiEugenio on Allen Dulles' bizarre behavior at UCLA, 1965 <https://deeppolitics...K-Assassination>

"It later turned out that Dulles had nothing but scorn for both the evidence and critical arguments against the Oswald-did-it hypothesis. In 1965, at UCLA, David Lifton questioned Dulles about the Zapruder film and Harold Feldman's essay entitled "51 Witnesses" about many witnesses hearing a shot from the grassy knoll. Dulles not only denied that evidence, he ridiculed Lifton for even bringing it up. He said bizarre things like "There is not a single iota of evidence indicating a conspiracy." When Lifton pointed out testimony, and even pictures, of smoke arising on the grassy knoll, Dulles derisively replied with, "Now what are you saying, someone was smoking up there?" When Lifton brought up Feldman's essay, Dulles - even though he knew full well about it - asked him where it was published. When Lifton answered, Dulles replied, with ridicule: "The Nation! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha." When Lifton showed him frames from the Zapruder film arranged in sequential order to show Kennedy's head going back toward the seat - the opposite direction of a shot from the Texas School Book Depository - Dulles said: "You have nothing! Absolutely nothing! ... I can't see a blasted thing here. You can't say the head goes back. I can't see it going back. It does not go back. You can't say that." Dulles then tried to neutralize this Z film argument by tendentiously saying he had never heard it before. (Best Evidence, pgs. 34-36) When, of course, the Commission had seen the film dozens of times. They just did not feel that powerful evidence, like Kennedy's violent reaction backwards, merited mention in the Warren Report."

When H.L. Hunt, Lyndon Johnson, Allen Dulles, GHW Bush, McGeorge Bundy act weird, act unexplainably squirrely, bizarre even - listen up. It is your clues to the JFK assassination and their culpability in it.

The J.F.K. Flap by Murray N. Rothbard, an essay from 1992

In 1991 when Oliver Stone's movie JFK came out, the establishment media blistered the movie... and here is the key point- FROM ALL SIDES OF THE IDEOLOGICAL SPECTRUM. Six months before JFK came out, the MSM media was making nasty comments about Oliver Stone and JFK. Yeah, there were all wrong. The reason they did that was because the JFK assassination was a bipartisan murder and a bipartisan cover up with criminals at the highest levels of both major parties doing the killing and the cover up. 4 US presidents are soiled with the JFK assassination (imho): Lyndon Johnson - murderer, George Herbert Walker Bush - CIA murderer of JFK, Richard Nixon - who at the least knew the truth and covered it up, Gerald Ford - Warren Commission con artist who covered up the murder.

George Will (CFR), Charles Krauthammer (CFR), Jack Valenti (CFR) all made very caustic comments about the film at the time, basically saying it was an outrage, trash and a pack of lies. Jack Valenti is the guy who used to share his wife with LBJ and whose "daughter" Courtenay "Lynda" Valenti is actually the biological daughter of Lyndon Johnson ("my little heartbeat"). If you look up "sycophant" or "bootlicker" in the dictionary, there is a picture of Jack Valenti.

<http://www.lewrockwe...othbard147.html>

[http://en.wikipedia....wiki/JFK_\(film\)](http://en.wikipedia....wiki/JFK_(film)) (Wikipedia is lone nutter controlled and is considered a disinfo site)

From Wiki:

"The film [JFK] became embroiled in controversy even before it was finished filming, after The Washington Post national security correspondent George Lardner showed up on the set. Based on the first draft of the screenplay, he wrote a scathing article attacking the film. Upon JFK's theatrical release, many major American newspapers ran editorials accusing Stone of taking liberties with historical facts, including the film's implication that President Lyndon B. Johnson was part of a coup d'état to kill Kennedy. After a slow start at the box office, Stone's film gradually picked up momentum, earning over \$205 million in worldwide gross. JFK went on to win two Academy Awards and was nominated for eight in total, including Best Picture."

The J.F.K. Flap by Murray N. Rothbard:

This essay originally appeared in the May 1992 issue of The Rothbard-Rockwell Report.

The most fascinating thing about JFK, as exciting and well-done as it is, is not the movie itself but the hysterical attempt to marginalize, if not to suppress it. How

many movies can you remember where the entire Establishment, in serried ranks, from left (The Nation) through Center to Right, joined together as one in a frantic orgy of calumny and denunciation. Time and Newsweek actually doing so before the movie came out? Apparently, so fearful was the Establishment that the Oliver Stone movie might prove convincing that the public had to be thoroughly inoculated in advance. It was a remarkable performance by the media, and it demonstrates, as nothing else, the enormous and growing gap between Respectable Media opinion and what the public Knows in its Heart.

You would think from the shock of the Respectable Media, that Stone's JFK was totally outlandish, off-the-wall, monstrous and fanciful in its accusations against the American power structure. And you would think that historical films never engaged in dramatic license, as if such solemnly hailed garbage as Wilson and Sunrise at Campobello had been models of scholarly precision. Hey, come off it guys!

Despite the fuss and feathers, to veteran Kennedy Assassination buffs, there was nothing new in JFK. What Stone does is to summarize admirably the best of a veritable industry of assassination revisionism - of literally scores of books, articles, tapes, annual conventions, and archival research. Stone himself is quite knowledgeable in the area, as shown by his devastating answer in the Washington Post, to the smears of the last surviving Warren Commission member, Gerald Ford, and the old Commission hack, David W. Belin. Despite the smears in the press, there was nothing outlandish in the movie. Interestingly enough, JFK has been lambasted much more furiously than was the first revisionist movie, Don Freed's Executive Action (1973), an exciting film with Robert Ryan and Will Geer, which actually did go way beyond the evidence, and beyond plausibility, by trying to make an H.L. Hunt figure the main conspirator.

The evidence is now overwhelming that the orthodox Warren legend, that Oswald did it and did it alone, is pure fabrication. It now seems clear that Kennedy died in a classic military triangulation hit, that, as Parkland Memorial autopsy pathologist Dr. Charles Crenshaw has very recently affirmed, the fatal shots were fired from in front, from the grassy knoll, and that the conspirators were, at the very least, the right-wing of the CIA, joined by its long-time associates and employees, the Mafia. It is less well established that President Johnson himself was in on the original hit, though he obviously conducted the coordinated cover-up, but certainly his involvement is highly plausible.

The last-ditch defenders of the Warren view cannot refute the details, so they always fall back on generalized vaporings, such as: "How could all the government be in on it?" But since Watergate, we have all become familiar with the basic fact: only a few key people need be in on the original crime, while lots of high and low government officials can be in on the subsequent cover-up, which can always be justified as "patriotic," on "national security" grounds, or simply because the president ordered it. The fact that the highest levels of the U.S.

government are all-too capable of lying to the public, should have been clear since Watergate and Iran-Contra. The final fallback argument, getting less plausible all the time is: if the Warren case isn't true, why hasn't the truth come out by this time? The fact is, however, that the truth has largely come out, in the assassination industry, from books – some of them best-sellers – by Mark Lane, David Lifton, Peter Dale Scott, Jim Marrs, and many others, but the Respectable Media pay no attention. With that sort of mindset, that stubborn refusal to face reality, no truth can ever come out. And yet, despite this blackout, because books, local TV and radio, magazine articles, supermarket tabloids, etc. can't be suppressed – but only ignored – by the Respectable Media, we have the remarkable result that the great majority of the public, in all the polls, strongly disbelieve the Warren legend. Hence, the frantic attempts of the Establishment to suppress as gripping and convincing a film as Stone's JFK.

Conservatives, as well as centrists, are smearing JFK because Stone is a notorious leftist. Well, so what? It is not simply that the ideology of the teller has no logical bearing on the truth of the tale. The case is stronger than that. For in a day when the Moderate Left to Moderate Right constitute an increasingly monolithic Establishment, with only nuanced variations among them, we can only get the truth from people outside the Establishment, either on the far right or far left, or even from the highly non-respectable supermarket tabloids. And it is no accident that it is an open secret that the heroic "Deep Throat" figure in JFK is Colonel Fletcher Prouty, who is certainly no leftist. And one of the outstanding Revisionist writers is the long-time libertarian Carl Oglesby.

One particularly welcome aspect of JFK, by the way, is its making Jim Garrison the central heroic figure. Garrison, one of the most viciously smeared figures in modern political history, was simply a district attorney trying to do his job in the most important criminal case of our time. Kevin Costner's expressionless style fits in well with the Garrison role, and Tommy Lee Jones is outstanding as the evil CIA-businessman conspirator Clay Shaw.

All in all, a fine movie, for the history as well as the cinematics. There are some minor problems. It is unfortunate that the founding Kennedy Revisionist, Mark Lane, felt that he had to leave the movie-making early, with the result that the film does not bring out the crucial testimony of Cuban ex-CIA agent Marita Lorenz, who has identified right-wing CIA operative E. Howard Hunt, Bill Buckley's pal and control in the CIA, as paymaster for the assassination. (See the brilliant new book by Lane, *Plausible Denial*.) According to Lane, heat from the CIA during the filming led Stone to underplay the CIA's role by spreading the blame a little too thickly to the rest of the Johnson administration.

As the case for revisionism piles up, there is evidence that some of the more sophisticated members of the Establishment are preparing to jettison the Warren legend, and fall back on an explanation less threatening than blaming E. Howard Hunt or the CIA: that is to lay blame solely on the Mafia, specifically on Sam Giancana, Johnny Roselli, and Jimmy Hoffa, none of whom are around to debate the issue. A convincing attack on the Mafia-only thesis was leveled by Carl

Oglesby in his Afterward to Jim Garrison's book of a few years back (which formed one of the bases for JFK) On the Trail of the Assassins. The Mafia simply did not have the resources, for example, to change the route or call off military or Secret Service protection.

Many conservatives and libertarians will surely be irritated by one theme of the film: the old-fashioned view of Kennedy as the shining young prince of Camelot, the great hero about to redeem America who was chopped down in his prime by dark reactionary forces. That sort of attitude has long been discredited by a very different kind of Revisionism – as tales have come out about the sleazy Kennedy brothers, Judith Exner, Sam Giancana, Marilyn Monroe, et al. Well, OK, but look at it this way: a president was murdered, for heaven's sake, and good, bad, or indifferent, it is surely vital to get to the bottom of the conspiracy, and bring the villains to justice, if only at the bar of history. Let the chips fall where they may.

One happy result of the film was the conclusive Stoneian argument: if everything is on the up and up, why not open up all the secret government files on the assassination? It looks as if the pressure for opening will win out, but once again, phony "national security" will prevail, so we won't get the really incriminating stuff. And some of the crucial material is long gone, e.g., the famed Kennedy brain, which mysteriously never made it into the National Archives.

Reprinted from Mises.org.

Murray N. Rothbard (1926–1995) was dean of the Austrian School, founder of modern libertarianism, and academic vice president of the Mises Institute. He was also editor – with Lew Rockwell – of The Rothbard-Rockwell Report, and appointed Lew as his literary executor.

Lyndon Johnson lived 3 houses away from J.
Edgar Hoover for 18 years from 1943 to
1961 – about 57 yards away

And it was not unusual for J. Edgar Hoover to come by for Sunday brunch at the Johnsons, along with such men as Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Sen. Richard Russell. Even a young Bill Moyers attended when all 3 of those men were there. Google “Lady Bird Johnson Funeral – Bill Moyers” (in 1954 between Moyers sophomore and junior year).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hykuSlqZqU8>

LBJ lived in a brick colonial at 4921 30th Place NW, Washington D.C. 20015, a few blocks off Connecticut Avenue in northwest Washington. The house had an attic, a basement, and a large porch. J. Edgar Hoover lived across the street, 3 houses away from the direction of D.C., at 4936 30th PL NW Washington D.C. 20015 D.C. from 1938 until 1972. Basically LBJ and Hoover lived 171 feet apart, which is less than the distance from the Grassy Knoll to where JFK got murdered.

<http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=w>

Hoover changed it to 4936 because his mail kept getting mixed up with 4926 30th Street... That info is in the book *On the Spot, Pinpointing the Past in Washington*. The distance on google map between LBJ's home and Hoovers home is 171 feet or 57 yards or a little more than 1/2 football field.

http://books.google.com/books?id=y2DspYRi7G4C&pg=PA259&lpg=PA259&dq=4921+30th+place+NW+washington&source=bl&ots=lrQeLg3GAN&sig=FO2tR2gBTODqm9pYM8c9FX_YwUs&hl=en&ei=vsigTYz-Ka680QH62tWIBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CFAQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=4921%2030th%20place%20NW%20washington&f=false

LBJ's address was 4921 30th Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 (I think that is the zip code). LBJ's old home sold for \$1,310,000 in 2005. Hoover's home was 4936 30th Place NW.

From p. 78 from LBJ: Mastermind of JFK's Assassination by Phil Nelson:

Johnson's home for twenty years was in a quiet, exclusive neighborhood in Northwest Washington, nestled in the four blocks between Connecticut Avenue and Rock Creek Park at 4921 Thirtieth Place. Among his neighbors there were J. Edgar Hoover (across the street), Fred Black (next door), Bobby Baker (the next street), and the "King" of Washington lobbyists, Irving Davidson (around the block). In 1961 Johnson bought the mansion called "The Elms" owned by Washington socialite Pearl Mesta—the "hostess with the mostess [sic]" known for her lavish parties featuring artists, entertainers, and Washington political figures, at 4040 Fifty-second Street NW—when he became vice president. Within the next several months, Baker and Black both sold their houses and moved next to the Johnson's so they could continue to be neighbors again: "On one side was [Baker's] friend and business partner Fred Black. On the other side was his longtime mentor, Lyndon B. Johnson."

Radio Anomalies of the JFK assination 11/22/63 - compiled by Vince Palamara

Anomalies 11/22/63

Copyright © Vincent Palamara, April 1998

The following is a detailed compendium of every interesting bit of information gleaned from all of the AVAILABLE network film/ video footage. Compare this list to "official" history: **I. ABC/WFAA (Dallas)**

- 1) Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce Breakfast Speech, morning of 11/22/63(carried live): just before JFK is scheduled to come out of the pantry area, the announcer starts going into detail about the 1901 assassination of President William McKinley by Leon Czolgosz, who he describes as "a man with a long history of mental illness" (?)
- 2) Love Field arrival, later in the morning of 11/22/63(carried live): Bob Walker stresses the Secret Service's presence, a little more than necessary.
- 3) First reports immediately after the shooting: "some of the Secret Service agents thought the gunfire was from an automatic weapon fired from the right rear, PROBABLY FROM A GRASSY

KNOLL WHERE POLICE RUSHED".

- 4) Jim (Ed) Haggerty (Ike's Press Secretary for 8 years, now an ABC executive and commentator): "I had a hand in the planning of many motorcades...I have seen many motorcades...(this assassination) is a little different than any other- a rifle was used...has to be a planned conspiracy(as w/ Truman attempt)...First time in our history where a rifle was used...whoever fired it...could handle a rifle...must have been a carefully planned tragedy and conspiracy", to which Don Goddard responded, " (This) adds one to the case for conspiracy".
- 5) DPD outrider James Chaney: In an interview with Bill Lord, Chaney explained that he was "riding on the right rear fender" of JFK's limo during the shooting, and that "the President was struck in the face" by the SECOND shot. Lord ended the interview by telling the audience that "(Chaney) was so close his uniform was splattered with blood".
- 6) Dead agent "story"? : Eddie Barker of KRLD-TV said, "The word is that the President was killed, one of his agents is dead, and Governor Conally was wounded". from Washington: " A Secret Service agent apparently was shot by one of the assassin's bullets". Bill Lord: " did confirm the death of the Secret Service agent...one of the Secret service agents was killed...Secret Service usually walk beside the car ". again, from Washington: "One of the Secret Service agents traveling with the President was killed today" . Associated Press Wire (read over the air): " A Secret Service agent and a Dallas policeman were shot and killed...some distance from where the president was shot".
- 7) Aubrey Rike: " We picked up an epileptic[Jerry Belknap]...(the Secret Service told us)we would have to remove the remains(of JFK)"-
- 8) Dennis McGuire(Rike's partner): " A Secret Service man told us to prepare to load(the) body" and put JFK in the hearse. McGuire added that "one of the Secret Service men- three of them- DROVE OFF AND LEFT MR. O'NEAL AND THE REST OF US JUST STANDING THERE"! Compare this to "official" history (Rike's later statements).
- 9) Funeral home detour?: Bob Clark-" The President's body (was) taken to a Dallas funeral home". Jay Watson- " (JFK's body) is being taken to one of the funeral homes here in Dallas".
- 10) AFTER Lee Harvey Oswald's capture- formal statement read by Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell: "the irrational act of a single man...all possible security precautions were taken (between Dallas Police and the Secret Service)...this could only be the act of a deranged man"- I feel better now that Earle set us straight(!).
- 11) DPD Chief Jesse Curry: "We have heard he (Oswald) was PICKED UP BY A NEGRO IN A CAR"- this was Roger Craig's story!!!.
- 12) ABC commentator Paul Goode(a most objective, unbiased, unopinionated newsman): "100% airtight case...Oswald had a rather sickly smile on his face...mounting pile of evidence against him...Chief Curry is very encouraged by the preliminary test[?!]...silly smirk on his(Oswald's) face...Communism...seems to be the most likely reason...he's refused to confess...the case against him is airtight"- Case Closed!?
- 13) Dr. Robert R. Shaw Press Conference (Connally's surgeon), 7:00 CST 11/22/63: "The bullet is in the leg...it hasn't been removed...it will be removed before he goes to the recovery room"(?!)- what about CE399(the stretcher bullet) that entered the record around FIVE hours earlier?
- 14) Mary Moorman- first shot struck JFK.
- 15) Charles Brehm-"first shot hit him(JFK)".
- 16) The Newmans- the head shot came from the grassy knoll.
- 17) Jean Hill- heard 4 to 6 shots.
- 18) The rifle(which one?): ".25 caliber rifle". "7.65 German Mauser"[said three different times]." Argentine 6.5 Mauser". " Argentine-made rifle[said two different times]".
- 19) The President's head wound: shot in the RIGHT TEMPLE[said several different times].
- 20) Dallas D.A. Henry Wade: "People CANNOT positively identify him (oswald) there (in the window)"- too bad Wade would forget this "official" statement in his later years, telling newsmen in the '90's that upwards of 6 people did see Oswald in the window!.
- 21) BEFORE attempted transfer of Oswald: Bill Lord: "(It's) like an armed camp...police officials are frankly worried...they don't want anything to happen to Oswald". Roger Sharpe: " All possible security precautions have been taken...Bill Decker has done everything possible to maintain strict security". Lord again: " Extreme precautions have been taken...police officials are worried...there are many weapons visible...(the police are) ready to prevent anything they possibly can".
- 22) IMMEDIATELY after Ruby shot Oswald: Bob Walker: " probably more security used for Oswald than for the President(?)...most stringent security precautions"- give me a break!.

23) Janet Adams Conforto a.k.a. JADA (about Ruby): "He disliked Bobby Kennedy...I don't think he loved Kennedy that much"-hey, that goes against "official" history. Oh, well, at least Jada didn't get in trouble for her little "mistake"-did she?.

24) those nasty rumors"- Bob Clark: " rumor that Oswald was in the Carousel last week". Jay Watson: " One of the workers at the Carousel recognized Oswald in the audience". Robert MacNeil: " A performer- a memory expert- saw Oswald in Ruby's club". Roger Sharpe: " Many, many rumors...linking Ruby to Oswald"- so much so that the media reported that the Dallas police were going on the "assumption" that Ruby and Oswald DID know each other and that Ruby killed Oswald to shut him up.

25) Dallas' finest- Both Jim Leavelle and Patrick Dean recognized Ruby, as they had known him long before 11/22/63.

26) C.A. Droby(a lawyer/friend of Ruby's): He "has been threatened". As Droby himself said on the air, " I received two calls that I would be the next to die"-these calls came from " a man". Droby added: "I was standing pretty close to the Sheriff's office" on 11/22/63.

27) 47 witnesses and counting- ABC's Bob Clark, who rode in the motorcade, ALSO said the presidential limousine stopped during the shooting... **II. NBC/WBAP-TV(Dallas)**

1) "automatic weapon", "British 303 rifle", "30-30 rifle", " 7.65 German Mauser", "British, German, (or) Japanese"-gee, everything BUT a 6.5 Italian Mannlicher Carcano!.

2) Dallas Police statement: "The most stringent security precautions in the city's history"(?).

3) Capt. Will Fritz: "Oswald hasn't admitted to anything yet, but HE LOOKS LIKE A GOOD SUSPECT".

4) JFK shot in right temple[said several times].

5) the "dead" agent continued.

6) Jean Hill (via a live phone hook-up)- 4 to 6 shots, came from a hill, etc..

7) the murder weapon- "No fingerprints on it-sent to FBI here in Washington for analysis".

8) Robert MacNeil- NO mention of running into Oswald, although he DOES go into detail about using the phone at the TSBD, among other things.

9) Donald Wayne House- the Fort Worth suspect: shown and discussed about to a confused public- what about Oswald?.

10) Newsmen Frank McGee and Bill Ryan- JFK's wounds were in "the back of the head and , incongruously, somehow or another, in the front of the neck". This dilemma was pondered over by Robert MacNeil, as well.

11) Houston motorcade clip from 11/21/63- shows JFK's limo surrounded by approx. 18 motorcycles ! **III. CBS/KRLD-TV(Dallas)**

1) Dan Rather explains it all for us- The fatal wound to JFK "entered at the base of the throat and exited at the base of the neck on the back side"- what?! This is almost as bad as Hoover's call to LBJ describing the shooting sequence.

2) Immediately after Ruby shot Oswald- Newsman:" Everyone down here thought (he) was a Secret Service agent"(?!).

There are other anomalies and items of interest on the AVAILABLE video footage, but these are the most important. It would be nice if we could obtain ALL of the video from the networks, particularly CBS. Nevertheless, this network video survey is a vivid reminder to us all that ,before we go believing what's in print, it is a good idea to take a long hard look at what was said on the air that day: 11/22/63.

Sources: "The Kennedy Tapes"(1983)- 14 hours of edited ABC footage from 11/22 to 11/24/63. A&E's rebroadcast of the NBC tapes-6 hours(1988). 1988 special by Dan Rather and CBS , "Four Days in November"- 2 hours of heavily edited footage

**McGeorge Bundy “icy” after JFK was murdered ...
and after he had assured JFK’s cabinet very**

quickly that that killer had been caught and there was no conspiracy.

McGeorge Bundy, like George Herbert Walker Bush, Skull & Bones at Yale, high ranking CIA and high ranking CFR and a likely plotter in the JFK assassination

<http://www.vanityfair.com/politics/features/2010/11/moynihan-letters-201011>

From the diary of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan:

“IT’S OVER”

November 22, 1963

A memorandum dictated by Moynihan to himself, describing his chaotic, terrible day after news of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy reached Washington. William Walton was an artist and Kennedy-family friend. Charles Horsky was a prominent lawyer and White House adviser on national capital affairs. Moynihan at the time was an assistant secretary of labor in the Kennedy administration.

Bill Walton, Charlie Horsky and I were just finishing lunch at Walton’s house—in the grandest good mood with Walton leaving for the Russian tour that afternoon—I was talking about Brasilia and the phone rang. Oh no! Killed! No! Horsky’s office had phoned for him to return. We rushed upstairs. Television had some of it but the commercials continued. Bill began sobbing. Out of control. Horsky in a rage. Clint (?) Jackie’s agent had said the President is dead. Walton knew this meant it was so. He dressed more or less and we went directly to the White House from Georgetown. On the way the radio reported that Albert Thomas had said he might be living.

We went directly to the President’s office which was torn apart with new carpets being put down in his office and the cabinet room. As if a new President were to take office. No one about save Chuck Daly. **McGeorge Bundy appeared. Icy.** Ralph Dungan came in smoking a pipe, quizzical, as if unconcerned. Then Sorensen. The three together in the door of the hallway that leads to the Cabinet room area. Dead silent. Someone said “It’s over.”

A sampling of Guilty behavior of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination

- 1) Blackmailing his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket in Los Angeles
- 2) Having a personal hit man Malcolm Wallace who murdered God knows how many people including Henry Marshall in June, 1961 when LBJ was Vice President. See the revelations of Billie Sol Estes for that.

- 3) LBJ on the verge of being political and personally annihilated by the Kennedys, dropped from the 1964 Democratic ticket (JFK to Evelyn Lincoln), and possibly going to jail over the Bobby Baker affair.
- 4) Immediately, with his neighbor of 19 years FBI J. Edgar Hoover, putting all the blame on patsy and US intelligence agent Lee Harvey Oswald.
- 5) Having his top aide Cliff Carter call the Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and demand that no *conspiracy charges* be made in the JFK assassination, despite OVERWHELMING evidence of a shot from the front?
- 6) LBJ personally calling Dallas detective Will Fritz on 11/23/63 and telling him to STOP investigating and the he "had his man" (Oswald).
- 7) LBJ personally calling Parkland Hospital and personally telling a Dr. Charles Crenshaw to try and get a confession from the accused assassin ... NOT asking who sent you, are you in a conspiracy, who else was involved?
- 8) Lyndon Johnson telling his mistress Madeleine Brown on 12/31/63 at the Driskill Hotel in Austin, TX that his biggest supporters (Texas oil men) and the CIA were behind the JFK assassination.
- 9)... not to forget Lyndon Johnson calling his investment advisor within hours of the JFK assassination and telling him to sell his "g*ddamn Halliburton stock" - Halliburton being a Texas military contractor and mother company of Brown & Root; George Brown of Houston being Johnson's most prominent and longtime major supporter.

Oral History with Hale Boggs on the creation of the JFK/Johnson ticket

Oral history interview with Hale Boggs 13 3 1969 regarding the circumstances of the creation of the JFK / Johnson ticket:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17218&st=255>

Quote:

B: You may be hinting on what I was going to ask next. I've seen it written that Hale Boggs was talking about a Johnson-Kennedy or Kennedy-Johnson ticket before the convention of '60.

Bo: That's right, I was.

B: Did you discuss this with either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Kennedy?

Bo: No, I didn't, but I discussed it with people around them.

B: You mean their staff advisers?

Bo: Well, people like Mr. Rayburn.

B: What was the reaction?

Boggs -- Interview II -- 8

Bo: Well, they just kind of shoved it aside. They would act as if they weren't taking the idea seriously.

B: Just indication--

Bo: It was pretty obvious to me that it made good sense.

B: I've also seen it written that Mr. Rayburn, who was not chairman of the '60 convention so he could concentrate on Mr. Johnson's campaign, tried to promote you for chairman of the convention. What happened?

Bo: I think that's probably correct. Strange thing--what happened was we ran into Paul Butler again.

B: It was he who prevented--

Bo: Well, he said no, and of course Mr. Butler is not with us any more, but I'm quite sure that he wasn't for me but he never did come out and say that. He had a committee, a site committee and a committee to elect the officers of the convention; and his committee voted for Governor Collins of Florida as the permanent chairman. I think Mr. Rayburn was for me, and Mr. Johnson was for me, and I think Kennedy was for me.

B: Kennedy for you too?

Bo: Yes.

B: The idea of making you chairman was a devise on the part of Mr. Rayburn to favor Mr. Johnson's candidacy?

Bo: No, I don't think so.

B: Did you participate actively in either of the pre-convention campaigns?

Bo: No.

B: For Kennedy or Johnson?

Bo: No.

B: Or on the floor there itself?

Bo: No.

B: This brings up one of the areas that still is shrouded in a good deal of confusion and controversy, the circumstances of the offering of the Vice Presidential nomination and its acceptance by Mr. Johnson. I assume your closeness to Rayburn, Kennedy, and Johnson involved you in that. Could you just trace those events as you saw them?

Bo: Yes, I have a very vivid recollection of that development. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rayburn and Senator Kennedy, all of them, were staying in the Biltmore Hotel in Downtown Los Angeles. I was staying out further at the Wilshire which is quite a little distance. Well, the morning after the night that President Kennedy was nominated, which I think was a Wednesday night, I got a telephone call from Tommy Corcoran asking me if I could get down to the Biltmore Hotel right quick. I did, and he and Ed Foley, former Secretary of the Treasury, were in the lobby. They told me that President Kennedy had offered the Vice Presidency to Johnson, but that

Johnson was going to do whatever Mr. Rayburn advised him to do, that up until that time no decision had been made.

So I first got hold of D. B. Hardeman who worked for me, he worked for Mr. Rayburn at that time, and he was sleeping right next to Mr. Rayburn, so I had to get him out of bed, and I told him I had to get in to see Mr. Rayburn. So he got me in. Mr. Rayburn was there with John Holden, who was his administrative assistant in those days, and I told Mr. Rayburn that I had talked with Corcoran and Foley about Johnson for Vice President. As a matter of fact, both of these men were with me at the beginning of the meeting--and I knew that in 1956 that Mr. Rayburn wanted to be Vice President himself, so I knew that he had a very high regard for the office of Vice President. And my whole conversation with him was that unless he went along with that suggestion there wasn't much chance of us winning the election. And of course he was skeptical about the Kennedy nomination because he had been very active in the House in this campaign in Texas for Al Smith, and he still believed that it was impossible to elect a Catholic President of the United States--not that he had any prejudice against Catholics because he certainly didn't; he was a man devoid of bigotry of any kind, but he did have this reservation in his own mind. And I just talked to him for awhile and pointed out that this was the only way we could win, what the stakes were, and so forth. And even then he was changing his mind and was beginning to realize the pressures were building up against Mr. Johnson going on the ticket; and that they were shoving other candidates--

B: This was the liberal labor group?

Bo: That's right, the Michigan group and others. So I called Mr. Kennedy for him and he talked to him (Kennedy).

Kennedy said, "I'll come down to your room." Mr.

Rayburn said, "Well, I'll come up there, Mr. President." It was two or three flights up. But Kennedy insisted that he would come down, and Rayburn said, "Hale Boggs will come up and get you." So I went up to Kennedy's suite, and he had a big crowd in the room, including Governor Stevenson who had just come in. I remember Stevenson was there, Averill Harriman was there--Harriman was very strong for Johnson being on the ticket--and Larry O'Brien. After a time I was able to get Larry O'Brien aside to tell him what had developed, we then got Mr. Kennedy and just walked down the steps to Mr. Rayburn's suite. I came in with Mr. Kennedy as did Kenny O'Donnell.

I forgot one thing. In the first part of that conference with Mr. Rayburn, Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Ed Foley were present in the room; and after a time Mr. Rayburn

indicated that he wanted to speak to me alone so they left, and when they left was when we contacted Kennedy. Kennedy had with him Kenny O'Donnell and of course Rayburn had John Holden in the suite with him. And when Kennedy came in, he greeted Mr. Rayburn and said, "Would you like for Hale to sit in with us?" And I spoke up and said, "No," I didn't want to sit in with them. And Mr. Rayburn said, "Well, whatever you say, Mr. President, whether you want Mr. O'Donnell or Mr. Boggs or anybody." And I spoke up very firmly and said that I thought it would be a mistake if anybody sat in the meeting other than the two of them, which I'm not sure Kenny O'Donnell liked, but that's what happened.

B: Was this because you thought they would speak more frankly without anyone around them?

Bo: Exactly. And it was then that Rayburn said that he would advise Johnson to run for Vice President on this ticket.

Kennedy left after about a half hour and went upstairs and announced that Johnson was his running mate.

B: Did you find out then or later what they talked about?

Bo: Oh, I think they just talked about the fact that Johnson had decided to do it and so on.

B: Did Mr. Rayburn change his mind after that talk?

Bo: Yes, he did. I think he changed his mind, or began to change his mind, prior to the talk.

B: That meeting finally convinced him?

Bo: That's right.

B: Did Mr. Rayburn then get in touch with Mr. Johnson?

Bo: Yes, he did. It was a combination of pressures on Johnson.

You know, a lot of people who were, I guess mostly opposed to Kennedy, kept telling him not to do it, the leadership position in the Senate was a much more important post and so on. But that certainly wasn't universal. Most people that I talked to before I saw Mr. Rayburn wanted him, including men like Price Daniel, who was then Governor of Texas.

B: Did you talk to Mr. Johnson yourself that day?

Bo: I talked to him right after I met with Mr. Rayburn for a few minutes. By that time, the opposition was building up to him.

B: Was Mr. Johnson really insistent that he would not take the position unless he had Mr. Rayburn's approval?

Bo: Very insistent.

B: And do you suppose that would have held had Mr. Rayburn for some reason not given approval?

Bo: Of course, that's a speculative-

B: Yes, I realize that it is speculative.

Bo: I don't know, I really don't.

B: Was there ever any suggestion either that the offer was not

sincere in the sense that it was a political ploy in the belief that Johnson would not accept, or that the Kennedy group itself was not unanimous on the choice?

Bo: I'm sure that the latter is true, that the Kennedy group itself was not unanimous on the choice, but I'm also equally sure that it wasn't a political ploy. President Kennedy definitely wanted Mr. Johnson, and was quite certain that he needed him to win.

B: There seems to have been some confusion created by a visit by Robert Kennedy to Mr. Rayburn later that afternoon. Did you see anything of that?

Bo: No, I didn't; but I don't think Mr. Robert Kennedy wanted Mr. Johnson.

B: Do you think that is what he discussed with Mr. Rayburn?

Bo: I don't know.

B: I was wondering if you had found out then or later what that meeting involved?

Bo: No, I really don't know what that meeting involved. I know that Mr. O'Donnell, while we were sitting out in the parlor of the suite when Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Rayburn went into the other room, Mr. O'Donnell and I sat outside, and Mr. John Holden. And of course I said to Mr. O'Donnell that I thought the ticket was a strong one with Mr. Johnson on it, and he himself, O'Donnell, expressed a contrary point of view.

B: You mean O'Donnell was not enthusiastic about Johnson?

Bo: No.

B: Did they have in mind anyone else, any specific other choice?

Bo: I don't know whether it was Symington or someone else. Symington was very prominently mentioned.

B: Would Mr. O'Donnell's point of view have been based partly on the attempted floor revolt that was building up at that time?

Bo: I don't know. But later, Mr. O'Donnell became very close to Mr. Johnson. As a matter of fact, one of the last talks I had with Mr. O'Donnell--was appointments secretary for President Kennedy later on, and there were some Texas politicians who wanted to come up and talk to the President, and I knew these people. They had talked to me. I just passed that on to Kenny O'Donnell just a day or two before President Kennedy was assassinated, and his response was that no one from Texas could see the President unless it was arranged through Mr. Johnson, that he had to know what they wanted to see him about. They were Texas politicians, so his attitude then was strongly pro-Johnson.

B: Did you play a part later that day in helping quiet down Governor Williams and the Michigan group and the others?

Bo: Yes, I think I played a part. I don't know how significant a part of it I played, but I talked to a lot of those delegates.

B: What was their main objection against Mr. Johnson?

Bo: They wanted someone they considered more liberal.

B: Were they not susceptible to just the plain political ticket balancing argument?

Bo: Some of them were not and some of them were, but oftentimes you will find that these people are not susceptible to the normal thing that politicians are, namely winning.

B: Do you believe that is what made the difference?

Bo: Yes, absolutely.

Harris Wofford on how Johnson got on the ticket:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17218&st=255>

Harris Wofford, a close adviser of John Kennedy and his Special Assistant on Civil Rights (1960-62) claims in his book, *Of Kennedys and Kings* (1980), that Robert Kennedy and Ted Sorenson lied when they said LBJ was offered the post because they did not expect him to accept it. Sargent Shriver phoned Wofford with the news that he had discovered from LBJ's camp that "Johnson will accept the vice-presidential nomination if Jack offers it to him." Shriver told Wofford to wake JFK up early so that we can "warn him before any move is made". He did this and was convinced that JFK would not offer the post to LBJ. Wofford recalls that Ken O'Donnell told JFK: "This is the worst mistake you ever made. You came here... like a night on a white charger... promising to get rid of the old hack machine politicians. And now, in your first move after you get the nomination, you go against all the people who supported you." JFK replied: "I'm forty-three years old, and I'm not going to die in office. So the vice-presidency doesn't mean anything."

Charles Willoughby, very close to H.L. Hunt, and a key player in the JFK Assassination

1. Charles Willoughby (Born Adolf Tschepppe-Weidenbach)

Willoughby was a fascist Germanophile with close ties to the administrations of Benito Mussolini, Francisco Franco, and Hideki Tojo. In the US, he was a "power-behind-the-throne" in the extreme right (Minutemen, Young Americans for Freedom, John Birch Society) and a close associate of H.L. Hunt (Oil Baron). He also had close ties to the community of anti-Castro Cuban exiles. Willoughby had served in the Korean War as General Douglas MacArthur's chief of military-intelligence. He helped form Field Operations Intelligence (FOI), a top-secret Army Intelligence unit that would later come under the control of the CIA and the military.

Thus, Willoughby had intimate ties to:

--Nazi/Fascist powers in Italy, Spain, and Japan
--The extreme right in the USA (JBS, YAF, Minutemen, etc.)
--Texas Oil (Hunt)
--The US Military
--US Army Intelligence
--Anti-Castro Cubans
--Anti-Communist Movement

Interestingly, all of these factions have been connected to the assassination at one time or another. Willoughby does have a number of connections to the assassination:

--A long-distance telephone operator overheard a conversation between two men in which one stated "The Castro plan is being carried out. Bobby is next." She traced the two telephone numbers, and found that one of them was the number of the Latin Affairs Editor of the *Foreign Intelligence Digest*, Charles Willoughby's publication.

2.

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKwilloughbyC.htm>

--W. Guy Banister (Intelligence operative) was the head of the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean, an important branch of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL) that had been established by Willoughby and his intelligence unit in Taiwan. It is likely that Banister's racist, right-wing publication, the *Louisiana Intelligence Digest*, was a "local" chapter of Willoughby's racist, right-wing publication, the *Foreign Intelligence Digest*. Further, both Guy Banister and Charles Willoughby are connected to the anti-Castro Cubans. Jim Garrison, Jim DiEugenio, Bill Davy, Joan Mellen, and others have uncovered ample evidence establishing that Banister was Oswald's supervisor in New Orleans, overseeing the fabrication/development of his "Communist" cover.

<http://www.maebrussell.com/Mae%20Bru...%20Assass.html>

--John Adrian O'Hare was involved in Alpha 66, Operation 40, and other anti-Castro projects run by the CIA. He also served them as an assassin, having killed President Trujillo. He was aware of the conspiracy to kill JFK and knew David Atlee Phillips, Richard Nagell, and others playing high-level roles in the plot. Photographs suggest that he may have been in Dallas when Kennedy was shot. Bishop had served in the Korean War as a military-intelligence aide to General Douglas MacArthur. His immediate superior was Charles Willoughby.

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKbishopW.htm>

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums...3&d=1253155268>

--Charles Willoughby's close friend/associate and publisher was Billy James Hargis, an extremist right-winger who published a 1964 book called *The Far Left*, which stated that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was engineered by an "international communist conspiracy" that used Oswald as its agent. Hargis was a close friend of General Edwin Walker, who was the alleged target of a 4/10/63 shooting that was later blamed on Oswald. Jim Garrison and others have called this frame-up a planned part of Oswald's "cover". Walker was an extremist right-wing general in the US Army with a hatred for John F. Kennedy. His aide, Robert Allan Surrey, had produced the "Wanted For Treason" leaflets that were distributed in Dallas when Kennedy was shot. Surrey was a close friend of James Hosty, the FBI agent who destroyed a note that Lee Oswald delivered to the FBI. Walker was an associate of Carlos Bringuier, who helped Oswald stage a fight with anti-Communists as part of the development of his pro-Castro Communist cover. Walker was also seen with Filipe Vidal Santiago, a Cuban exile and a member of Alpha 66. There was a report of a 1957 Chevrolet at the intersection where Tippit was killed -- Santiago was known to drive a 1957 Chevrolet. Walker had strong ties to Cuban exiles in New Orleans, as well as the Louisiana elite. He attended several secret, hurried meetings two days prior to the assassination. Present was Judge Leander Perez, one of the most powerful men in Louisiana. He was on a flight to New Orleans when news of Kennedy's death was broadcast, and he had reportedly gone up and down the aisles, telling people to remember that he was on the flight at the time. According to French Intelligence, Oswald knew Walker, and had been introduced to him by David Ferrie, a CIA agent whose involvement in the

assassination has been firmly established. A connection between Walker and Oswald appears to be confirmed by the fact that Walker's name and number were in Oswald's address book. Between 1962 and 1963, Jack Ruby would visit Walker's home on a monthly basis. Harry Dean, an FBI informant, claimed that Edwin Walker and John Rousselot hired Eladio del Valle and Loran Hall as gunmen in the Kennedy assassination. Edwin Walker and Charles Willoughby were both close associates of Billy James Hargis, who disseminated a 1964 book promoting the Fascist/CIA's "Commies-Killed-Kennedy" disinformation.

<http://aconstantineblacklist.blogspot...valle-and.html>

<http://www.amazon.com/Crossfire-Plot.../dp/0881846481>

--The author of the strongly anti-Kennedy "Welcome Mr. Kennedy to Dallas.." ad that ran in the Dallas Morning News that day was Larrie Schmidt, the founder of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), a Nazi front. Willoughby sat on the YAF's board. Schmidt was also an aide to Edwin Walker.

<http://www.maebrussell.com/Mae%20Bru...%20Assass.html>

<http://www.amazon.com/Crossfire-Plot.../dp/0881846481>

--Charles Willoughby was a very close associate of Haroldson L. Hunt, a Dallas oil billionaire and right-wing extremist. Among Hunt's friendly acquaintances was George DeMohrenschildt, Oswald's best friend and suspected CIA control officer. Hunt was also a close associate of Lt. George Butler of the Dallas Police. It was Butler who gave the "all clear" to transfer Oswald. Hunt was also the financier behind *Khrushchev Killed Kennedy* by Michael Eddowes, a self-published book fingering Russia as the force behind the assassination. Hunt was also a financier behind Richard Nixon, who had Nazi/Fascist connections and who lost the election to Kennedy. Nixon was in Dallas the day of the assassination, and provided three different explanations as to what he was doing that day. He claimed to have been at a board meeting at Pepsico, but no board meetings were scheduled in Dallas that day. Nixon played a supervisory role within Operation 40, a group of anti-Castro Cuban assassins supported by the CIA. According to Marita Lorenz, Frank Sturgis, and Gerald Patrick Hemming, an Operation 40 team was in Dallas that day with E. Howard Hunt. Nixon was closely tied to E. Howard Hunt, a CIA agent who was revealed to have been in Dallas that day by a declassified CIA memo. H.L. Hunt (One of Willoughby's closest associates) was also a major supporter of Gerald Ford, who served on the Warren Commission and edited the wound-drawings to support the Magic Bullet Theory. Lamar Hunt, Hunt's son, received a visit from Eugene Hale Brading and Jack Ruby on the day prior to the assassination. Brading was arrested after fleeing the Dal-Tex Building, where many heard a shot fired, after the assassination. Hunt's son, Nelson Bunker Hunt, was the financier behind the "Welcome Mr. Kennedy to Dallas.." advertisement that was written by Larrie Schmidt, who was the founder of the Nazi YAF, which Willoughby sat on the board of.

<http://www.amazon.com/Whos-Who-JFK-A.../dp/0806514442>

--Charles Willoughby had ties to the anti-Castro Cuban exile community in the US, according to Dick Russell. The intelligence operation designed to create Oswald's "Communist" cover was run by Guy Banister, who appeared to be Oswald's "supervisor" and who was a New Orleans supervisor of the anti-Castro Cuban exiles. Oswald's captain in the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) and his close associate/handler after he returned from Russia was David W. Ferrie, who trained Cuban exiles for the CIA and was a fighter in the CIA's Bay of Pigs Invasion, in which the Cuban exiles were the "invaders". Ferrie was a close associate of Guy Banister. Oswald, Ferrie, and Banister were all associated with a local businessman named Clay L. Shaw, who was seen with anti-Castro Cubans and appeared to be a financial backer of their activities. Perry R. Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance salesman, overheard Ferrie plotting to kill Kennedy in front of Oswald, Shaw, and two men of Cuban appearance. The mother of one of Ferrie's associates (Layton Martens) also overheard Ferrie and Shaw plotting the assassination. An eccentric New York accountant, Charles Spiesel, testified that he had overheard Shaw, Ferrie, and Oswald discussed how the assassination of John F. Kennedy could be carried out. Clyde Johnson, an eccentric political candidate and a right-wing reverend, overheard Shaw, Ferrie, Oswald, and Ruby discussing an assassination plot. Many of Oswald's associates/handlers are anti-Castro Cubans and there were men of "Latin/Cuban" appearance engaging in suspicious activity in Dealey Plaza that day.

<http://www.amazon.com/Whos-Who-JFK-A.../dp/0806514442>

--Willoughby was a close associate of John Rousselot, a member of the John Birch Society (JBS). According to Harry Dean (FBI Informant), Rousselot and Walker (Who was a close friend of Willoughby's friend/associate/publisher Billy James Hargis and whose aide, Larry Schmidt, founded a Nazi front that Willoughby sat on the board of) hired two gunmen (Loran Hall, Eladio del Valle) to kill Kennedy. It can be demonstrated that Hall knew Willoughby, and that Hall was an anti-Castro mercenary.

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKwilloughbyC.htm>

--Kent Courtney established the Conservative Society of America (CSA). One of the endorsers listed on it's letterhead was Charles Willoughby. Courtney was seen with Lee Harvey Oswald, Guy Banister, and Clay Shaw.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent_Courtney_of_America

<http://www.amazon.com/Farewell-Justice/dp/1574889737>

--In September 1975, Dick Russell received an anonymous letter that, in part, stated: "... *You are now part of the great game of solving the JFK assassination riddle. The danger to those involved is immense, tantamount to playing Russian Roulette... **Prior to his death some time ago I spent several days with Tscheppe Weidenbach... an enlightened conversation...** you may want to research down to the name which is part of the game we can't make it too easy...* " With this letter was a type-written note -- it had the letterhead of the King Edward Sheraton Hotel in Toronto, Canada: "... *YOUR CANADIAN COMPUTERS RESEARCHING THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN KENNEDY DEVELOPED LEADS TO A MAN NAMED TSCHEPPE-WEIDENBACH BORN IN 1892 IN HEIDELBERG, GERMANY AS HAVING MASTERMINDED THE ASSASSINATION WITH THE APPROVAL. 'THE' MAN WHO COULD DO NO WRONG IN AMERICAN HISTORY? YOUR GENERAL (EASY RESEARCH MIGHT WELL PROVIDE A LEAD TO THE CLEVER MIND FROM HEIDELBERG...* "

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/in...ndpost&p=90914>

--Charles Willoughby accused MIT Professor Harold Isaacs and his wife of being Communist spies. Isaacs, who was an early supporter of US involvement in the Vietnam War, was the former editor of *Newsweek*. According to the Torbitt Document, he is "the subject of a suppressed Warren Commission document" and was connected to J. Garrett "Gary" Underhill, a right-handed CIA agent who allegedly shot himself with his left hand after telling friends that the CIA had been involved in the assassination of JFK. The FBI found that the "apparatus" of Isaacs was in some way connected to Marilyn Murret, a CIA agent and Oswald's first cousin. In Canada, an insurance salesman named Richard Giesbrecht overheard David Ferrie mention a man named "Isaacs" as having been connected to Oswald at a bar in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/in...ndpost&p=90914>

Willoughby could not have overseen the execution of the assassination without the sanction, assistance, and authorization of the CIA/Pentagon. However, it is possible that he was one of the planners. Fascism is the driving force behind the military/intelligence complex and it's corporate contractors. Fascism was the driving force behind the assassination.

Jim DiEugenio on Lee Harvey Oswald as US intelligence: a late CIA 201 file for someone giving up U.S. military secrets

Jim is reviewing "Oswald and the CIA" by John Newman:

http://www.amazon.com/Oswald-CIA-Documented-Relationship-Government/dp/1602392536/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1304908957&sr=1-1

"Right after this U-2 episode, Newman notes another oddity. The CIA did not open a 201 file on Oswald for over a year after his defection, on 12/8/60. (p. 47). This gap seriously puzzled the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Investigator Dan Hardway called CI officer Ann Egerter about it. It was a short conversation. She didn't want to discuss it. (p. 48) The HSCA tried to neuter the issue by studying other defector cases. But as Newman notes: defection is legal but espionage, like giving up the secrets to the U-2, is not. (pgs 49-50) So the comparison was faulty. In fact, when Egerter finally opened Oswald's 201 file, the defection was noted, but his knowledge of the U-2 wasn't. This delay in opening the 201 file was so unusual that the HSCA asked former CIA Director Richard Helms about it. His reply was vintage Helms: "I am amazed. Are you sure there wasn't? ... I can't explain that." (p. 51) When the HSCA asked where the documents were prior to the opening of the 201 file, the CIA replied they were never classified higher than confidential and therefore were no longer in existence. Newman notes that this is a lie. Many were classified as "Secret" and he found most of them, so they were not destroyed. Further, the ones that were classified as confidential are still around also." (p. 52)

This is simply inexplicable to anyone. And Helms had to cover up the fact that he could not explain it. Something is seriously wrong here.

But the cover up now gets worse:

"And this is where one of the most fascinating discoveries in the book is revealed. Although no 201 file was opened on Oswald until December of 1960, he was put on the Watch List in November of 1959. This list was part of the CIA's illegal HT/LINGUAL mail intercept program-only about 300 people were on it. Recall, this is at a time when Oswald's file is in the so-called Black Hole. It was not possible to find a paper trail on him until the next month. How could he, at the same time, be so inconsequential as to have no file opened, yet so important as to be on the quite exclusive Watch List? This defies comprehension. In fact, Newman is forced to conclude, "The absence of a 201 file was a deliberate act, not an oversight." (p. 54) Clearly, someone at the CIA knew who Oswald was and thought it was important enough to intercept his mail. Long ago, when I asked Newman to explain this paradox in light of the fact that his first file would be opened at CI/SIG, he replied that one possibility was Oswald was being run as an off the books agent by Angleton. In light of the other factors mentioned in this section, i.e. concerning the U-2 secrets, the "black hole" delay, plus what we will discover later, I know of no better way to explain this dichotomy."

Lyndon Johnson and his guilty behavior relating to the JFK assassination:

- 1) Blackmailing his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket in Los Angeles
- 2) Having a personal hit man Malcolm Wallace who murdered God knows how many people including Henry Marshall in June, 1961 when LBJ was Vice President. See the revelations of Billie Sol Estes for that.

- 3) LBJ on the verge of being political and personally annihilated by the Kennedys, dropped from the 1964 Democratic ticket (JFK to Evelyn Lincoln), and possibly going to jail over the Bobby Baker affair.
- 4) Wanting Jackie Kennedy to ride in his limo in Dallas; a bizarre and very suspicious request; also wanting and arguing to have John Connally to ride in his limo in the motorcade and put his enemy Sen. Ralph Yarborough in the kill zone.
- 5) Immediately, with his neighbor of 19 years FBI J. Edgar Hoover, putting all the blame on patsy and US intelligence agent Lee Harvey Oswald.
- 6) Having his top aide Cliff Carter call the Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and demand that no *conspiracy charges* be made in the JFK assassination, despite OVERWHELMING evidence of a shot from the front?
- 7) LBJ personally calling Dallas detective Will Fritz on 11/23/63 and telling him to STOP investigating and the he "had his man" (Oswald).
- 9) LBJ personally calling Parkland Hospital and personally telling a Dr. Charles Crenshaw to try and get a confession from the accused assassin ... NOT asking who sent you, are you in a conspiracy, who else was involved?
- 8) Lyndon Johnson telling his mistress Madeleine Brown on 12/31/63 at the Driskill Hotel in Austin, TX that his biggest supporters (Texas oil men) and the CIA were behind the JFK assassination.
- 9) ... not to forget Lyndon Johnson calling his investment advisor within hours of the JFK assassination and telling him to sell his "g*ddamn Halliburton stock" - Halliburton being a Texas military contractor and mother company of Brown & Root; George Brown of Houston being Johnson's most prominent and longtime major supporter.
- 10) and finally after pushing the lone nutt scenario so hard publicly and behind the scenes early on, Johnson came to later say at various times he thought a) the Vietnamese killed JFK in retaliation for the Diem assassination b) that Castro kill Kennedy c) that Texas oil and the CIA killed JFK (told to his mistress Madeleine Brown on 12/31/63). Johnson later publicly admitted that he never believed the Warren Commission, who he appointed and guided, from Day one. All these were diversionary tactics designed to cast suspicion away from him.

Lyndon Johnson murdered John Kennedy and he had plenty of help from CIA, elements of military and his close friend and neighbor J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

Drew Pearson on Henry Crown, 20% owner of General Dynamics

<http://letters.mobile.salon.com/opinion/greenwald/2011/01/23/detainees/permalink/f34c7ae8bdd4723f464497cef2839059.html>

...In October, 1963, Drew Pearson published his newspaper column titled, "'Songbird' Was Murdered" ... Tom Clark confirmed to Pearson that the facts learned from Ragen were true and the top echelon of the Chicago mob "led to very high places." The names of seemingly respected politicians and businessmen revealed by Ragen to the FBI were words familiar to every Chicago household and some believed they had reformed, but Pearson wrote, "Yet they still controlled the mob."...

...In the book titled, "The Drew Pearson Diaries" published five years after Pearson's 1969 death, his stepson, Tyler Abell compiled and edited information contained in Pearson's investigative files. Included in the book is the additional details Pearson said Tom C. Clark and J. Edgar Hoover had learned from Ragen.:

"...it led to very high places. J. Edgar Hoover intimated the same thing. He said the people Ragen pointed to had now reformed. I learned later that it pointed to the Hilton hotel chain, Henry Crown, the big Jewish financier in Chicago [involved in Cook County real estate deals with Jake Arvey, the local democratic political boss], and Walter Annenberg .

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_C._Clark

...Despite the disturbing information about Henry Crown, et al, Drew Pearson claimed was provided to him by Clark in 1946, Justice Tom Clark appointed Crown's son, John, as one of two of his 1956 Supreme Court session law clerks. [16] In December, 1963, Chief Justice Earl Warren, acting as head of the newly formed Presidential Commission investigating the death of President Kennedy, suggested that Henry Crown's attorney, Albert E. Jenner, Jr., who also, at that time employed Crown's son, John at Jenner's Chicago law firm, be appointed as a senior assistant Warren Commission counsel. Warren gave his fellow commissioners the names of two men who approved of Jenner's appointment, Tom C Clark and Dean Acheson.

The appointment of Jenner to investigate whether either Oswald or Ruby acted alone or conspired with others remains controversial.

Henry Crown and his close friend, Sam Nanini, were reported in March, 1977 to have had relationships with organized crime.[20][21]"

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:ZLvASZtQpC4J:www.lib.niu.edu/1976/ii761206.html+%22attorney+for+Lester+Crown+and+an+architect+of+the+package%22&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>

Corruption in the legislature: Cement Bribery Trial -

Albert E. Jenner, Jr., attorney for Lester Crown and an architect of the package immunity deal for Crown and company, also former minority counsel in the ...

<http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=FA0916F8385D0C758DDDAF0894DD484D81>

New York Times - Jun 16, 1985 LESTER CROWN BLAMES THE SYSTEM.

Albert E. Jenner Jr., who was Republican counsel during the Watergate hearings and has long been a member of the General Dynamics board, said: "Lester is a splendid person. He's very careful not to have the board believe he is the major domo of this corporation," but Mr. Jenner conceded that Mr. Crown was not just one among equals...."

<http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F50717F83E590C748CDDAB0994DE484D81>

<http://select.nytime...DAB0994DE484D81>

THE ORDEAL OF LESTER CROWN - Free Preview - The New York Times

New York Times - Dec 7, 1986

"...The family turned to Albert E. Jenner Jr., a lawyer and longtime friend who is on the board of General Dynamics. "Whenever the kids got into trouble," Jenner says, "they never bothered the old man. They talked to me, and I got them out of trouble." In return for his cooperation with the grand jury, Lester Crown was granted immunity from prosecution...."

Tom Meros' 5/15/92 interview of Dallas County Courthouse Worker Delores "Dee" McCarrell

Blockbuster information: the FBI went to the Dallas County Courthouse a week before the JFK assassination and requested ALL documents on Lee Harvey Oswald. Jack Ruby was there the day before the assassination. And Dee McCarrell heard 4 shots in Dealey Plaza on 11/22/63. Tom Meros phone is 202-821-9141 and his email is rockroll-history@usa.net .

5/13/11

Robert,

That interview occurred 19 years ago on this day, the Friday of that week. Actually, the DATE was May 15th, not today's date of May 13th. But it was this Friday, when all of the nation's municipal police departments were commemorating police officers who died in the line of duty. Dee McCarrell told this story to me and son and daughter. It was such a stunning revelation that I asked her if she would repeat the story, and allow me to video tape it. She readily agreed. In fact, the original and spontaneous version of her story was more descriptive and dramatic than what she re-told for my video camera.

Dee McCarrell was a 20 year old assistant to the Dallas County Clerk. One week prior to the assassination, two FBI agents came to the Dallas County Clerk's office to have a discussion with her boss. The issue presented to her boss was that the FBI wanted every document in the County Clerk's office that bore the name of Lee Harvey Oswald.

That task was assigned to Dee McCarrell. She searched the records and found the documents that the FBI wanted. She gave those documents to her boss. The FBI returned to the Clerk's office during the week of the assassination and obtained the documents.

Dee did not say whether or not the Clerk gave the FBI copies, or the originals. She did not state whether the Clerk retained a copy while providing the FBI with the original. It would appear to me that the Clerk simply showed the originals to the FBI agents and they removed them from the office. This is significant because Dee McCarrell does not state that she ever saw the copies.

But most significant in this venture is that FBI sought those documents

and that the FBI received them. The name of Lee Harvey Oswald meant nothing to the Clerk's office, so nobody in the Clerk's office was aware at the time that historical data and evidence of a coverup was being removed and destroyed from public scrutiny during the days prior to the assassination by the same agency that was given authority to investigate the crime of murdering President Kennedy.

On the day prior to the assassination, Jack Ruby arrived early on that Thursday morning, requesting to see the Dallas County Clerk. Dee advised Jack Ruby that she did not expect the Clerk to come to the office that day. Jack Ruby was not satisfied with that answer. He sat there in the Clerk's office for almost the entire work day, waiting to see the Clerk. When it became apparent to Jack Ruby that the Dallas County Clerk was not coming to work, he left.

Did Jack Ruby know that the FBI had previously been there? Did he want to know what documents were located, and what documents were provided to the FBI? Or, did Jack Ruby independently want to see, and possibly remove any documents that he remembered may have contained Lee Harvey Oswald's name, and his own. Did Jack Ruby want to remove any documents that contained Lee Harvey Oswald's name, and a link to Jack Ruby, or his nightclub's address, or Jack Ruby's apartment address. Was Jack simply double checking the work of the Clerk's office to make certain that the office was sanitized of any document which contained the name of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The four minute interview provides some facts, all of which raises more questions that must be answered.

Dee McCarrell also states that she heard FOUR shots, and that three came in rapid succession after the first shot, and that those THREE shots came from the direction of the grassy knoll.

-> Tom

The FBI was covering up the JFK assassination immediately, pushing the lone nutter theory – even editing an article in the Dallas Times Herald 11/23/63

FBI adds sentence: **“A doctor admitted that it was possible there was only one wound.”** to an article “Neck Wounds Bring Death to President” by Connie Kritzberg. Connie did NOT write that sentence; she wrote the turned in the article to her editor at the Dallas Times Herald about 3:45 PM on 11/22/63. Her article included the

typos “gangential” for “tangential.” She called her editor on Saturday morning about noon on 11/23/63 and asked immediately WHO put that sentence in which Connie did NOT write; her editor immediately replied: “The FBI.” This, of course, is of blockbuster significance because it shows the FBI in the immediate hours after the JFK assassination MORE concerned with pushing lone nutter propaganda than finding out WHO killed John Kennedy; and that points to FBI participation or foreknowledge in the JFK assassination.

Dallas Times Herald 11/23/63 (it was an afternoon paper) (typos included “gangential” instead of “tangential”)

Neck Wounds Bring Death to President

Wounds in the lower front portion of the neck and right rear side of the head ended the life of President John F. Kennedy, say doctors at Parkland Hospital.

Whether there were one or two wounds was not decided.

The front neck hole was described as an entrance wound. The wound at the back of the head, while the principal one, was either an exit or gangential entrance wound. A doctor admitted that it was possible there was only one wound. [My note – “A doctor admitted” is the sentence that the FBI added to the story as per the account of Connie Kritzberg who actually wrote this story. The next day 11/23 Kritzberg called her editor about noon who told her immediately that the FBI added this sentence which supports the lone nutter theory.]

Dr. Kemp Clark, 38, chief of neurosurgery and Dr. Malcolm Perry, 34, described the President’s wounds. Dr. Clark, asked how long the President lived in the hospital, replied, “I would guess 40 minutes but I was too busy to look at my watch.”

Dr. Clark said the President’s principal wound was on the right rear side of the head.

“As to the exact time of death we elected to make it – we pronounced it at 13:00. I was busy with the head wound.”

Dr. Perry was busy with the wound in the President’s neck. “It was a midline in the lower portion of his neck in front.”

Asked if it was just below the Adam’s apple, he said “Yes. Below the Adam’s apple.”

“There were two wounds. Whether they were directly related I do not know. It was an entrance wound in the neck.”

The doctors were asked whether one bullet could have made both wounds or whether there were two bullets.

Dr. Clark replied, “The head wound could have been either an exit or a gangential entrance wound.”

The neurosurgeon described the back of the head wound as:

“A large gaping wound with considerable loss of tissue.”

Dr. Perry added, “It is conceivable it was one wound, but there was no way for me to tell. It did however appear to be the entrance wound at the front of the throat.”

"There was considerable bleeding. The services of the blood bank were sent for and obtained Blood was used."

The last rites were performed in "Emergency Operating Room No. 1.

There were at least eight or 10 physicians in attendance at the time the President succumbed. Dr. Clark said there was no possibility of saving the President's life.

The press pool man said that when he saw Mrs. Kennedy she still had on her pink suit and that the hose of her left leg were saturated with blood. In the emergency room, Mrs. Kennedy, Vice Pres. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson grasped hands in deep emotion.

A Special Word from noted "intellectual" Noam Chomsky (2007) on who killed John Kennedy:

"Who knows? And who cares? I mean plenty of people get killed all of the time, why does it matter that one of them happened to be John Kennedy? If there was some reason to believe that there was a high level conspiracy it might be interesting, but the evidence against that is just overwhelming. And after that it's just a matter, if it happened to be a jealous husband or the mafia or someone else, what difference does it make?"

Go to the 7:20 minute mark: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m7SPm-HFYLo>

Vincent Salandria 10/18/99: the national security state murdered John Kennedy

"VS (10/18/99)

John, you now have me right. I mean and have always meant literally that national security state killed Kennedy just as it killed other popular leaders here and in other countries. Yes, I mean that your position is not discernibly different from the position which will now be put in the forefront by witting and unwitting agents of the state. They will get the attention of the U.S. media.

Please, John, reread my speech in Dallas. I left no doubt there as to whom I thought ordered the killing of Kennedy, arranged for the cover-up and continues to operate as our rulers. Please tell me how each of the following matters could have transpired without the defense Establishment from its very top giving directions?

- Killing Oswald.
- Using a CIA agent as a patsy with full knowledge that the CIA would not take umbrage.
- Silencing of the left, the ACLU, all of the liberals.
- Spreading of false clues pointing to the Soviets and Cuba as the killers while exculpating them from blame by offering them a single-assassin, no policy-significant alternative to the truth.
- Ignoring overwhelming evidence of more than one gunman and getting the press to play along with the single-assassin fantasy.
- Relying on a single-assassin concept which defied physical laws.

- Framing the Mafia.
- Impersonating Secret Service Agents at the scene of the killing.
- Contradicting all of the Parkland Hospital doctors' findings of an evulsive back of the head wound and wound of entry in the neck.
- Ignoring clear and conclusive evidence of the hole in Kennedy's shirt and coat which put the lie to the single bullet story.
- Autopsy doctors accepting the orders of the generals and admirals not to resect the neck and back wounds, thereby aborting the autopsy.
- Commander Humes burning the autopsy notes in his home most certainly under orders from above.
- The censorship of the Zapruder film for so many years.
- Foreclosing the Commission examining the x-rays and photographs of the Kennedy body.
- The refusal from the beginning and continuing today to acknowledge what the Zapruder film plainly shows in terms of a multiple assassin killing.
- Getting *Life* magazine to lie about Kennedy turning around when he had not.
- Getting *Life* magazine to change a single issue twice in order to conceal a hit on JFK from the front right.
- Massive criminality having been committed in obstructing justice by Bundy, Rankin, Specter, Warren, Katzenbach, Dulles, Henry and Clair Booth Luce and so many more.
- Accepting CE 399 as anything other than a plant.
- Specter, instructing the public that we must rely on the "conclusions and the stature of the men on the Commission."
- Instructing the presidential plane and Cabinet plane that there was no conspiracy and that Oswald acted alone when there was no evidence that Oswald was involved and enormous evidence of conspiracy.
- Removing the presidential limousine from the scene of the crime and refitting it with the consequent destruction of vital evidence.
- Deleting the wound testimony of Jackie Kennedy.
- Drying, cleaning and pressing the Connally clothing.
- Congress taking no action for years although every public opinion poll showed our public believed there was a conspiracy.
- Katzenbach instructing the Chief Justice to disclose that Oswald did it alone before he undertook his assigned his assigned job of determining what really happened.
- Dulles suborning Marina to perjury.
- Clair Booth Luce misleading Gaeton Fonzi, who was an agent of Congress.
- Appointing Dulles to the Commission.
- Not prosecuting the Paines.
- Continuation today of the media acting like obedient lap dog to the military Establishment by turning a blind eye to the navy's shooting down of TWA Flight 800.
- The media buying into the "accidental" bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade.

John, there is no business like chauvinism."

[Correspondence with Vincent Salandria, by Michael Morrissey, p. 191-192]

Timeline after John Kennedy was murdered by Lyndon Johnson/CIA:

I think it needs to mention that LBJ's closest aide Cliff Carter was making calls to Dallas district attorney Henry Wade on 11/22/63 and telling him NOT to have Oswald charged with a conspiracy. And that on 11/23 Lyndon Johnson personally called Dallas chief detective of homicide Will Fritz and told him to quit investigating other options than Oswald (source *Bloody Treason*). And that

on 11/24 Lyndon Johnson personally calls Parkland Hospital, speaks with Dr. Charles Crenshaw, and asks him to get a confession out of the accused assassin. LBJ was not asking "who sent you" but rather just wanted a confession. Yes, it was that ugly.

TIMELINE OF JFK ASSASSINATION:

The car turned off Main Street at Dealey Plaza around 12:30 p.m. As it was passing the Texas School Book Depository gunfire suddenly reverberated in the plaza. Bullets struck the President's neck and head and he slumped over toward Mrs. Kennedy. The Governor was also hit, in the chest."

12:30:40 sec p.m. - Police Radio. Bill Decker orders officers to the "Railroad track area just North of Elm." ref, Treachery in Dallas, p 136

12:32 p.m. - Breakdown of Washington D.C.'s telephone system for almost 1 hour. (Though Hoover's line remains functional?) ref. Conspiracy of Silence, p 71.

12:33 p.m. - Lee Harvey Oswald leaves Depository and boards bus ref. W.C

12:37 p.m. - Sergeant Harkness reports he has a witness who had pinpointed the window. (Howard Brennan)

12:38 p.m. - JFK arrives at Parkland Hospital. ref. Best Evidence, p 710.

12:40 p.m. approx. - Police officer Roger Craig sees a white male running down the hill from the direction of the book depository and climbs into a waiting Rambler station wagon and drives off. Claims it was Oswald. ref. Crossfire, p. 329

12:40-45 p.m. - Oswald gets off bus and boards second taxi after allowing a woman to take first taxi, tells driver William Whaley, "500 North Beckley Street" ref. WC

12:45 p.m. - Description put out about suspect on Dallas police radio. "The wanted person in this is a slender white male about thirty, five feet ten, one sixty five, carrying what looked to be a 30.30 or some type of Winchester".

Officer Tippit told by H/Q dispatcher to "go to central Oakcliff area". ref. Rush to Judgement, p 194.

12:48 p.m. - Police Radio in reference to the location of the assassin. "He is thought to be in the Texas School Book Depository here on the North West corner of Elm and Houston." ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 35

12:49 p.m. - Capt Talbert giving orders on Police radio. "Have that cut off on the back side will you? Make sure nobody leaves there". (Referring to the Depository). ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 143

12:51 p.m. - Homicide Chief William Fritz calls in to the dispatchers office from his post at the Trade Mart to ask if JFK will still be going to the site. He is told, "It's very doubtful." ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 150

12:54 p.m. - Officer Tippit calls into H/Q, and is asked if he is in Oakcliff area. He replies, "Yes". ref. Rush to Judgement, p.194.

1:00 p.m. - JFK PRONOUNCED DEAD ref. Best Evidence, p 710.

Police search the bus that Oswald had boarded and recently left. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 150

Police car no 207 stops outside Oswald's rooming house, and sounds horn twice.

Parkland hospital. Darrell Tomlinson discovers the stretcher bullet 399 which rolls out from under a mat when stretcher bumps the wall. ref. Best Evidence, p 90.

Oswald enters the Texas Theater according to theater assistant manager shortly after 1:00 p.m.. ref. Crossfire, p 353.

1:04 p.m. - Oswald seen standing at bus stop outside his rooming house by his landlady. ref. Rush to Judgement, p 159.

? p.m. - David Ferrie takes a mysterious 364 mile drive in the afternoon. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 131

1:05 p.m. - South of Dallas three men pulled over, one identifies himself as a Secret Service agent and states "We are in a hurry to get to New Orleans to investigate part of the shooting." However there is no record of Secret Service being dispatched to New Orleans on the day of the assassination.

1:08 p.m. - Officer Tippitt makes two attempts to call H/Q, but dispatcher does not reply. ref. Rush to Judgement, p 195.

1:10 p.m. - T.F..Bewley comes upon J.D Tippit's body in the street. As he gets out to help he looks at his watch, which reads 1:10p.m. ref. Conspiracy - Who Killed Kennedy?, p 122

1:12 p.m. - Policeman Luke Mooney finds shell casings on sixth floor of Depository. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 143

1:15 p.m. - Oswald buys popcorn at concession stand inside Texas theatre, according to concession stand operator Boroughs ref. Crossfire, p 353.

1:16 p.m. - Police told "Officer Tippit has been shot." by civilian Domingo Benavides using Tippit's police car radio. ref. Crossfire, p 348.

1:20 p.m. - Jean Hill in live television report states she heard shots from the Knoll. On that day, Hill was saying she heard 4-6 shots. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 153

1:22 p.m. - Rifle found on sixth floor of Book Depository, first identified as 7.5 German Mauser.

Police radio call goes out describing Tippit's killer as about 30, 5ft 8in black hair and slender. ref. Unanswered Questions, p 105.

1:25 p.m. approx - Capt Fritz is given Oswalds name and adress and description by Roy Truly, then later returns to police HQ without ever issuing an all-points bulletin for Oswald. When he arrives Oswald is already there. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 153

1:25 p.m. - Police radio reports finding of a white jacket in parking lot. ref. Rush to Judgement, p 191.

1:30 p.m. - Seth Kantor encounters Jack Ruby at Parkland hospital and has brief conversation with him. ref. Crossfire, p. 366.

1:35 p.m. - Police Radio. The TSBD is mentioned, "It's secure now." ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 143

1:36 p.m. - Police Radio from scene of Tippit's murder, "I got an eyeball witness to the getaway man - that suspect in this shooting. He is a white male ... apparently armed with a .32, dark finish automatic pistol..." ref. Conspiracy - Who Killed Kennedy?, p 119

1:45 p.m. - Police Radio "Have information, a suspect just went into Texas theatre on West Jefferson". ref. Unanswered Questions, p 112.

1:55 p.m. - Police arrest Oswald at Texas theater as suspect in shooting Tippit. ref. Best Evidence, p.710.

2:00 p.m. - Bullet 399 handed to SS Agent Richard Johnson at Parkland Hospital by Chief of Parkland Hospital security O.P.Wright. ref. Best Evidence, p. 591 & 652.

2:04 p.m. - Kennedy's body leaves Parkland Hospital.

2:14 p.m. - Kennedy's body arrives at Love Field Airport

2:15 p.m. - Oswald taken into Dallas Police Dept ref. W C

2:18 p.m. - Casket placed aboard Airforce One

2:30 p.m. approx - J. Edgar Hoover calls Robert Kennedy to inform him that the killer was an ex-marine who defected to the Soviet Union and was also known to be a procommunist nut. ref. Treachery in Dallas. p 259

Lyndon Johnson takes the oath of office at 2:38 p.m. on November 22nd on Air Force One. His first message to the national is brief: "I will do my best. That is all I can do. I ask for your help, and God's." He takes firm command of the government and reverses nearly everything JFK set in motion.

2:25-4:04 p.m. - Oswald interrogation in Office of Captian Will Fritz.

2:47 p.m. - Air Force One airborne.

3:30 p.m. - Police officers arrive at the residence of Michael and Ruth Paine, Ruth indicates that she has been expecting them.

3:54 p.m. - NBC Newsman Bill Ryan announces on national television that "Lee Oswald seems to be prime suspect in the assassination of John F. Kennedy."

4:00 p.m. - Situation room of the White House communications center informs Lyndon Johnson that the assassination is the act of one lone individual and that no conspiracy exists.

4:45-6:30 p.m. - Second interrogation of Oswald in Captain Fritz's Office.

5:00 p.m. (CST throughout for coordination of data) - Air Force 1 arrives Andrews Air Force base Washington D.C., total flight time 2hrs 15min. ref. Best Evidence, p 680.

Before Air Force One landed in Washington, J. Edgar Hoover made it known that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assissin and there was no conspiracy. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 79

5:30 p.m. approx. - Deputy sheriff Roger Craig identifies Oswald as the man he saw running toward the Rambler station wagon. When asked about the station wagon Oswald replies, "That station wagon belongs to Mrs Paine, don't try to tie her into this. She had nothing to do with it." ref. Rush to Judgement, p 159.

5:30-6:30 p.m. - SS Agent Richard Johnson hands bullet 399 to SS Chief Rowley at Executive building in Washington D.C. ref. Best Evidence, p 646.

6:20 p.m. - Oswald taken to second lineup, and yells to reporter's in hallway, "I didn't shoot anyone."

6:30 p.m. - Lineup for Witnesses Cecil J. McWatters, Sam Guinyard, and Ted Callaway.

7:05 p.m. - Oswald charged with Tippit's murder. ref Treachery in Dallas, p 5

7:15 p.m. - First incision at Kennedy autopsy.

7:50 p.m. - SS Chief Rowley sends bullet 399 to FBI laboratory. ref. Best Evidence, p 646.

7:50 p.m. - Oswald taken to third lineup for Witness J.D. Davies.

7:55 p.m. - Oswald yells at reporters in hallway "I'm just a patsy". ref, (Entry in Seth Kantor's notebook) Treachery in Dallas, p 293

7:56 p.m. - Third interrogation of Oswald in Captain Fritz's Office.

8:55 p.m. - Oswald's Fingerprints, Identification, Paraffin tests - All in Fritz's Office.

11:00 - 11:20 p.m. - Oswald "Talked to" by FBI Agent M. Clements and Police Officer John Adamcik.

11:20 - 11:25 p.m. - Oswald is taken to press conference. Oswald is asked if he is a member of The Free Cuba Committee, but before he answers, Jack Ruby standing up the back, corrects the reporter and says, "That's The Fair Play For Cuba Committee". Oswald is asked by a reporter "Did you kill President Kennedy?" Oswald replies, "No I have not been charged with that. In fact nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about that is when the newspaper reporters asked me that question." Oswald is told by a reporter, "That you have been charged" (with the murder of Kennedy.) Oswald looks baffled as he is lead away.

11:26 p.m. - Oswald charged with President Kennedy's murder. (Oswald is not told of this charge).

SATURDAY 23 Nov. 1963 - Copy of Oswalds passport file is accidently destroyed while it was being Thermofaxed. ref Treachery in Dallas, p 303

12:30 - 1:00 a.m. - Darrell Thomlinson is awakened by a phone call from the FBI, and is told to keep his mouth shut about the bullet he found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital ref. Best Evidence, p 591.

12:35 a.m. - Oswald complains, "That this is the third set of fingerprints, photographs being taken." ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 49

1:35 a.m. - Oswald officialy told that he has been charged with J.F.K.'s murder. ref. The Peoples Almanac, p49

2:15 a.m. - Sheriff's officer Perry McCoy receives a phone call from a "white male" who says that Oswald is going to be killed during his transfer.

2:20 a.m. - Police lieutenant Billy Grammer also receives a phone call. The caller asks specifically to speak to Grammer, and says, "You know me". Describes in detail the plans to move Oswald and tells him that other arrangements should be made or, "We are going to kill Oswald right there in the basement".

3:00 a.m. - FBI Special Agent Vince Drain transports the gun and all other evidence to Washington D.C. ref Treachery in Dallas p 28

10:30 a.m. - 1:10 p.m. - Interrogation of Oswald, Capt Fritz's office.
ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 49

1:10 - 1:30 p.m. - Oswald visited by Mother, Margurite, and Wife Marina
ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 50

2:15 p.m. - Lineup for Witness William Scoggins and William Whaley
ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 50

3:30 - 3:40 p.m. - Robert Oswald visits Lee for 10 Minutes. Lee tells Robert, "Don't believe all the so called evidence."

3:40 p.m. - Lee Oswald calls Ruth Paine and asks her. "Would you please call John Abt (Lawyer) in New York for me after 6:00 p.m." ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 50

4:21 p.m. - Kennedy's body returns to the White House. ref. Treachery in Dallas p 5

5:30 - 5:35 p.m. - Oswald has visit with H. Louis Nichols, President of the Dallas Bar Association.

6:00 - 6:30 p.m. - Interrogation in Capt Fritz's Office, Oswald is shown the backyard photo of him with gun. "That picture is not my mine. The picture has been made by superimposing my face. The other part of the picture is not me at all, I have never seen this picture before. I understand photography real well, and that in time, I will be able to show you that this is not my picture and that it was made by someone else." ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 50 - 51

SUNDAY 24 Nov. 1963, 9:30 am - Interrogation in Capt Fritz's Office ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 51

11:00 a.m. - Regeistered Nurse Bertha Lozana recalls "At 11:00 a.m. I was informed by Jill Pomeroy, the ward clerk, that we might prepare for an emergency because there was a large crowd at city hall". ref. Treachery in Dallas p 169

11:10 a.m. - Preparation for Oswald's transfer to County Jail ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 52

11:15 a.m. - Inspector Thomas J. Kelly Secret Service, has final conversation with Oswald ref. The Peoples Almanac, p 52

11:17 a.m. - Jack Ruby wires money order at Western Union Office (some 350 feet from Dallas police dept, Main St. ramp.) ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 328

11:21a.m. - Jack Ruby shoots Oswald in basement carpark of Dallas police dept. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 203

1:00 p.m. approx.- On being told that Oswald is dead, Jack Ruby calms down in his cell at Dallas Police Station ref. Framed, p 41

President Johnson signs NSAM 273, signalling a reversal to JFK's policy of withdrawing troops from Vietnam. ref. JFK, CIA and Vietnam by Prouty, p 422.

25 Nov. 1963 - FBI Agent Richard Harrison arrives at Miller's Funeral Home with Rifle (type unknown) and finger print ink. Funeral Director would tell reaserchers that he could not understand the event and that he had a very difficult time getting the black ink off Oswald's corpse. ref. Treachery in Dallas, p 332

Jacqueline Kennedy carefully directs the details of her husband's funeral, consulting with historians as to the traditional burial procedures for other presidents who had died in office. The catafalque, which had borne Abraham Lincoln's casket, is used again. 220 foreign leaders walk in the procession.

29 Nov. 1963 - Warren Commission established

Gerald Ford serves as a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy that investigates the assassination and co-authors a book, Portrait of the Assassin (1966). Allen Dulles also serves - remember, he was the guy Kennedy fired.

Rodney Stich's book "Defrauding America" tells of a "deep-cover CIA officer" assigned to a counter-intelligence unit, code-named Pegasus. This unit "had tape-recordings of plans to assassinate Kennedy" from a tap on the phone of J. Edgar Hoover. The people on the tapes were "[Nelson] Rockefeller, Allen Dulles, [Lyndon] Johnson of Texas, George Bush and J. Edgar Hoover."

In 1963, George H. W. Bush was living in Houston, president of the Zapata Offshore oil company. He denied the existence of a note sent by the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover to "Mr. George Bush of the CIA." When news of the note surfaced, the CIA first said they never commented on employment questions, but later relented said yes, a "George Bush" was mentioned in the note, but that it was "another" George Bush, not the man who took office in the White House in 1988. Reporters tracked down the "other" George Bush and discovered that he was just a lowly clerk who had shuffled papers for the CIA for about six months. He never received any interagency messages from anybody at the FBI.

It is also worth noting that a CIA code word for Bay of Pigs was Operation Zapata, and that two of the support vessels were named Barbara and Houston.

Many say that George Bush was high up on the CIA ladder at the time, running proprietorial vehicles and placed in a position of command, responsible for many of the Cubans recruited into "service" at the time. All through the Iran-Contra affair, Felix Rodriguez, the man who captured and had Che Guevara killed for the CIA, always seemed to call Bush's office first.

From The Realist (Summer, 1991):

"Bush was working with the now-famous CIA agent, Felix Rodriguez, recruiting right-wing Cuban exiles for the invasion of Cuba. It was Bush's CIA job to organize the Cuban community in Miami for the invasion. [...] A newly discovered FBI document reveals that George Bush was directly involved in the 1963 murder of President John Kennedy. The document places marksmen by the CIA. Bush at that time lived in Texas. Hopping from Houston to Miami weekly, Bush spent 1960 and '61 recruiting Cubans in Miami for the invasion. [...]"

"George Bush claims he never worked for the CIA until he was appointed Director by former Warren Commission director and then president Jerry Ford in 1976. Logic suggests that is highly unlikely. Of course, Bush has a company duty to deny being in the CIA. The CIA is a secret organization. No one ever admits to being a member. The truth is that Bush has been a top CIA official since before the 1961 invasion of Cuba, working with Felix Rodriguez. Bush may deny his actual role in the CIA in 1959, but there are records in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba that expose Bush's role..."

On the Watergate tapes, June 23, 1972, referred to in the media as the 'smoking gun' conversation, Nixon and his Chief of Staff, H.R. Haldeman, were discussing how to stop the FBI investigation into the CIA Watergate burglary. They were worried that the investigation would expose their connection to 'the Bay of Pigs thing.' Haldeman, in his book "The Ends of Power", reveals that Nixon always used code words when talking about the 1963 murder of JFK. Haldeman said Nixon would always refer to the assassination as 'the Bay of Pigs'. On that transcript we find Nixon discussing the role of George Bush's partner, Robert Mosbacher, as one of the Texas fundraisers for Nixon. On the tapes Nixon keeps referring to the 'Cubans' and the 'Texans.' The 'Texans' were Bush, Mosbacher and Baker. This is another direct link between Bush and evidence linking Nixon and Bush to the Kennedy assassination."

So, why would an intelligence agency/secret society want to smuggle drugs and assassinate JFK? Simple: a coup d'etat.

Robert J. Oppenheimer wins the Fermi medal.

Dominican Republic - The CIA overthrows the democratically elected Juan Bosch

in a military coup. The CIA installs a repressive, right wing junta.

Ecuador - A CIA-backed military coup overthrows President Arosemana, whose independent (not socialist) policies have become unacceptable to Washington. A military junta assumes command, cancels the 1964 elections, and begins abusing human rights.

LIFE Magazine and its role in the JFK assassination cover up

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17658&st=1230&gopid=228094&>

Charles Dunne:

Much of that "doubt" was caused by LIFE's own foolishness and sleight of hand.

** This would be the same LIFE that airbrushed the backyard photo that ran on its cover, in order to enhance the speculation that Oswald was holding the murder weapons in those pix.*

** This was the same LIFE that transposed critical Z-film frames, in precisely the same fashion as did the WC, in order to falsely corrupt any critical analysis of their pictorial contents.*

** This was the same LIFE that fought tooth and nail in court to ensure that a Z-film copy pilfered by its own contractee, Josiah Thompson, wouldn't appear in his book, nor would allow him to use illustrations of those Z-film frames. Why not ask Tink his opinion on how sincere LIFE was about revealing the truth about the assassination? He had a front-row seat for LIFE's struggle against the truth ever being revealed.*

** This is the same LIFE that fought tooth and nail in court to prevent Jim Garrison being granted access to what was thought to be the most vital piece of evidence in the assassination.*

** This is the same LIFE magazine that attempted to rationalize two contrary facts - Parkland assertions of a throat wound being one of entry, though sustained after JFK had passed the shooter - by falsely declaring as fact that the President had turned around to wave to well-wishers, thereby giving an assassin to his rear the chance to hit him in the front.*

** This is the same LIFE that financially subsidized CIA-backed anti-Castro exiles and sponsored CIA-backed raids upon that country.*

Yet you assure us that LIFE was key in trying to educate the public on the "facts" of the assassination, while mocking the demonstrable truth that it was, for all intents and purposes, in CIA's pocket.

And was it not Life Magazine which said that Kennedy was turned around backwards in order to explain how he was hit in the throat by a guy from behind??!!

Jim DiEugenio:

1.) Time-Life had the Z film which on its own, proved conspiracy outright and dramatically.

2.) Time-Life had been investigating the case since 1964! Yes this is so. And they had developed many interesting leads in New Orleans.

See, although Tink [Josiah Thompson] worked on that little inquiry into the JFK case, there were other people higher up the chain who also worked on it. Tink was kind of the guy in the office who was their authority on the Zapruder film and other visual elements of the case. Considering his book, this makes perfect sense.

Most of the rest of the crew turned out to be a kind of rogue's gallery of what would end up being poison to this case. Let me name some of them:

1. David Chandler, a stringer for Time Life in New Orleans who knew a heck of a lot about Oswald, including the fact that Hoover burned the Oswald reports on his informant status. He learned this from his good friend, James Phelan, Mr. *NY Times* and David Belin fan. Chandler would later push the Mob did it angle.

2. Hugh Aynesworth. This guy needs no introduction or explanation except to maybe Mr Carroll. One of the biggest purveyors of Warren Commission crap ever. Was in deep with the FBI, CIA and White House. When he was working for *Newsweek*, all the indications are the CIA planted him there and began feeding him extraordinary information on David Ferrie. Info which no investigative reporter had at the time. Further, Peter Goldman said that Aynesworth acted out of the regular chain of command while he was at *Newsweek*. Hugh himself has admitted that one of his preoccupations has been preserving the official story. At any cost, which includes blackmail and bribery.

3. Dick Billings. Was a mid level guy at Time Life, who was actually involved in anti Castro CIA operations which tried to force Kennedy's hand at a time when he was working on reconciliation with Cuba. During the Garrison inquiry, was forced by his managers to turn on JG and cooperate with the Mob/Garrison

smear--he then lied about this in the reissue of his book. Billings recruited Bob Blakey, who no one heard of at the time, to help him write the Mafia essay in Life which was just a fig leaf to do the hatchet job on Garrison.

4. Holland McCombs. Dallas bureau chief who did some good work on the JFK case very early. When Garrison found out about the double life of his pal Clay Shaw, that he really was a deep cover CIA agent who was friends with Banister, Ferrie, and helped set up Oswald, McCombs bailed.

Now, if you look at this crew, Billings and Blakey will help replace Sprague and Tanenbaum at the HSCA, when it became clear that Sprague was going to run a real investigation. And that they were both very interested in Mexico City and New Orleans. Blakey and Billings and two others wrote the Final Report after Blakey dismissed everyone else. They then did that godawful book which tried to make Oswald out to be a Mafia hit man, one of the truly nutty ideas to ever surface in this field.

Clare Booth Luce was a prime benefactor of the DRE in New Orleans. The same group that the CIA is stonewalling Jeff Morley on even today. They were also involved in manipulating Oswald that summer.

She actually called them, "my boys".

And as Fonzi details in his fine book, she deliberately tried to mislead him to get him to waste time going up a blind alley.

Robert Morrow:

LIFE broke their printing plates twice in order to print a total of 3 separate issues in the propaganda issue celebrating the release of the Warren Commission fantasy in late September, 1964. That would be the Oct 2nd, 1964 issue titled "The Warren Report: How the Commission pieced together the evidence, told by One of its Members."

That member was be Gerald Ford, one of the top 3 Warren Commission cover up artists.

1964 LIFE magazine covers: <http://www.2neatmaga.../1964cover.html>

The time George Taylor almost hit LBJ going 100 mph in 1967

George Taylor (gt46tc@sbcglobal.net) on 6/11/11, telling about his 1967 LBJ experience:

"As a lad of 21 in 1967 my interests were fast cars and faster women. My sole political statement was in 1964. I heard the Beatles singing about no god, no country and the brotherhood of man. I

removed the radio from my car and threw it into the trash. I missed the rock-and-roll of my youth...but it was a small price to pay for a clear mind.

My "hot rod" was certainly not the one songs were written about. It was a 1961 Falcon that I fitted with a high performance V8 that I feel would have run 135 mph. It was in that car in 1967 my 65 year old father Jack Taylor and I were returning from a family visit in Tucson.

The roads were good and the weather was clear. There was little traffic and even at 100 mph I found myself getting passed. We pulled out of Fredericksburg and were about half way of the 30 miles or so from Johnson City Texas on State Hwy 290. I was running about 100 mph when to my left across a prairie I saw what I felt was a tornado. As the "tornado" got closer I realized it was a black Lincoln driving at high speed across the prairie. We were traveling at the same angle and would have intersected had I not slowed down. The Lincoln went through a barbed wire fence. The big car "rooster tailed" as it left the dirt and entered the highway slinging gravel and debris ahead of me. The black "tornado" pulled away from me at speeds well above 100 mph heading east on 290. In just moments it was gone. But for a glance I saw the driver looking as drunk as Hooter Brown. The prairie was the LBJ Ranch and the driver was LBJ.

We stopped in Johnson City for fuel. It was up to 35 cents a gallon. Seemed like only months before it was 27.9 cents. A little before that I had bought fuel for 7.9 cents in a "gas war". I told the gas station owner I was young but realized 7.9 cents was too cheap. He just laughed and told me I had no idea what was going on. The drill was to put the independents out of business. He told me when I was grown I would not believe what gas would cost. At 35 cents a gallon I was starting to understand.

Pop asked where he could find the drug stores in Johnson City. The pump jockey (yes..for 35 cents they filled the tank for you). The attendant laughed and said there are no "stores"...just one of each. There was only one drug store in 30 miles.. left at the light and a few blocks up.

Pop asked the druggist a question about a medication and then asked what the chances were of the president coming in the drug store. The druggist answer was just what pop wanted to hear..."not a chance in hell...I barred the sob from my drug store". Pop said you barred the President of the United States from his hometown drug store... the only drug store in 30 miles? Yes...that damned pillhead Lyndon comes in here with a list of drugs he wants. I tell him I need a doctors prescription. Lyndon explodes. Says there is no higher law in the land than a Presidential Order and he is ordering the druggist to fill the drug list. The druggist tells LBJ that he is not getting anything without a prescription from a doctor. LBJ explodes. The druggists tells LBJ he can have his goons take the druggist out back and work him over...but he is not getting drugs. The druggist told LBJ to get out and not come back.

It was and interesting civics lesson my high school had not prepared me for.

A side note per the JFK investigation. My brother Alfie was a crack pool player who hung at the Cotton Bowling Palace in Dallas. It was a hub of nightlife and frequented by Jack Ruby. Alfie figured the feds would swoop down on the Cotton Bowling Palace and investigate all the known Ruby associates. No fed ever showed. It was as if an investigation was not necessary and they already knew everything they needed to know.

I knew throwing away my radio was a good thing."

George Taylor

Postscript from George:

"I was heading east...the ranch to my left to the north.. The Lincoln was heading southeast at an angle and we made eye contact as he pulled in front of me. If he was not high he was doing a great W C Fields impersonation. GT"

People, June 23, 1975 Vol. 3 No. 24

Ex-spy David Phillips Preaches the C.I.A. Story, but Can't Convince His Own Daughter

By Garry Clifford

Another CIA spy has come in from the cold, but this time to take some of the heat off the agency. After a quarter century of undercover work in such countries as Chile, Lebanon, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico, 52-year-old David Phillips has retired from the CIA. His new self-assigned mission is "to explain why our country needs an intelligence service and to help clear up erroneous impressions."

Phillips says the investigations by the House, Senate and Rockefeller Commission will largely exonerate the CIA—with only three or four instances of illegal activity. But on domestic spying, Phillips agrees with CIA critics: "I'd be mad as hell if it happened to me. I'd scream if I thought anyone was opening my mail or tapping my phone."

Phillips' decision to quit has been deeply felt at home—a split-level in Bethesda, Md. where he lives with his wife, Gina, 32, and five of their seven children (three by his previous marriage). His \$38,000 salary has shrunk to an \$18,000 pension—forcing Gina to find a job. "I still have five kids to educate," says Phillips. "We've gone from steak to stew."

Another blow has been his failure to win over his 15-year-old daughter, Debbie, who told him his undercover job was "dirty." He patiently explained why he thought it was in the national interest. "I still think it's dirty business," she said, unconvinced. "Her reaction really got to me," admits Phillips. "It's just another part of the misconceptions about the CIA."

Phillips is coldly quiet about his own exploits as a spy. "I made a secrecy agreement, and I'm not going to violate that." He is less reticent about CIA detractors. "I got madder and madder every time Charles Colson tried to pin Watergate on the CIA," Phillips snaps. "Most of the public have accepted as true all of the charges about the CIA. Philip Agee [an ex-agent who has written a searing expose of the agency] is now a folk hero." Phillips recently debated Agee on British TV. "He is such a convinced socialist-Marxist, it is difficult to talk to him. Agee is the first-ever CIA defector."

Agee, who lives in London, suggested that Phillips might still be on the CIA payroll. Phillips swears he is not and does not receive any CIA financial support. He says \$3,000 has been contributed toward his mission by former intelligence agents.

Phillips was a World War II bombardier who was shot down and escaped from a German POW camp. After the war he bought a small English-language

newspaper in Chile and was promptly hired by the CIA. "It was a 'dangle operation,' " Phillips recalls. "Other secret agents were supposed to think I was the chief of U.S. intelligence. They paid me \$50 a month, and the first time a Soviet KGB agent approached me it occurred to me that I should be making \$60."

By 1954 Phillips was a "full-time contract man," and had moved on to Guatemala, posing as a businessman. (Later he masqueraded as a Foreign Service officer.) American foreign policy distressed him only once during his career. That was in 1965 when President Lyndon Johnson ordered Marines into the Dominican Republic. "I thought he was wrong," says Phillips. "I was ready to hang up my hat, but I finally decided to accept assignment there as station chief. I felt that if enough people like me left, the agency would be run by gumshoes just doing the President's bidding."

Before he retired last month, Phillips set up the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers—whose members, Phillips says, will spread the CIA gospel "to anyone who wants to listen." So far, he says, he has enlisted 340 of 400 former agents approached. Ex-spy Howard Hunt was not invited to join. "The CIA was wrong to outfit him for the Watergate caper," says Phillips. "That will always be a black mark against us."

Phillips is planning a book, 25 Years of Peculiar Service, and may even team up with nemesis Agee on the lecture circuit. "My agent said I could make \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year defending the CIA, but if I were anti-CIA I could make between \$50,000 and \$100,000. That," Phillips says, "is when I knew I was doing the right thing."

FBI denies request for information about murdered New Orleans doctor

Press Release - June 30, 2011

Contact: Author Ed Haslam or Kris Millegan at Trine Day (800) 556-2012

Or C. Brylski (504) 897-6110

FBI denies request for information about murdered New Orleans doctor

The murdered doctor was Mary Sherman, MD, a bone cancer specialist who worked at Ochsner Clinic. The memo in question was from the FBI Director, dated 7-31-1964, just 10 days after Dr. Sherman's body was found slashed

and burned in her fashionable St. Charles Avenue apartment. NOPD homicide detectives confiscated her address book from her apartment and went through it looking for friends and associates. When they did, they found a name that set off their alarms so loudly that they immediately contacted the FBI to tell them about it, says Edward Haslam, author of DR. MARY'S MONKEY, a controversial book which examines Dr. Sherman's murder in detail, with interesting outcomes about the nation's polio vaccine program and a bizarre link to those connected to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"In the same breath, they requested the FBI help the NOPD with their investigation of Dr. Sherman's murder, so the request was forwarded to FBI Headquarters in Washington for approval. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover responded promptly. Calling Sherman's death to be a 'local murder,' Hoover told his FBI agents 'no active investigation is to be conducted' and warned them that such actions might put the agency in 'an embarrassing position'," said Haslam.

So whose name did the NOPD find in Mary Sherman's address book?

"That's what we want to FBI to tell us," Haslam says "At the moment, the name is still redacted (or blacked out) so we don't know for sure".

Haslam found the curious redaction in Hoover's response.

"It was in a note on page two, but it was placed highly within that note, like a main fact, immediately following the description of the stab wounds and burns to Sherman's body. And whoever's name it is, they were so well-known that it was not necessary to include their first name," he says.

The note actually reads: "XXXXXX's name was found in her address book."

Having already located two witnesses who reported seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in Mary Sherman's apartment building in the summer of 1963, Haslam asked the logical question: Could it be Oswald's? Examining the length of the redacted name closely, Haslam noted that it appeared to have six letters plus an apostrophe-s, just like Oswald's.

"Could this be the clue we've been looking for?" he wondered. Haslam's book and a followup book by Judyth Vary Baker called "Me and Lee" posits that Oswald was actually helping local doctors find a cancer-causing virus which could be used to infect Cuban Dictator Fidel Castro.

In April 2011, Haslam filed a Freedom of Information Act request asking the FBI to unveil that one word from Hoover's 1964 memo. In June, the FBI responded by sending a second copy of the memo back to Haslam with the

same words freshly redacted. The old memo was redacted with a black marker; the new copy was redacted with white boxes, but the word in question was still redacted. The reasons for the redaction cited by the FBI were "personal privacy."

"At least we now know this memo is real. The FBI acknowledged it. And I am appealing the FBI's decision through their channels. And if that does not work, I will write the President. What else can you do?" Haslam says.

But Haslam wonders if there is not a bigger question: Did the Director of the FBI deliberately cover-up a lead into the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald while the Warren Commission was still in New Orleans investigating JFK's assassination? Haslam said, "Un-redacting this one word would help answer that question, one way or another."

After writing DR. MARY'S MONKEY, Ed Haslam assisted in editing ME & LEE, the memoir of Judyth Vary Baker, who was one of the witnesses who saw Lee Oswald in Dr. Mary Sherman's apartment. Both DR. MARY'S MONKEY and ME & LEE are available in New Orleans bookstores and on the Internet, or by calling 1-800-556-2012.

Related links: <http://doctormarysmonkey.com/index.htm>

<http://www.prweb.com/releases/2011/3/prweb8243198.htm>

http://www.minnpost.com/politicalagenda/2011/04/19/27614/magazine_actually_asks_jesse_ventura_for_his_six_favorite_conspiracy_books

cheron brylski

the brylski company

3418 coliseum street

new orleans, louisiana 70115

cbrylski@aol.com

504.897.6110

504.460.1468 cell

504.897.0778 fax

www.brylskicompany.com

How Jack Ruby got into the Basement at Dallas Police Dept

<http://jfk-archives.blogspot.com/2010/06/how-did-jack-ruby-enter-basement.html>

A Philadelphia Lawyer Analyzes The President's Back and Neck Wounds

by Vincent J. Salandria

The following article was first published in Liberation magazine, March 1965, Vol. X No. 1.,

In this article we will analyze the Warren Commission's following crucial conclusion:

President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck...

Such is the conclusion of the Commission. It is our purpose to analyze the evidence which the governmental inquiry used to support this conclusion. We will delve into the source or sources of the shot or shots which inflicted the first wounds on the President. By examining these wounds we hope to shed light on the direction or directions from which the shots came. Such an exploration will, needless to say, provide valuable information on the question of the number of shots fired into the President. Our study will also help us decide the vantage point or points of the assassin or assassins on November 22nd, 1963.

First let us attend most carefully to the source or sources of the shot or shots which caused the wounds in question, i.e. the back and neck wounds of the President. The reader will recall that the Commission concluded three shots were fired. It decided that all the shots were fired from "above and behind the Presidential limousine" (W-14). Our task can be simply defined as an analysis of the evidence offered by the Commission to determine whether such evidence supports the Commission's conclusions relative to the back and neck wounds of the President. All of the evidence discussed herein is derived from the Warren Report and its supporting notes of testimony and exhibits. Not a scrap of it comes from any outside source.

The first evidence of a back wound came from Secret Service Agent Glen A. Bennett, stationed at the time in the right rear seat of the President's followup car,

who heard a sound like a firecracker as the motorcade proceeded down Elm Street. At that moment, Agent Bennett stated: "...I looked at the back of the President. I heard another firecracker noise and saw that shot hit the President about four inches down from the right shoulder. A second shot followed immediately and hit the right rear of the President's head." (W-111) According to Bennett, the second shot hit "about four inches down from the right shoulder." His testimony indicated that the first bullet did one of two things: either missed, or hit the President at a point which Bennett did not or could not see from his position in the followup car.

His testimony gives rise to the following question: Could the President have been hit in the front of the neck by the first shot, directed from a rifle positioned in the front of the President, and then immediately thereafter struck in the back by a different missile, aimed from a weapon of an assassin posted in the Book Depository Building? Is there credible evidence to support an early hit on the President from the front? With the purpose of answering this inquiry, we must examine the wound in the President's neck.

The autopsy report was prepared at Bethesda Naval Hospital. It indicates a wound "in the low anterior cervical region" (W-541). This, in layman's terms, describes a wound in the front of the neck at the necktie knot. The Report concludes "that the bullet exited from the front portion of the President's neck that had been cut away by the tracheotomy" (W-88). Since we have adopted a view of healthy skepticism, there is no need for us to join in the Commission's conclusion that this wound was an "exit" wound. Rather, we will sift the evidence, and arrive at whatever independent conclusion the evidence directs us to.

The tracheotomy was prepared by Dr. Malcolm O. Perry of Parkland Hospital. Dr. Perry described the neck wound as "a small wound in the lower anterior third in the midline of the neck, from which blood was exuding very slowly" (VI, H-9). Dr. Perry testified that he didn't know whether this wound was an entrance wound or an exit wound (VI, H-15). Dr. Charles James Carrico likewise described the President's throat wound as "fairly round, had no jagged edges" (III, H-32).

Dr. Charles Rufus Baxter of Parkland Hospital saw this neck wound and described it as follows:

4 to 5 mm. in widest diameter and was a spherical wound. (VI, H-42)
Well, the wound was, I think, compatible with a gunshot wound. It did not appear to be a jagged wound such as one would expect with a very high velocity rifle bullet. We could not determine, or did not determine at that time whether this represented an entry or an exit wound. Judging from the caliber of the rifle that

we later found or became acquainted with, this would more resemble a wound of entry. However, due to the density of the tissue of the neck and depending upon what a bullet of such calibre would pass through on the way to the neck, I think that the wound could well represent either exit or entry wound. (II, H-42)

Although Dr. Baxter stated that the wound "would more resemble a wound of entry," he was willing to say it "could well represent either exit or entry wound." Then Arlen Specter, assistant counsel to the Commission, put a lengthy hypothetical question to Dr. Baxter. This question was designed to elicit from the doctor information as to whether a wound through the back of the President which exited from the President's neck could have made a wound such as was found in the neck.

Dr. Baxter's answer did little to help support the Commission's ultimate conclusion that the neck wound was a wound of exit and not of entry:

Dr. Baxter. Although it would be unusual for a high velocity missile of this type to cause a wound as you have described, the passage through tissue planes as you have described, the passage through tissue planes of this density could, have well resulted in the sequence which you outline; namely, that the anterior wound does represent a wound of exit. (VI, H-42)

But Mr. Specter knows too well that history is reluctant to regard as verity that which is "unusual." So Mr. Specter's anxiety about the judgment of history shows when he asks:

Mr. Specter. What would be the considerations which, in your mind, would make it, as you characterized it, unlikely?

Dr. Baxter. It would be unlikely because the damage that the bullet would create would be--first its speed would create a shock wave which would damage a larger number of tissues, as in its path, it would tend to strike, or usually would strike, tissues of greater density than this particular missile did and would then begin to tumble and would create larger jagged--the further it went, the more jagged would be the damage that it created; so that ordinarily there would have been a rather large wound of exit. (VI, H-42)

Mr. Specter had even more severe problems with Dr. Ronald Coy Jones of Parkland Hospital, whom he asked about the neck wounds:

Mr. Specter. In this report, Dr. Jones, you state the following, "Previously described severe skull and brain injury was noted as well as a small hole in the anterior midline of the neck thought to be a bullet entrance wound." What led you to the thought that it was a bullet entrance wound, sir?

Dr. Jones. The hole was very small and relatively clean cut, as you would see in a bullet that is entering rather than exiting from a patient. If this were an exit wound, you would think that it exited at a very low velocity to produce no more damage than this had done, and if this were a missile of high velocity, you would expect more of an explosive type of exit wound, with more tissue destruction than this appeared to have on superficial examination. (VI, H-55)

Even Mr. Specter could not find in this account much opportunity for turning this neck wound into an exit wound. So, in good prosecutor-like fashion, he prodded for the thin slant of Commission daylight in Dr. Jones's otherwise dark view of the Commission's suggestions:

Mr. Specter. Would it be consistent, then, with an exit wound, but of low velocity, as you put it?

Dr. Jones. Yes, of very low velocity to the point that you might think that this bullet barely made it through the soft tissues and just enough to drop out of the skin on the opposite side. (VI, H-55)

But the effort to get more government light into Dr. Jones's testimony only resulted in blowing the fuse and pitched the government case into darkness. For the kind of "low velocity" described by Dr. Jones would not support the Commission's estimate that the entrance velocity of the bullet that emerged from the President's neck was 1,776 feet per second. (W-95) This is the same bullet which allegedly pierced the President's throat and also caused Governor Connally's wounds.

Dr. Jones's testimony, despite all Specter's efforts, supports the inference that this wound in the President's neck was an entrance and not an exit wound. If the Commission is going to call this an exit wound, then Dr. Jones caused a short circuit on that aspect of the government case which requires us to believe that the same bullet coursed through Governor Connally, hitting the 5th rib, fracturing his right wrist and finally entering his left knee area. He reduced the velocity of the bullet emerging from President Kennedy nearly to zero, thus rendering it incapable of further harm.

The Commission sorely needed rifle ammunition. If it surrendered its contention that the same bullet which first hit the President also hit Governor Connally, it would have added one bullet to the case, and therefore would have destroyed the three-bullet-one-assassin theory. The reader will recall that one bullet or fragment was involved in the striking of a man, James T. Tague, 270 feet from where the President was finally hit in the head (W-116) (XX, H-2).

Dr. Jones's testimony punctured the government's case badly. In describing the wound as either an entry wound or the exit wound of a spent bullet, Dr. Jones has incapacitated the Commission's precious projectile. He rendered it impotent to perform the very heavy workload the Commission had designated for it, i.e., infliction of all wounds on Governor Connally in addition to the wounds in the back and neck of President Kennedy. Dr. Jones used up invaluable ammunition with his testimony, ammunition which the Commission had to economize if it was to retain any tenuous connection with reality.

With Parkland Hospital nurse, Margaret M. Henchcliffe, Mr. Specter had no better luck:

Mr. Specter. Did you see any wound on any other part of his body?
Miss Henchcliffe. Yes, in the neck.

Mr. Specter. Will you describe it, please?

Miss Henchcliffe. It was just a little hole in the middle of his neck.

Mr. Specter. About how big a hole was it?

Miss Henchcliffe. About as big around as the end of my little finger.

Mr. Specter. Have you ever had any experience with bullet holes?

Miss Henchcliffe. Yes.

Mr. Specter. And what did that appear to you to be?

Miss Henchcliffe. An entrance bullet hole--it looked to me like.

Mr. Specter. Could it have been an exit bullet hole?

Miss Henchcliffe. I have never seen an exit bullet hole--I don't remember seeing one that looked like that. (VI, H-141)

The reader will recall that a tracheotomy (creation of an artificial breathing hole) was performed on the President by Dr. Perry of Parkland Hospital. For purposes of performing this tracheotomy, Dr. Perry employed the neck wound as an opening for the tracheotomy tube (VI, H-10). Therefore, by the time the Bethesda doctors saw the President's body and examined this neck wound, the wound had already been altered by the tracheotomy. Under the circumstances, it was necessary for the Bethesda doctors to rely largely on the statements of the Parkland Hospital physicians concerning the nature and source of the neck wound of the President.

A fair reading of the Bethesda Hospital physicians' testimony relating to the throat wound would not dictate any definite conclusion concerning whether the throat wound was one of entry or exit. We suggest, however, that none of the Parkland Hospital witnesses had any difficulty seeing the wound in the front of the President's neck as an entry wound. If there was a preference expressed by the Parkland Hospital people, it was that the neck wound in the front of the President more resembled a wound of entrance.

Recapitulating, Dr. Rufus Baxter said that the neck wound was "unlikely" to be a wound of exit and "would more resemble a wound of entry" (VI, H-42). Dr. Jones stated: "The hole was very small and relatively clean cut, as you would see in a bullet that is entering rather than exiting from a patient" (VI, E-55). Nurse Henchcliffe insisted: "An entrance bullet hole--it looked to me like. I have never seen an exit bullet hole--I don't remember seeing one that looked like that" (VI,

H-141).

In addition, Secret Service Agent Glen A. Bennett, who had been stationed in the Presidential follow-up car, "heard a sound like a firecracker," then heard another shot and saw it hit the President's back and then saw a "hit on the right rear of the President's head" (W-111). Thus, his testimony is likewise compatible with the first shot entering the President's throat and a second and separate shot hitting him in the back. Bennett's failure to see the President react after the first shot is consistent with the President having been hit in the soft tissue in the front of the neck which impact would not have been visible to Bennett.

Despite the utter failure of the above testimony to support the Commission's conclusion that the strike in the President's neck was an exit wound, the Commission concluded that it was:

President Kennedy was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck... (W-19)

Clearly, on the basis of the testimony of Special Agent Glen A. Bennett and the Parkland Hospital group, the Commission was not justified in drawing such an inference.

The Back Wound

Here we must shift our attention backward. We will examine the Commission's inference concerning a bullet which allegedly entered the back of his neck and exited through the lower front portion of his neck. We urge the reader to keep his mind open on the question of whether the back hit we are about to discuss has an exit on the front of the neck or whether it has an exit at all. Nothing we have examined so far would prove the Commission's conclusion that this shot in the back of the President exited from the front.

At this point in the exposition, each reader will have in mind Bennett's oft-repeated testimony that he observed a missile "hit the President about four inches down from the right shoulder" (W-111). Special Agent Clinton L. Hill saw the President's body being worked on at the morgue in Bethesda during the course of the autopsy. He stated to the Commission that just before the body was placed into a casket "I saw an opening in the back, about six inches below the neckline to the right-hand side of the spinal column" (II, H-143).

Special Agent Roy H. Kellerman testified about his experience at Bethesda during the autopsy studies there.

There were three gentlemen who were performing this autopsy. A Colonel Finck--during the examination of the President, from the hole that was in his shoulder, and with a probe, and we--were standing right alongside of him, he is probing inside the shoulder with his instrument and I said, "Colonel, where did it go?" He said, "There are no lanes for an outlet of this entry in this man's shoulder." (II, H-93)

If Colonel Finck was correct, if there were indeed no lanes of exit from such a

wound, then that is the end of the Commission's theory that one assassin fired all the shots at the assassination site. Such a finding of no outlet would make the back wound a separate hit. It would make the front neck wound a separate hit. It would place one gunman in front of the President. It would add one bullet to the three shells found in the Depository Building, thereby making four, and thereby requiring another gunman to accomplish all the shooting in the maximum allowable time. But while Colonel Finck at the autopsy in Bethesda was making this judgment on the dreadful night of November 22nd, 1963, the United States Government was proclaiming to the world that one man and one man alone had performed all the gory work in Dealey Plaza. This conclusion, in the light of the opinions of the autopsy experts, was utterly out of joint with the facts apparent at that time. At best, it was premature.

All the above testimony of Special Agents Bennett, Hill, and Kellerman indicates a hit in the back of the President roughly four to six inches below the inferior neckline. Material supporting evidence was found in the clothing of the President. FBI Agent Robert A. Frazier testified about the President's clothing as follows:

I found on the back of the shirt a hole, 5 3/4 inches below the top of the collar, and as you look at the back of the shirt 1 1/8 inch to the right of the mid-line of the shirt, which is this hole I am indicating ... [T]he coat hole is 5 3/8 inches below the top of the collar. The shirt hole is 5 3/4 inches, which could be accounted for by a portion of the collar sticking up above the coat about a half inch. (V, H-60)

The bullet which made these holes would have only originated from behind the President, who was sitting erect, facing front, in the Presidential limousine. Both the Commission and the writer are in perfect agreement here. It would seem, also, that there is no room for disagreement with respect to where the missile which impacted on the President's back entered. But, alas, on this score, the disagreement between the writer and the Commission is sharp and goes to the core of the case.

The writer concludes from the evidence of Special Agents Bennett, Kellerman, and Hill that there was a wound in the President's back some 4 to 6 inches down from the neck line. The writer feels that the missile hole 5 3/4 inches below the top of the shirt collar and 1 1/8 inches to the right of the midline of the shirt, dramatically supports the testimony of these Special Agents. The missile hole in the President's coat: 5 3/4 inches below the top of the collar corroborates their testimony in a solid and impressive way. The Commission, however, concluded otherwise. Despite all the above evidence, the Warren Commission found that the hit in the back of the President was above the wound at the necktie knot. "The autopsy disclosed that the bullet which entered the back of the President's neck hit no bony structure and proceeded in a slightly downward angle" (W- 91). We submit that the Commission was in grievous and obvious error.

The Warren Commission had to recognize that a bullet in the back 5 3/4 inches below the top of the shirt which did not exit, would end the lone assassin theory.

For, if this bullet did not exit, the front neck wound constitutes a separate entry from the front. To add one bullet is to add one gunman, who cannot have fired from the Texas Book Depository Building. One gunman cannot be in more than one place at the one time.

An attempt was made to refute the evidence of the three Special Agents who stuck to the truth as they had seen it. The Warren Commission, trying to rebut this impressive evidence, hit rocks which caused its integrity to founder forever on the shoals of self-contradictory exhibits and finally fabrication and withholding evidence. Having made these charges, we will proceed to prove each of them.

A Lapse of Liaison

The Warren Report on the question has the following to say about the back and neck wounds:

In the early stages of the autopsy, the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. At that time they did not know that there had been a bullet hole in the front of the President's neck when he arrived at Parkland Hospital because the tracheotomy incision had completely eliminated that evidence. While the autopsy was being performed, surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found at Parkland Hospital on a stretcher which, at that time, was thought to be the stretcher occupied by the President. This led to speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the back of the neck and then dropped out onto the stretcher as a result of the external heart massage.

Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel, since the bullet merely passed between them. Commander Humes, who believed that a tracheotomy had been performed from his observations at the autopsy, talked by telephone with Dr. Perry early on the morning of November 23, and learned that his assumption was correct and that Dr. Perry had used the missile wound in the neck as the point to make the incision. This confirmed the Bethesda surgeons' conclusions that the bullet had exited from the front part of the neck. (W, 88-89)

In the above dissertation, the Warren Report asks of the reader that he swallow the idea that the tracheotomy incision had "completely eliminated" the evidence of a bullet hole in the front of his neck. The Report begs the reader to believe that Commander Humes did not know what the Parkland Hospital doctors were telling all the world on the 22nd of November, i.e. that President Kennedy had suffered a wound in the front of the neck through which a tracheotomy was performed. They ask us to believe that the government pathologists at Bethesda undertook an autopsy on the evening of November 22nd, 1963 on the President without consulting with any doctor at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. We are asked to believe that Commander Humes talked with Dr. Perry of Parkland Hospital for the first time on November 23rd, 1963. Such an idea seems to fly in the face of common sense. Let us see whether it also flies in the face of the evidence.

Observe how Dr. Malcolm O. Perry of Parkland Hospital recollects the conversation he had with Commander Humes concerning the tracheotomy in question:

Mr. Specter. Dr. Perry, did you have occasion to discuss your observations with Cmdr. James J. Humes of the Bethesda Naval Hospital?

Dr. Perry. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. Specter. When did that conversation occur?

Dr. Perry. My knowledge as to the exact accuracy of it is obviously in doubt. I was under the initial impression that I talked to him on Friday, but I understand it was on Saturday. I don't recall exactly when.

Mr. Specter. Do you have an independent recollection at this moment as to whether it was on Friday or Saturday?

Dr. Perry. No, sir; I have thought about it again and again and the events surrounding that weekend were very kaleidoscopic, and I talked with Dr. Humes on two occasions, separated by a very short interval of, I think it was, 30 minutes or an hour or so, it could have been a little longer.

Mr. Specter. What was the medium of your conversation?

Dr. Perry. Over the telephone.

Mr. Specter. Did he identify himself to you as Dr. Humes of Bethesda?

Dr. Perry. He did.

Mr. Specter. Would you state as specifically as you can recollect the conversation that you first had with him?

Dr. Perry. He advised me that he could not discuss with me the findings of necropsy, that he had a few questions he would like to clarify. The initial phone call was in relation to my doing a tracheotomy. Since I had made the incision directly through the wound in the neck, it made it difficult for them to ascertain the exact nature of this wound. Of course, that did not occur to me at the time. I did what appeared to me to be medically expedient. And when I informed him that there was a wound there and I suspected an underlying wound of the trachea and even perhaps of the great vessels. He advised me that he thought this action was correct and he said he could not relate to me any of the other findings. (III, H-380)

It is fairly clear that Commander Humes wasn't saying much during the course of the conversation with Dr. Perry. "He advised me that he could not discuss with me the findings of necropsy...he could not relate to me any of the other findings." Commander Humes apparently construed his primary job as something other

than full and open communication aimed at reaching the immediate truth with respect to the wounds. For if he had seen his task as ascertaining the truth directly, he must have recognized the need for interchange of information between himself and Dr. Perry, who had seen the President and supervised the treatment prior in time to Commander Humes.

Again, in a later deposition taken by the Commission's assistant counsel, Arlen Specter, Dr. Perry hardly confirmed the Commission's finding that the phone calls between Dr. Perry and Commander Humes occurred on Saturday, November 23rd and not on Friday, November 22nd:

Mr. Specter. And will you relate the circumstances of the calls indicating first the time when they occurred.

Dr. Perry. Dr. Humes called me twice on Friday afternoon, separated by about 30-minute intervals, as I recall. The first one, I, somehow think I recall the first one must have been around 1500 hours, but I'm not real sure about that; I'm not positive of that at all, actually.

Mr. Specter. Could it have been Saturday morning?

Dr. Perry. Saturday morning--was it. It's possible. I remember talking with him twice. I was thinking it was shortly thereafter.

Mr. Specter. Well, the record will show.

Dr. Perry. Oh sure, it was Saturday morning--yes.

Mr. Specter. What made you change your view of that?

Dr. Perry. You mean Friday?

Mr. Specter. Did some specific recollection occur to you which changed your view from Friday to Saturday?

Dr. Perry. No, I was trying to place where I was at that time--Friday afternoon, and at that particular time when I thought that he called initially. I seem to remember it being Friday, for some reason. (VI, H-16)

Dr. W.K. Clark says that Dr. Perry, discussing a Saturday morning press conference, told him of having "talked to the Bethesda Naval Hospital on two occasions that morning and that he knew what the autopsy findings had shown" (VI, H-23). On two scores Dr. Clark therefore contradicts Dr. Perry: on the date of the calls and on whether Dr. Perry was told what the results of the autopsy were.

Well, the Commission concluded that the conversations between Commander Humes and Dr. Perry occurred on Saturday, November 23rd, 1963. If the Commission had decided otherwise, we would be left only with Commander

Humes's initial consideration that the bullet in the back may have dropped out of the President:

Commander Humes. I did not at that point have the information from Doctor Perry about the wound in the anterior neck, and while that was a possible explanation for the point of exit, we also had to consider the possibility that the missile in some rather inexplicable fashion had been stopped in its path through the President's body and, in fact, then had fallen from the body onto the stretcher. (II, H-367)

You will recall that Special Agents Kellerman and Hill described the autopsy while it was in progress. Colonel Finck told Roy H. Kellerman: "There are no lanes for an outlet of this entry in this man's shoulder" (II, E-93). Clinton L. Hill "saw an opening in the back, about 6 inches below the neckline to the right-hand side of the spinal column" (II, H-143). No small wonder it was that the idea did not immediately occur to the pathologists that this hit down in the President's back emerged high up in the front portion of his neck. Such unusual insights germinate in the human mind only after considerable time is devoted to the consideration of the possible existence of more plausible alternatives. In this case, apparently, there were no other alternatives available. That accursed shortage of ammunition which restricted the Commission to but three shots interposed itself again.

A Clash of Exhibits

The face sheet of the autopsy report which was prepared by Commander Humes is marked Commission Exhibit 397 (XVII, H-45). On this sheet there are two diagrams representing schematic drawings of a front view and a back view of the autopsy subject, identical in height, and in juxtaposition. Each figure extends the same distance up (heads being 3 3/4 inches from the top of the page) and the same distance down (feet extending 2 1/4 inches from the bottom of the page). In the front view, on the left, one sees the mark designating the hole in the front of the neck caused by the bullet wound and the tracheotomy. In the back view, on the right, one sees the back wound slightly to the right of the middle of the President's back and considerably below his collar. The back wound, as drawn, is 3/8 of an inch from the lower level of the collar line. The neck wound, in the front, as drawn, is 1/6 of an inch from the lower level of the collar. Therefore, the back wound is definitely drawn lower than the front neck wound.

Now, let us turn to Commission Exhibits 385 and 386 (XVI, H-977). These two exhibits represent drawings of the upper portion of the President's body. Commission Exhibit 385 shows a side view of the President. The hit in the back is now placed high up on the neck. This back entry point is drawn above the exit point in the front of the President's neck. On the rear view of Commission Exhibit 386, the back hit is again seen high up on the neck and now almost to the extreme right of the President's body.

Commission Exhibits 385 (left) and 386

These drawings are extraordinary in light of the following testimony relating to

the President's suit coat:

Mr. Specter. Would it be accurate to state that the hole which you have identified as being the point of entry is approximately 6 inches below the top of the collar, and 2 inches to the right of the middle seam of the coat?

Commander Humes. That is approximately correct sir...(II, H-365)

But how did the President's suit coat get pierced 6 inches below the collar, when the bullet is supposed to have entered high up on the collar region so as to be above the necktie knot from which this bullet was supposed to have emerged? The explanation out of the context of an assassination would constitute "high" comedy. The bullet hole in the back of the President is simply lifted high and to the right on the President by the force of sheer nonsense. Here is the explanation:

Mr. Specter. As to the muscular status of the President, what was it?

Commander Humes. The President was extremely well-developed, an extremely well-developed, muscular young man with a very well-developed set of muscles in his thoraco and shoulder girdle.

Mr. Specter. What effect would that have on the positioning of the shirt and coat with respect to the position of the neck in and above the seam?

Commander Humes. I believe this would have a tendency to push the portions of the coat which show the defects here somewhat higher on the back of the President than on a man of less muscular development.

Mr. Specter. Mr. Chief Justice, may it please the Commission, I would like to mark for identification Exhibit 396, which later proof will show is a picture of President Kennedy shortly before the first bullet struck him, and ask the doctor to take a look at that. Will you describe, Doctor Humes, the position of President Kennedy's right hand in that picture?

Commander Humes. Yes. This exhibit, Commission Exhibit No. 396, allegedly taken just prior to the wounding of the late President, shows him with his hand raised, his elbow bent, apparently in saluting the crowd. I believe that this action--

Mr. Specter. Which hand was that?

Commander Humes. This was his right hand, sir. I believe that this action would further accentuate the elevation of the coat and the shirt with respect to the back of the President. (II, H-366)

Exhibit 396 shows President Kennedy gesturing to the crowd by lifting his right hand, no higher than his forehead, with elbow bent. I defy the most muscle-bound man in the world to cause the center part of his shirt to lift roughly six inches, and then climb up his neck. I defy him to do so, not by such a simple

gesture, but rather I would instruct him to lift both hands high over his head and gesticulate wildly. Such gesticulation may perhaps displace the shirt and coat as much as an inch, but the Warren Commission syndrome, I urge, is utterly incapable of duplication. The shirt and coat of President Kennedy could not have been so displaced by such a simple gesture such as bending his right arm at the elbow and lifting his hand to forehead height. If you entertain any doubts with respect to this, the President's tailor should be consulted. He would be outraged by the suggestion.

Commission Exhibits 385 and 386 conform to nothing that we know from the testimony of the Special Agents who were present at the autopsy. These curious exhibits contradict the evidence found in the holes in the President's clothing. These strange works of an artist seem to erase a back wound six inches from the neck line and to give birth to a wound high up on the neck line. How were they arrived at, these strange twin children of the Commission?

Commander Humes. When appraised of the necessity for our appearance before this Commission, we did not know whether or not the photographs which we had made would be available to the Commission. So to assist in making our testimony more understandable to the Commission members, we decided to have made drawings, schematic drawings of the situation as we saw it, as we recorded it and as we recall it. These drawings were made under my supervision and that of Dr. Boswell by Mr. Rydberg, whose initials are H.A. He is a hospital corpsman, second class, and a medical illustrator in our command at Naval Medical School. Mr. Specter. Did you provide him with the basic information from which those drawings were made?

Commander Humes. Yes, sir.

Mr. Specter. Distances, that sort of thing?

Commander Humes. Yes, sir. We had made certain physical measurements of the wounds, and of their position on the body of the late President, and we provided those and supervised directly Mr. Rydberg in making these drawings.

Mr. Specter. Have you checked the drawings subsequent to their preparation to verify their accuracy?

Commander Humes. Yes, sir.

Mr. Specter. And proportion?

Commander Humes. I must state those drawings are in part schematic. The artist had but a brief period of some two days to prepare these. He had no photographs from which to work, and had to work under description, verbal description, of what we had observed.

Mr. Specter. Would it be helpful to the artist in redefining the drawings, if that

should become necessary, to have available to him the photographs or X-rays of the President?

Commander Humes. If it were necessary to have them absolutely true to scale. I think it would be virtually impossible for him to do this without the photographs. (II, H-349-50)

So, therefore, Commander Humes, by his own admission, concedes that those two drawings of the artist are not "absolutely true to scale." He and the Commission concluded that it was not necessary to have them absolutely true to scale. But I trust that the United States Government will recognize at this time that it is indeed necessary to have them true to scale. This matter of where the bullet entered the back of the President is of essence to the case. The Commission's evidence on this point is hopelessly self-contradictory.

The Warren Commission was loaded with attorneys. Each one of them knew that no criminal court in the land would have admitted those drawings as evidence without having first required the production of the autopsy X-rays with the colored and black and white photographs of the body. These drawings are, by admission of Commander Humes, inaccurate fabrications. Why did the Commission not exclude them and insist on the presentation of the X-rays and the photographs taken at Bethesda?

The following is testimony relating to the absence of these crucial exhibits:

Commander Humes. I do not believe, sir, that the availability of the X-rays would materially assist the Commission.

Mr. Specter. How about the same question as to pictures?

Commander Humes. The pictures would show more accurately and in more detail the character of the wounds as depicted particularly in 385 and 386 and in 388-A. They would also perhaps give the Commissioners a better-better is not the best term, but a more graphic picture of the massive defect in 388.

Mr. Specter. Going back for a moment, Doctor Humes.

The Chairman. Before we get off that, may I ask you this, Commander: If we had the pictures here and you could look them over again and restate your opinion, would it cause you to change any of the testimony you have given here?

Commander Humes. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Chief Justice, it would not. (II, H-371-72)

On November 24, 1963, Commander Humes signed the following certificate:

I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 and have officially transmitted all other papers related to this report to higher authority.

(XVII, H-48)

The destruction of these historically crucial notes is a tragedy. But fortunately, the reasons which prompted Commander Humes to destroy these original autopsy notes, and therefore deprived posterity of the freshest notes on the wounds, did not also prompt him to destroy the X-rays and photographs prepared at Bethesda. He turned them over to the Secret Service (II, H-372). He and the Commission did not see why these X-rays and photographs should be produced at the hearing. They happen to constitute the best extant evidence of the wounds. If the United States Government will not produce this vital data, we must conclude that their omission from the Warren Commission Hearing was purposeful.

They must now be produced for the scrutiny of non-governmentally connected scholars. Not to do so would be to place the Warren Commission under the dark cloud of failure in its obligation to the American public. We have a right to know. Justice Warren has frequently supported such a right in his judicial opinions. Produce the X-rays and photographs.

Summary

To summarize, we maintain that the evidence gathered by the Warren Commission certainly indicates the existence of one entry wound in the front of the President's neck and a separate wound in his back. To avoid this obvious conclusion the Warren Commission appears to have involved itself wittingly or unwittingly in fabrication and withholding of vital evidence.

II. The Wounds of Governor Connally

We dedicate this article to Governor John B. Connally, Jr., who possesses a hard core of fundamental honesty.

Our task here is to analyze the propositions set forth by the Commission as follows:

Governor Connally was struck by a bullet which entered on the right side of his back and traveled downward through the right side of his chest, exiting below his right nipple. This bullet then passed through his right wrist and entered his left thigh where it caused a superficial wound. (W-19)

Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds. However, Governor Connally's testimony and certain other facts have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability...(W-19)

We learn immediately that "Governor Connally's testimony and certain other facts have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability." Let us then try to pick up the trail of these "certain others facts."

The Busy Bullet

Since the Commission found that one bullet emerging from President Kennedy struck the governor, let us follow this bullet on the second half of its journey. The

Commission decided that the tiny wound in the front of the President's neck was a wound of exit. They also proposed that this bullet entered the President's back, 5 3/4 inches below the top of the shirt collar and emerged in front from the left side of his necktie knot (V, H-60). Such a bullet was, therefore, headed upward, entering at a lower point than its exit.

We remind the reader that the Commission's ammunition supply totals three bullets. This limitation was self-imposed by virtue of the dogma that the murder was the act of a single assassin who was unable to fire more than three shots from a single bolt-action rifle in the given time. By turning the bullet downward in mid-air and thus having it strike the Governor, the Commission conserved ammunition. If the missile had not made this mid-air turn and struck the Governor, the Commission would not have had enough bullets to explain all the hits at the assassination site.

In addition this same missile by performing the down and up movement in the President, explained away the suspected entry wound in the front of the President's neck. It also protected the Commission from the problem of a bullet in Kennedy's back which the autopsy experts initially thought had no channel of exit.

But in addition to the "V" trajectory, this missile's path is described as plummeting downward while in flight, slicing through several diverse parts of Governor Connally. If Connally's wounds could not be explained by the same missile, the Commission would have been caught in impossible arithmetic. So, the Commission finally described the bullet as weaving downward, inward and upward in the President and then turning in mid-air, coursing downward and leftward in the Governor.

If this bullet did not cause all the Governor's wounds, a minimum of two bullets would have been required to explain the back and front neck wounds of President Kennedy and all the wounds of Governor Connally. Such an expenditure would have left but one more bullet to impact on President Kennedy's head. At which juncture the Commission would have been out of ammunition to explain the other bullet hits in Dealey Plaza on that day.

The Commission, if it had not conserved ammunition, by finding that the first bullet to hit the President accounted for all the wounds on the Governor, would be left without missiles to explain the impacts on the windshield and chrome in the front of the Presidential limousine and a hit on James T. Tague some 270 feet away. These extra bullet strikes are inexplicable if all three bullets are used in the smiting of the limousine's occupants.

"It Is Not Conceivable"

Let us now leave the realm of Commission speculation and examine the evidence about the double hit. Governor Connally testified as follows:

...we turned on Elm Street. We had just made the turn, well, when I heard what I thought was a shot. I heard this noise which I immediately took to be a rifle shot. I instinctively turned to my right because the sound appeared to come from over

my right shoulder, so I turned to look back over my right shoulder, and I saw nothing unusual except just people in the crowd, but I did not catch the President in the corner of my eye, and I was interested because once I heard the shot in my own mind I identified it as a rifle shot, and I immediately--the only thought that crossed my mind was that this is an assassination attempt. So I looked, failing to see him, I was turning to look back over my left shoulder into the back seat, but I never got that far in my turn. I got about in the position I am in now, facing, looking a little bit to the left of center, and then I felt like someone had hit me in the back.

...Mrs. Connally pulled me over to her lap. I reclined with my head in her lap, conscious all the time, and with my eyes open; and the, of course, the third shot sounded, and I heard the shot very clearly. I heard it hit him. (IV, H-132-33)

...after I heard that shot, I had the time to turn to my right, and start to my left before I felt anything. It is not conceivable to me that I could have been hit by the first bullet...(IV, H-136)

So, Governor Connally believes that the Commission's conclusion is not only mistaken but "not conceivable."

Mrs. John B. Connally, Jr. offered testimony as follows:

I heard a noise, and not being an expert rifleman, I was not aware that it was a rifle. I turned over my right shoulder and looked back, and saw the President as he had both hands at his neck.

...Then very soon there was the second shot that hit John. As the first shot was hit, and I turned to look at the same time, I recall John saying, "Oh, no, no, no." Then there was a second shot, and it hit John, and as he recoiled to the right, just crumpled like a wounded animal to the right, he said, "My God, they are going to kill us all." (IV, H-147)

Mrs. Connally's statement conforms exactly to her husband's description. It signified havoc for the Commission on the question of a single bullet hitting the two statesmen. The testimony of the Governor and Mrs. Connally was corroborated by every eyewitness. No witness suggested that Kennedy and Connally were wounded by the same bullet.

A Logical Fallacy

Tracing back the basis on which the Commission came to its unsubstantiated conclusion, we find that this was the reasoning employed:

The bullet that hit President Kennedy in the back and exited through his throat most likely could not have missed both the automobile and its occupants. Since it did not hit the automobile, Frazier testified that it probably struck Governor Connally. The relative positions of President Kennedy and Governor Connally at the same time when the President was struck in the neck confirm that the same bullet probably passed through both men. (W-105)

Once stripped of the sad support provided by begging the question, the inference

collapses under the weight of eyewitness, photographic, ballistics, and anatomical evidence.

To justify the Commission's conclusion concerning a dual hit, we also have to assume that which the Commission's evidence did not prove, i.e., the absence of any other gunman at any other post. As a matter of fact, Harold Feldman has come across 51 eyewitnesses who indicated to the Commission that the shots came from the north side of Elm Street, to wit, the grassy knoll area. A shot from the knoll, hitting the President in the front of the neck, in a slightly downward but flatter trajectory than that of a shot fired from the Book Depository Building, could well have accounted for a bullet hitting the President and "not hitting the automobile." The Commission chose to ignore the mass of witnesses who heard shots from the knoll, smelled gunpowder, and saw smoke in the locale.

Without viewing the autopsy X-rays and photographs, we cannot share the conclusion that the bullet in Kennedy's back exited from his necktie knot. All the evidence of the Commission, except for the artist's creations (Exhibits 385, 386), is against this proposition. Therefore, we reject the conclusion that the Governor's mere presence in front of the President proves that he was hit by the same bullet. Nor was the Commission justified in so concluding without examining the photographic and X-ray evidence of the autopsy.

Commission vs. Mssrs. Zapruder and Newton

Better evidence is provided by the Abraham Zapruder motion picture taken of the assassination. This film, as published (XVIII, H 11-80), consists of 160 frames which ran through the Zapruder camera at a rate of 18.3 frames per second (W-97). Therefore: "the timing of certain events could be calculated by allowing $1/18.3$ seconds for the action depicted from one frame to the next" (W-97). It was the Zapruder film which compressed the Commission tightly into the time span of 4.8 to 5.6 seconds within which all the hits on the occupants of the Presidential limousine were scored. "From the timing evidenced by the Zapruder film, there was an interval of from 4.8 to 5.6 seconds between the shot which struck President Kennedy's neck (between frames 210 to 225) and the shot which struck his head at frame 313 (W-115).

Let us examine the film to determine if it supports the testimony of the Governor, Mrs. Connally, and all the eye-witnesses, that the Governor was pierced by a separate shot or shots. The Commission found that the Zapruder film showed the President's body first reacting to a bullet-imposed force at frame 225.

Governor Connally continued to sit erect and face forward from Zapruder frame 225 through 235. At frame 235 he began to turn right, just as he maintained in his testimony. The reader recalls that at frame 225 or before, the Commission found that a bullet had pierced Connally's back, shattered his fifth rib, caused compound fractures of his wrist, and hit him in the left knee area (W-93). Despite the fact that a great deal of tissue and bone was struck, the Governor's body is supposed to have registered no reaction to the bullet which allegedly struck him by frame 225 or before. Rather the Governor is seen beginning his turn to the right at frame 235. On the other hand, President Kennedy's body immediately

reacted to this bullet which, according to the Commission, struck no bone.

The Commission well knew from the film that Connally's body evidenced no reaction at the time that President Kennedy's body did. The Commission's explanation of the Governor's failure to react is a headlong retreat from objective data to subjective guessing. "There was conceivably a delayed reaction between the time the bullet struck him and the time he realized that he was hit" (W-112). But the Zapruder films recorded reality and not the Commission's speculations of what is conceivable.

Newton's third law of motion cannot be so glibly bypassed. This law states that every action has an equal and opposite reaction, the forces occurring in pairs. The force on Connally, the Commission urges, was at first a single force which resulted in a delayed reaction. Back pierced, rib shattered, wrist fractured, thigh punctured--and no immediate reaction. This is not possible. In short, Messrs. Zapruder and Newton worked great damage on the Commission's fiat that the same first bullet to hit the President caused all the wounds on the Governor.

Commission Exhibit 399--The Bullet

The most concrete evidence on this subject is the exhibit bullet itself. With one categorical assertion the Commission tried to eliminate any doubts about this bullet. "All the evidence indicated that the bullet found on the Governor's stretcher could have caused all his wounds" (W-95).

This bullet weighed 158.6 grains (W-557). A whole bullet of this type weighs 160 to 161 grains (W-77). Except for a minute extrusion of metal from the rear, the bullet designated Commission Exhibit 399 (XVII, H-399) was intact.

The Commission decided that all the evidence indicated this bullet caused all the wounds on Connally. In so concluding, they evidently no longer recognize the testimony of Commander Humes. This is the same Dr. Humes on whom they relied so heavily for the drawings that took the place of the photographs and X-rays.

Mr. Specter. Dr. Humes, under your opinion which you have just given us, what effect, if any would that have on whether this bullet, 399, could have been the one to lodge in Governor Connally's thigh?

Commander Humes. I think that extremely unlikely. The reports, again Exhibit 392 from Parkland, tell of an entrance wound on the lower midthigh of the Governor, and X-rays taken there are described as showing metallic fragments in the bone, which apparently by this report were not removed and are still present in Governor Connally's thigh. I can't conceive of where they came from this missile. (II, H-376)

It would have been understandable had the Commission repudiated Commander Humes's testimony about the autopsy. His burning of initial autopsy notes, his failure to produce X-rays and photographs, his introduction of contradictory exhibits--these certainly impeached him as a witness.

However, in this instance, Commander Humes reasoned competently. Whereas the Commission accepted his autopsy meanderings as verity, they acted as if he had never expressed himself on the subject of the bullet. For if they had taken cognizance of his testimony, they could not have concluded that "all the evidence indicated that the bullet found on the Governor's stretcher could have caused all his wounds."

On this score Humes had wide support. Dr. Robert Roeder Shaw of Parkland Hospital said:

Mr. Specter. What is your opinion as to whether bullet 399 could have inflicted all of the wounds on the Governor, then, without respect at this point to the wound of the President's neck?

Dr. Shaw. I feel that there would be some difficulty in explaining all of the wounds as being inflicted by bullet Exhibit 399 without causing more in the way of loss of substance to the bullet or deformation of the bullet. (IV, H-114)

Dr. Shaw. All right. As far as the wounds of the chest are concerned, I feel that this bullet could have inflicted those wounds. But the examination of the wrist both by X-ray and at the time of surgery showed some fragments of metal that make it difficult to believe that the same missile could have caused these two wounds. There seems to be more than three grains of metal missing as far as the--I mean in the wrist. (IV, H-113)

Dr. Charles F. Gregory of Parkland Hospital concluded as follows:

Dr. Gregory. The wound of entrance is characteristic in my view of an irregular missile in this case, an irregular missile which has tipped itself off as being irregular by the nature of itself.

Mr. Dulles. What do you mean by irregular?

Dr. Gregory. I mean one that had been distorted. It is in some way angular, it has edges or sharp edges or something of this sort. It is not rounded or pointed in the fashion of an ordinary missile. (IV, H-124)

Commission Exhibit 399 was "rounded" and "pointed." Except for a slight irregularity caused when the bullet core extruded through the back, it was in all respects an intact, un mutilated bullet. It does not conform to the missile which Dr. Gregory stated would have caused the Governor's wrist wound. This is further proof that all the evidence did not show that Commission Exhibit 399 caused all the wounds on Governor Connally.

In further testimony, Dr. Gregory strikes another blow at the weaving-bullet theory.

Dr. Gregory. I would believe that the missile in the Governor behaved as though it had never struck anything except him.

Mr. Specter. Well, wouldn't you think it possible, bearing in mind that my last

question only went as to whether the same bullet could have gone through President Kennedy and inflicted the wound on Governor Connally's chest, would you think it possible that the same missile could have gone through President Kennedy in the way I described and have inflicted all three of the wounds, that is, the entry and exit on the chest, the entry and exit on the wrist, and the entry into the thigh which you described.

Dr. Gregory. I suspect it's possible, but I would say it would have to be a remarkably powerful missile to have done so. (VI, H-103)

So, Dr. Gregory thought that a separate shot hit Connally. Dr. George T. Shires of Parkland Hospital also thought so:

Mr. Specter. Do you think it is possible that Governor Connally could have been struck by two bullets, one entering his back and emerging from his chest and the second going into his wrist?

Dr. Shires. I'm sure it is possible, because missile sites are so variable, depending upon the size of the bullet, the speed at which it travels, whether it was tumbling or not. We have seen all kinds of combinations of entrance and exit wounds and it's just impossible to state with any certainty, looking at a given wound, what the missile was, so I am sure it is possible. (VI, H-110)

Mr. Specter then asked if it was possible for a bullet to slice through the President and then cause all the Governor's wounds.

Dr. Shires. I assume that it would be possible. The main thing that would make me think that this was not the case is that he remembers so distinctly hearing a shot and having turned prior to the time he was hit, and in the position he must have been, particularly here in Figure 5, I think it's obvious that he did turn rather sharply to the right and this would make me think that it was a second shot, but this is purely conjecture, of course. (VI, H-11)

Dr. Shires was too modest. His conclusion was not "purely conjecture." Conjecture is guessing from incomplete or uncertain evidence. All the eyewitness evidence (including that of the victim), the Zapruder film, the intact bullet, the testimony of Bethesda's Dr. Humes, and Parkland's Drs. Shaw, Gregory and Shires solidly support the view that a separate bullet or bullets struck Governor Connally. It was the Commission that conjectured to draw a conclusion that one bullet struck Kennedy and Connally. This inference is contradicted by overwhelming evidence. Analysis of the Commission's evidence compels us to conclude that it was wrong in finding: "All the evidence indicated that the bullet found on the Governor's stretcher could have caused all his wounds" (W-95).

An alert reader must by now be curious as to how one bullet could have coursed through the President from the rear, and pierced Governor Connally, who was sitting erect, through the back, right nipple, right wrist and left knee area. The only logical explanation for this extreme right to left and 35deg. back to front, downward and across bullet trajectory (V, H-172) would be a hit delivered from the right, from the north side of Elm Street, i.e., the grassy knoll area. No single

bullet fired from the back into the Governor, who was sitting erect, would be likely to have accomplished those wounds in different geometric planes.

Governor Connally described his being hit while "looking a little bit to the left of center, and then I felt someone had hit me in the back" (IV, H-133). If we assume a direction from the right side of Connally, while he is turning a little left of center, it is possible to place all his hits through the back, out the right nipple, through the right wrist, and into the left femur, in one geometric plane. For the Commission to have concluded that the Connally shot was delivered from the right, would have corroborated the 51 witnesses who thought that shots were fired from the grassy knoll, but such a finding would have abolished the lone-assassin concept.

Summary

The heavy weight of evidence requires us to conclude that the Commission was mistaken in its determination that Governor Connally was struck by the same first bullet or bullets which wounded the President. This evidence consists of the Governor's testimony, his wife's, that of all the eyewitnesses to the assassination, the Zapruder films, the ballistics evidence with respect to Commission Exhibit 399, and the anatomical findings indicating an irregular missile had punctured Governor Connally's wrist.

III. The Head Wounds of President Kennedy

The complexity of these fractures and the fragments thus produced tax satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and roetgenograms which are prepared. (Autopsy Report, W-541)

This is perhaps the most significant statement concerning the wounds in the President's head. Commander James J. Humes, Director of Laboratories of the Naval Medical School at Bethesda, who supervised the autopsy, made the following comment in his testimony before the Commission:

Commander Humes. I have noted in my report that a detailed description of the lines of these fractures and of the types of fragments that were thus made were very difficult of verbal description, and it was precisely for this reason that the photographs were made so one might appreciate more clearly how much damage had been done to the skull.

Mr. Specter. Were the photographs made available then, Dr. Humes, when Exhibit 388 was prepared?

Commander Humes. No, sir.

Mr. Specter. All right. (II, H-351)

Still later in his testimony Commander Humes contradicts the autopsy report and his former testimony as follows:

Commander Humes. I do not believe, sir, that the availability of the X-rays would materially assist the Commission. (II, H-371)

Whereas in the autopsy report Commander Humes confessed the wounds of the

head "tax satisfactory description," he later admits that the artist who portrayed the wounds of the head in Exhibit 388 was only given verbal description to aid in the preparation of his drawings. He no longer believes that "the X-rays would materially assist the Commission."

It was the Commission's job, inter alia, to ascertain the nature of the head wounds. Commander Humes had the obligation to provide the X-rays and photographs of these wounds which "tax satisfactory description." Drawings based on verbal description were inadequate for the Commission's purpose. Mr. Specter and his Commission fellow lawyers are too experienced in law to accept the secondary evidence of the drawings in lieu of the best available evidence, to wit, the X-rays and photographs.

To discuss the head wounds of the President without the X-rays and photographs is to undertake this crucial work without the essential tools. Therefore, our comments relating to these wounds, must be considered tentative since the Commission's data are incomplete. If I do not mistake the quality of our people, their pressure on the United States Government in the exercise of their right and desire to know will ultimately compel the production of this evidence. The Government in turn must recognize that the production of this evidence is the sine qua non of credibility in this case.

Working under this handicap, we will be compelled to depart from the official case record to include three newspaper comments in our evidence. First, we will state the official version of the President's head wound:

The detailed autopsy of President Kennedy performed on the night of November 22 at the Bethesda Naval Hospital led the three examining pathologists to conclude that the smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull was the point of entry and the large opening on the right side of his head was the wound of exit.... (W-86)

Colonel Finck testified: "President Kennedy was, in my opinion, shot from the rear. The bullet entered in the back of the head and went out on the right side of his skull...he was shot from above and behind." (W-86)

Eyewitness Testimony of Right Side Entry?

Certainly one of the closest eyewitnesses was Mrs. John F. Kennedy. Since President Kennedy's head was pitched into her by the force of the bullet impact, and she held him for a while, it is probable that she saw her husband's head wounds. Unfortunately we cannot know what she testified to with respect to them. For in the midst of her testimony appears the cryptic note: "Reference to wounds deleted" (V, H-180).

Why these references were deleted is a mystery. J. Lee Rankin, the Commission's counsel, assured us that only classified material involving national security was withheld from the transcript volumes (The Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 20, 1964). As we have previously asked, what possible connection can the wounds inflicted on President Kennedy by a lone assassin have with national security? Only wounds indicative of a trajectory pointing to an assassin other than the "lone

assassin" would have any possible significance for the most bloated concept of national security. Commission censorship compels us to turn from Mrs. Kennedy to other eyewitnesses for help concerning the President's head wounds.

Here again the Special Agents assigned to the protection of the President offer their trained observations. Special Agent Samuel A. Kinney was "the driver of the follow-up car" (XVII, H-730). He reported the head strike as follows:

I saw one shot strike the President in the right side of the head. The President then fell to the seat to the left toward Mrs. Kennedy. (XVIII, H-731)
Special Agent Kinney observed a hit on the right. He describes the President as falling leftward after being hit on the right side of the head. This conforms to what is shown by the Zapruder films which follow frame 313 (head impact picture) (XVIII, H-70-80).

Seated in the left rear of the Presidential follow-up car was Special Agent George W. Hickey, who observed the following:

I heard what appeared to be two shots and it seemed as if the right side of his head was hit and his hair flew forward. (XVIII, H-765)
These agents thought they saw a hit on the right side of the President's head. The evidence of the Zapruder film, which shows President Kennedy's body being driven to the left, provides an indication of the direction from which this death-dealing shot came. A body being propelled to the left by a shot is indicative that the shot was fired from the right. A hit from the right side (grassy knoll area), which is supported by the statements of 51 eyewitnesses in the Commission's compilation of the evidence, would satisfactorily account for the President being pushed over to the left.

At Parkland Hospital, Texas State Trooper Hurchel Jacks saw the President's body. He said about the head wound: "it appeared that the bullet had struck above the right ear or near the temple" (XVIII, H-801). If there was a hit on the right side, delivered from the right, then the left side of the head would be the logical p

lace to look for some exit point of the missile or any part of it.

A Left Temporal Wound?

We must examine the eyewitness testimony to determine if there is evidence of any outlet channel on the left portion of the President's head.

The New York Times of November 23, 1963 (page 5, columns 7 and 8) carried a story entitled "10 Feet from President." This story refers to Norman Similas, 34 years of age, from Willowdale, Toronto, Canada, who was 10 feet from the President when a bullet struck his head. He saw the following:

I could see a hole in the President's left temple and his head and hair were bathed in blood.

A.P. Photographer, James P. Altgens, who took the famous picture of President Kennedy registering his first hit or hits, was on the south side of Elm Street, to the left of the President. He said:

There was flesh particles that flew out of the side of his head in my direction from where I was standing, so much that it indicated to me that the shot came out of the left side of his head. (VII, H- 518)

The fact that the head hit caused particles to fly southward indicates force having been applied from the north. This is evidence of a shot from the grassy knoll through the right parietal and out the left temporal region.

Altgens' testimony to the effect that flesh was blown out the left side of the President's head is supported by two Dallas motorcycle policemen who were riding to the left rear of the Presidential limousine.

Officer B.J. Martin in a deposition for the Commission, testified as follows:

Mr. Martin. I was assigned to ride on the left-hand rear side of President Kennedy.

Mr. Ball. And were you riding alone there, or was another officer riding with you?

Mr. Martin. There was another officer riding with me, B.W. Hargis.

Mr. Ball. He was parallel to you on another motorcycle?

Mr. Martin. Yes, sir, we were.

Mr. Ball. Two motorcycles abreast?

Mr. Martin. Yes...

Mr. Ball. Was there any breeze that day?

Mr. Martin. Yes, there was.

Mr. Ball. From what direction?

Mr. Martin. I believe it was blowing out of the south-west at that particular location. It seemed like we were going to turn into the wind as we turned off of Houston onto Elm.

Mr. Ball. The wind was in your face?

Mr. Martin. Yes; the best I can recall. (VI, H-289-291)

Officer Martin then told of hearing the shots, going to Parkland Hospital, and directing traffic there. While working traffic, Officer Martin made a gory discovery:

Mr. Ball. You had a white helmet on?

Mr. Martin. Yes.

Mr. Ball. Did you notice any stains on your helmet?

Mr. Martin. Yes, sir; during the process of working traffic there, I noticed that there were blood stains on the windshield on my motor and then I pulled off my helmet and I noticed there were blood stains on the left side of my helmet.

Mr. Ball. To give a more accurate description of the left side, could you tell us about where it started with reference to the forehead?

Mr. Martin. It was just to the left of what would be the center of my forehead--approximately halfway, about a quarter of the helmet had spots of blood on it.

Mr. Ball. And were there any other spots of any other material on the helmet there besides blood?

Mr. Martin. Yes, sir; there was other matter that looked like pieces of flesh.

Mr. Ball. What about your uniform?

Mr. Martin. There was blood and matter on my left shoulder of my uniform.

Mr. Ball. You pointed to a place in front of your shoulder, about the clavicle region?

Mr. Martin. Yes, sir.

Mr. Ball. On the front of your uniform and not on the side?

Mr. Martin. No, sir.

Mr. Ball. That would be left, was it?

Mr. Martin. Yes, on the left side.

Mr. Ball. And just below the level of the shoulder?

Mr. Martin. Yes, sir.

Mr. Ball. And what spots were there?

Mr. Martin. They were blood spots and other matter.

Mr. Ball. And what did you notice on your windshield?

Mr. Martin. There was blood and other matter on my windshield and also on the motor. (VI, H-292)

Officer Martin, therefore, while riding his motorcycle to the left rear of the President was splattered with blood and material from the President's head while riding into a wind. This also supports a shot from the right of the President, through the right side and out the left side of the skull. We will now focus on the testimony of the other policeman, Bobby W. Hargis, who was riding his motorcycle abreast of Officer Martin.

Mr. Hargis. I was at the left-hand side of the Presidential limousine.

Mr. Stern. At what part of the President's car?

Mr. Hargis. Well--

Mr. Stern. Front, or rear?

Mr. Hargis. Oh. Rear.

Mr. Stern. Riding next to Mrs. Kennedy?

Mr. Hargis. Right.

Mr. Hargis told of hearing two shots.

Mr. Stern. Did something happen to you personally in connection with the shot you have just described?

Mr. Hargis. You mean about the blood hitting me?

Mr. Stern. Yes.

Mr. Hargis. Yes, when President Kennedy straightened back up in the car the bullet hit him in the head, the one that killed him and it seemed like his head exploded, and I was splattered with blood and brain, and kind of a bloody water. It wasn't really blood...(VI, H-294)

So Officers Martin and Hargis, riding on the left rear of the Presidential limousine, had themselves and their vehicles splattered by blood, brains, and fluids flying from the head of the fatally struck President. It would be surprising indeed if a bullet fired from the rear, impacting on the right rear of the President's head and exiting from the right side of his head, had propelled material to the left and rear of the limousine. Not being familiar with the Dealey Plaza physics applicable to this unique Commission frame of reference, we imagine, for the time being, that a bullet striking from the rear on the right side

would have sent flesh and blood flying out right front and not left rear.

The Left-Temporal Wound--A Parkland Hospital Illusion?

Once the Presidential limousine arrived at Parkland Hospital, a related mystery began to take shape immediately. On November 24th, 1963, The Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin carried on page 3 an article describing how Father Oscar L. Huber, pastor of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Dallas, administered the last rites to the President. The article reports that Father Huber: wet his right thumb with holy oil and anointed a Cross over the President's forehead, noticing as he did, a "terrible wound" over his left eye. The report of Dr. Robert N. McClelland of Parkland Hospital, who attended the President, dated November 22nd, 1963 at 4:45 P.M., corresponds exactly to what Father Huber had seen:

The cause of death was due to massive head and brain injury from a gunshot wound of the left temple. (W-526, 527)

Father Huber was not called as a witness. Nor was Dr. McClelland asked for an explanation of his designation of a wound in the left temple as the cause of death. Apparently the Commission was not concerned with how posterity would regard these two men for seeing a left temporal wound of a "terrible" or "massive" nature when no such wound was supposed to be present.

But, these two men were in good company. You will recall the Canadian, Norman Similas, had seen: "a hole in the President's left temple." A.P. photographer Altgens thought: "the shot came out of the left side of his head."

Still others join Father Huber, Dr. McClelland, and Messrs. Altgens and Similas in suffering from this curious visual disorder. Dr. Adolph Hartung Giesecke, Jr. of Parkland Hospital was no less subject to illusion on this score:

Mr. Specter. What did you observe specifically as to the nature of the cranial wound?

Dr. Giesecke. It seemed that from the vertex to the left ear, and from the browline to the occiput on the left-hand side of the head the cranium was entirely missing.

Mr. Specter. Was that the left-hand side of the head, or the right-hand side of the head?

Dr. Giesecke. I would say the left, but this is just my memory of it. (VI, H-74)

This is strange. Still stranger is the fact that Dr. Marion Jenkins of Parkland Hospital also made the identical report of a left-temporal wound:

Dr. Jenkins. I don't know whether this is right or not, but I thought there was a wound on the left temporal area, right in the hairline and right above the zygomatic process.

Mr. Specter. The autopsy report discloses no such development, Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Jenkins. Well, I was feeling for--I was palpating here for a pulse to see whether the closed chest cardiac massage was effective or not and this probably was some blood that had come from the other point and so I thought there was a wound there also. (VI, H-4)

In summary, on the question of the possible existence of a left-temporal wound, Dr. Jenkins "thought there was a wound there also."

Six people in all thought there was a wound in the left temporal area of the skull. If these six people were mistaken, the Government can prove them in error by producing the X-rays and photographs taken at the autopsy. These six witnesses are backed up by the evidence of the splattering of Officers Martin and Hargis who were to the left and rear of the Presidential limousine. All of the above points directly to a hit from the right and not from the rear of the President. The evidence against the Government theory that the bullet which struck President Kennedy in the head was delivered from the rear is considerable.

Let us now examine the evidence which the Commission offered to support its hypothesis.

A Small Hole in the Back of the President's Head?

The Report states the following: "the smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull was the point of entry" (W-86).

To prove the existence of such a small hole in the back of the President's head was essential to the lone-assassin theory. For the eyewitnesses at the scene testified to a hit on the right side of the skull of the President, while he was facing forward. Such a hit is most consistent with a bullet delivered from the north side of Elm Street, which position was not that of the alleged assassin.

All the Government's proof of this small wound in the back of the President's head amounts to the statements of the doctors who conducted the autopsy, Drs. Boswell, Finck and Humes, whose report described a "small occipital wound" (W-541). In addition, Special Agent Roy H. Kellerman testified to the existence of a large wound on the right side of the head and another wound in diameter equal to his little finger near the end of the hairline.

Exactly where this wound was, according to Mr. Kellerman's testimony, we will never know because of Mr. Specter's confusing designation of the wound as follows:

Mr. Kellerman. Entry into this man's head was right below that wound.

Mr. Specter. Indicating the bottom of the hairline immediately to the right of the ear about the lower third of the ear?

To the right of the right ear represents a point off the head. Therefore, Mr. Specter has obliterated any possible support Mr. Kellerman was providing for

the Government's contention that there was a small wound in the occipital region.

Only the three autopsy doctors mention this wound. Many are asked about it. No one else confirms its existence. Let us review the parade of witnesses among whom Mr. Specter fished for some support for the existence of this small wound. The fishing was poor, to say the least.

Dr. Ronald Coy Jones told Mr. Specter that he saw "what appeared to be an exit wound in the posterior portion of the skull" (VI, H-56). Dr. Jones was of no help. He saw an exit wound where the Commission wanted an entry wound.

Dr. Marion Thomas Jenkins told Mr. Specter plenty about a massive wound in the left temporal region, but he could cast little light on the wound which Mr. Specter sought to establish in the back of the skull:

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any wounds immediately below the massive loss of skull which you have described?

Dr. Jenkins. On the right side?

Mr. Specter. Yes, sir.

Dr. Jenkins. No...(VI, H-48)

Dr. Gene Colman Akin, a Parkland physician, was able to advise Mr. Specter about damage in the right occipital-parietal portion of the skull. But what he told did not conform to the tiny, neat, little hole which the Government needed to support a hit from the rear. Said Dr. Akin:

The back of the right occipital parietal portion of his head was shattered, with brain substance protruding.

So, off to Dr. Paul Conrad Peters went the hapless Mr. Specter:

Dr. Peters. I noticed that there was a large defect in the occiput. It seemed to me that in the right occipital-parietal area that there was a large defect. There appeared to be bone loss and brain loss in the area.

Mr. Specter. Did you notice any holes below the occiput, say, in this area below here?

Dr. Peters. No. (VI, H-71)

Dr. Peters was willing to discuss a large hole in the occipital-parietal area with Mr. Specter. But small holes no.

Dr. Adolph Hartung Giesecke, Jr. was the next doctor to have his memory conjured by the pertinacious Mr. Specter. He told of a "very large cranial wound" on "the left-hand side of the head." This was absolutely of no help to Mr. Specter,

who tried again:

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any other wound or bullet hole below the large area of missing skull?

Dr. Giesecke. No...(VI, H-74)

Dr. Jackie Hansen Hunt, the anesthesiologist, did not see the wounds. Nor more useful to the government theory was Dr. Kenneth Everett Salyer:

Mr. Specter. What did you observe with respect to the head wound?

Dr. Salyer. I came in on the left side of him and noticed that his major wound seemed to be in his right temporal area, at least from the point of view that I could see him, and other than that--nothing other than he did have a gaping scalp wound--cranial wound.

Registered Nurse Diana Hamilton Bowron also failed Mr. Specter:

Mr. Specter. You saw the condition of his what?

Miss Bowron. The back of his head.

Mr. Specter. And what was that condition?

Miss Bowron. Well, it was very bad--you know.

Mr. Specter. How many holes did you see?

Miss Bowron. I just saw one large hole.

Mr. Specter. Did you see a small bullet hole beneath that one large hole?

Miss Bowron. No, sir. (VI, H-136)

Dr. Malcolm Oliver Perry can't help Mr. Specter either:

Mr. Specter. What did you observe as to the President's head, specifically?

Dr. Perry. I saw no injuries other than the one which I noted to you, which was a large avulsive injury to the right occipitoparietal area, but I did not do a minute examination of his head.

Mr. Specter. Did you notice a bullet hole below the large avulsed area?

Dr. Perry. No; I did not. (VI, H-11)

Can Dr. William Kemp Clark come to the aid of Mr. Specter? Here is his testimony:

Dr. Clark. I then examined the wound in the back of the President's head. This was a large, gaping wound in the right posterior part, with cerebral and

cerebellar tissue being damaged and exposed.
(VI, H-21)

Mr. Specter. Now, you described the massive wound at the top of the President's head, with the brain protruding; did you observe any other hole or wound on the President's head?

Dr. Clark. No, sir; I did not. (VI, H-25)

Dr. Clark did say, however, that the wound "could have easily been hidden in the blood and hair" (VI, H-25).

Mr. Specter went on to Dr. Robert Nelson McClelland. Dr. McClelland was free in his discussion of a large wound in the skull:

Dr. McClelland. As I took the position at the head of the table...I could very closely examine the head wound, and I noted that the right posterior portion of the skull had been extremely blasted. It had been shattered, apparently, by the force of the shot so that the parietal bone was protruded up through the scalp and seemed to be fractured almost along its right posterior half, as well as some of the occipital bone being fractured in its lateral half, and this sprung open the bones that I mentioned in such a way that you could actually look down into the skull cavity itself and see that some of the cerebellar tissue had been blasted out. (VI, H-33)

Well, Mr. Specter was looking for just a little hole in the occiput, and this is what he got:

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any other wound on the back of the head?

Dr. McClelland. No. (VI, H-33)

Dr. Charles Rufus Baxter represented another chance for Mr. Specter:

Dr. Baxter. The only wound that I actually saw--Dr. Clark examined this above the manubrium of the sternum, the sternal notch. This wound was in temporal parietal plate of bone laid outward to the side and there was a large area, oh, I would say 6 by 8 or 10 cm. of lacerated brain oozing from this wound, part of which was on the table and made a rather massive blood loss mixed with it and around it.

Mr. Specter. Did you notice any bullet hole below the large opening at the top of the head?

Dr. Baxter. No; I personally did not. (VI, H-41-42)

With respect to his interrogation of the Parkland Hospital staff on the small posterior head wound, Mr. Specter scored zero. Drs. Jones, Jenkins, Akin, Peters, Giesecke, Hunt, Perry, Clark, McClelland, and Baxter said they saw no small wound in the back of the President's head. Registered Nurse Diana Bowron said no. None of the Parkland Hospital staff observed that alleged hole.

Special Agent William Robert Greer also rejected Specter's suggestion. He described a wound in the skull which was in the "upper right side" where "The skull was completely...gone":

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any other opening or hole of any sort in the head itself?

Mr. Greer. No, sir; I didn't. No other one. (II, H-128)

Special Agent Clinton J. Hill spoke of the following wound in the back of the head:

Mr. Hill. The right rear portion of his head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car. His brain was exposed. There was blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car. Mrs. Kennedy was completely covered with blood. There was so much blood you could not tell if there had been any other wound or not, except for the one large gaping wound in the right rear portion of the head. (I, H-141)

So the Commission concluded, as it had to, in order to retain its single-assassin-in-the-rear theory, that there was a small wound of entry in the occiput of the President's skull. It is easy to accept the existence of such a wound. All one requires for such is the willingness to place absolute faith in the Bethesda autopsy doctors, whose testimony offered by Commander Humes is so patently self-contradictory on other points that it would have been self-impeaching in any criminal or civil trial where the Court sought to have evidence weighed impartially.

Without the X-rays and photographs, in the face of such tremendous evidence against the existence of such a small hole in the back, the Warren Commission lost all semblance of fact-finding when it argued the existence of a small rear head wound. The evidence which was offered to it clearly weighed overwhelmingly in the direction of a large and not a small wound in the occipital-parietal area of the skull.

The Large Head Wound on the Right Side

The Warren Commission accepted as fact that: "the large opening in the right side of his head was the wound of exit" (W- 86). We can agree with the Commission that there was a large wound in the "right side of his head." I think that the reader, after reading the above, will agree with the autopsy report with respect to this wound:

The complexity of these fractures and the fractures thus produced tax satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and roetgenograms which are prepared. (W-541)

We await the X-rays and photographs for fuller discussion of this wound. But, presently, we will undertake to explore in a tentative fashion the question of whether this wound was an entry or exit wound. Special Agents Kinney and Hickey thought that this right parietal wound was the point at which the President was struck, i.e., "in the right side of the head."

Bethesda's doctors provided the Commission with testimony to the effect that this large wound had a smaller hole below it and "the smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull was the point of entry" (W-86). This smaller wound was not described by any of the people who scrutinized the President's head at Parkland. On the contrary, this "smaller" wound of "entry" in the back of the President's head was described by the Parkland people as follows: "an exit wound," "back...of his head was shattered...", "large defect in the occiput," "one large hole," "large avulsive injury," and "a large, gaping wound."

Without a small entry wound, the Commission would have had to come up with another entry for the wound of the "right side of his skull." For the Commission to have concluded that the wound on the right side was a wound of entry would have been to destroy the lone assassin theory on two scores. Such an entry would have placed the assassin on the right side of the President and not behind him. Such an entry, which created a massive wound on entry, would have required bullets different from the copper jacketed military-style bullets alleged to have been used by the supposed assassin. Such a bullet has a very firm head and a high degree of stability.

The Government witnesses, by concluding that there was a small entry wound below the large wound, decided that a soft-nose bullet could not have caused this wound. Here is how Commander Humes reasoned:

Mr. Specter. Do you have an opinion, Dr. Humes, as to whether there were dum dum bullets used specifically on this wound which struck point "A" of the head, on 388?

Commander Humes. I believe these were not dum dum bullets, Mr. Specter. A dum dum bullet is a term that has been used to describe various missiles which have a common characteristic of fragmenting extensively upon striking.

Mr. Specter. Would you characterize the resultant effect on this bullet as not extensive fragmenting?

Commander Humes. Yes. Had this wound on point "A" on Exhibit 388 been inflicted by a dum dum bullet, I would anticipate that it would not have anything near the regular contour and outline it had. I also would anticipate that the skull would have been more extensively disrupted and not have, as was evident in this case, a defect which quite closely corresponded to the overlying skin defect because that type of a missile would fragment on contact and be much more disruptive at this point. (II, H-356)

Dr. Humes is able to argue that the bullet on the skull did not "fragment on contact," because he uses the "smaller hole" in the back of the head which no one at Parkland saw as the entry wound. If the Secret Service Agent Kinney and [Trooper] Jacks were correct in their conclusion that the right parietal region had been the point of entry, then the bullet did in fact "fragment on contact."

Commander Humes thought that a dum dum bullet would have been much more "disruptive." The reaction of Army Wound Ballistics Branch Chief Dr. Alfred G. Olivier, was opposite to Dr. Humes. He thought that the wounds of the skull were not consistent with what his prior 17 years of experience had told him about stable bullets.

It [the test result] disclosed that the type of head wounds that the President received could be done by this type of bullet. This surprised me very much, because this type of stable bullet I didn't think would cause a massive head wound, I thought it would go through making a small entrance and exit. (W-87) Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, Physician, U.S. Army, is something less than candid on the question of the type of bullet likely to have inflicted the head wounds:

Representative Ford. From your numerous case studies, is it typical for a bullet, for a missile in this circumstance as shown in 386 to fragment to the degree that this one apparently did?

Colonel Finck. Yes, it is quite common to find a wound of exit much larger than the wound of entrance for weapons commonly used.

Representative Ford. But is it typical for the missile to fragment to the degree that this one did as shown in Exhibit 388?

Colonel Finck. Yes; it is.

Representative Ford. Is it typical to find only a limited number of fragments as you apparently did in this case?

Colonel Finck. This depends to a great degree on the type of ammunition used. There are many types of bullets, jacketed, nonjacketed, pointed, hollow-noses, hollow-points, flatnose, roundnose, all these different shapes will have a different influence on the pattern of the wound and the degree of fragmentation.

Representative Ford. That is all. (II, H-384)

With respect to the amount of fragmentation of the missile, Secret Service Agent Roy H. Kellerman, who viewed the X-rays of the skull at Bethesda on November 22, 1963, has the following to say:

Mr. Specter. Now, did you observe during the course of the autopsy, bullet fragments which you might describe as little stars?

Mr. Kellerman. Yes, of the numerous X-rays that were taken mainly of the skull, the head. The reason for it was that through all the probing which these gentlemen were trying to pick up little pieces of evidence in the form of shell fragments, they were unable to locate any. From the X-rays when you placed the X-rays upon the light the whole head looked like a little mass of stars, there must have been 30, 40 lights where these pieces were so minute that they couldn't be reached. However, all through this series of X-rays this was the one that they found, through X-rays that was above the right eye, and they removed that.

Mr. Specter. How big a piece was that above the right eye, would you say?

Mr. Kellerman. The tip of a matchhead, a little larger. (II, H-100)

Mr. Kellerman's testimony indicated that the bullet which entered President Kennedy's head splintered into dust-like fragments. This is hardly what one would have expected from a copperjacketed, stable bullet. The Government experts, saved by the small hole in the occipital region, were able to argue that the entry wound of the bullet was regular and small. If it were not for this unconfirmed wound, invisible to all the Parkland Hospital personnel, the large wound of the right parietal area of the skull would have been quite consistent with a frangible, soft-nose bullet, smashing on impact and thereby maximizing the area of damage on entry.

Summary

The Commission's findings have to be considered in themselves inconclusive, as based on insufficient and secondary evidence. There is some credible evidence of a right side entry in the President's head. Six people asserted there was a left-temporal wound, among whom were three doctors who had examined the President at Parkland. The existence or non-existence of the left temporal wound can only be settled by the Bethesda photographs. Testimony of the Bethesda doctors concerning the existence of a small entry wound in the back of the President's head can hardly be considered conclusive in light of the numerous medical experts of Parkland who uniformly deny seeing such a wound. We cannot rule out the possible role of a dum dum bullet as having caused the wounds on President Kennedy's head. Whether such a bullet did inflict the fatal wounds on Kennedy is dependent upon whether the small hole in the occiput of the President did in fact exist and whether it was in fact a wound of entry. If the right-parietal wound was the wound of entry, this would indicate that the fatal bullet was fired from the right of the President and not the rear, and was a dum dum bullet, not a copperjacketed military bullet of the type allegedly employed by a gunman stationed in the Texas School Book Depository Building. Definite conclusions concerning the head wounds must await the issuance of the crucial X-rays and negatives made at Bethesda.

Leon Jaworski:

Pat Speer says: In his memoir *Confession and Avoidance*, Jaworski, who met with Johnson in Washington a few days after the assassination, describes the circumstances of their meeting as follows: "a problem had developed. The city was seething with rumors and accusations surrounding John Kennedy's death. Some sources in Europe had jumped on the story that Johnson himself had disposed of Kennedy in order to ascend to the presidency. Any investigation that was localized in Texas would be, to put it gently, under suspicion."

Jim DiEugenio on the rifle that Oswald never ordered; DiEugenio's reply to Stephen King who says follow the rifle to Oswald's supposed guilt:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=17444&st=45>

Jim DiEugenio:

Follow the rifle?

Why didn't King take his own advice?

For starters its the wrong rifle. Oswald did not order a forty inch MC short rifle. He ordered a 36 inch carbine. SO how did he get the former, if he ordered the latter.

Further, as the HSCA discovered, Klein's did not place scopes on forty inch rifles. Yet this one had one.

Further, how did Oswald mail the money order at the post office if he never left work that day?

And if he did leave work that day and went to the post office, why did he not mail the money order then and there? Why did he then walk miles out of his way to drop the envelope in a post office box?

Has anyone ever done this? That is purchased a money order at a post office, made out the order and envelope, and then walked miles out of their way to drop it in a post office box the opposite way from where you work. WHILE you are supposed to be at the job.

THen this envelope had to be picked up at the mail box, trucked back to the post office, sorted out by city and state, trucked to the airport, flown over 700 miles, taken off the plane and delivered to the main Chicago post office, then trucked to the local post office, sorted by route carrier, then walked to Klein's, then sorted out at Klein's, then walked over to their bank and was checked in and deposited.

All in 24 hours. Before the use of computers.

Steve, you didn't follow the rifle. If you had you would have learned that Oswald did not order it and it was never delivered to his box.

That's what you get for trusting Larry Dunkel and his propaganda mill.

Lyndon Johnson - bisexual adulterer. Also had sex with his grandmother Ruth Ament Huffman

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?s=c5fb724f957c2e1ca19d1ec47c27ebf8&showtopic=18113>

Folks, read a topic heading like that and justifiably say: Prove it! What book is that in? What is your source? Who said that? Where is the DNA - are there videotapes? How come Robert Caro and Robert Dallek, two noted LBJ biographers, have not talked about this?

Well, that is why you read and join Education Forum to learn high quality information and things that not discussed elsewhere. We discuss a lot of things covered up and carefully ignored in the MSM and academia.

Ray Hill is a LONGTIME gay activist from Houston, TX. He has had a radio show for a long time: originally the Prison Show which focused on inmates issues and now his own general topic show. Ray Hill is also a registered lobbyist in Texas and has been a lobbyist for the adult industry (I guess that means sex-related industries).

Ray Hill, as a young gay man trying to come to grips with his sexuality, ALSO used to work at the Alfred Kinsey Institute in 1965-66. Alfred Kinsey, the sex researcher died in 1956. A young Ray Hill had access to Alfred Kinsey's papers and interviews.

Alfred Kinsey apparently had conducted many "sex interviews" with high profile people. Ray Hill says that when going through the Kinsey papers of these interviews it was easy to "crack the code" and determine WHO Kinsey was actually interviewing.

Ray Hill says that he read Lyndon Johnson's interview with Alfred Kinsey and basically it describe a life of rampant bisexuality as well as Lyndon Johnson discussing the fact that he had sex with his grandmother.

Here is the caveat: I have not seen these papers or read the Kinsey interview of Lyndon Johnson or do I really know if it ever occurred. Having said that, I have no reason to doubt Ray Hill who I consider a stand up guy. Obviously, some one needs to go through the Kinsey papers and see if the LBJ interview can be found.

Many people know all about John Kennedy's rampant promiscuity. In fact the media often highlights this topic as an acceptable diversionary tactic in order to NOT talk about the much larger and very disturbing issues of the 1963 Coup d'Etat.

Lyndon Johnson's image has been carefully protected by the MSM and even academia, Robert Caro excepted. Most folks don't know that Lyndon Johnson was a promiscuous rake that may have exceeded John Kennedy and equaled Bill Clinton in the reckless sex department. Nor do many folks know much about Lyndon Johnson's homosexual side; Ray Hill is the second source I know to reference it. One of my other deep politics researchers says he knows someone alive today (2011) who can testify to Lyndon Johnson's promiscuous homosexuality. LBJ would apparently have sex with anything or anyone that walked.

And Lyndon Johnson having sex with his grandmother, which he supposedly details in his Kinsey "sex interview" is a new one to me. LBJ was born in 1908 and Eliza Burton his dad's mother died in 1917, so it was not her.

However LBJ's mother's mother Ruth Ament Huffman was born in 1854 and died in 1936. Taking a pure guess if LBJ was age 16 when they had sex it would be in the year 1924 when Grandma Huffman was age 68. Gross, but I can believe Lyndon Johnson doing just about anything from having a persona hit man Malcolm Wallace, to murdering JFK, to exaggerating the Gulf of Tonkin incident. I suspect Lyndon Johnson was even behind the the Israeli attack on the USS Liberty.

And based on what I know about Lyndon Johnson's rampant, unhinged life long sexual promiscuity, his having sex with an elderly grandmother while bizarre to us, may have fit in as "normal" in the demented world of LBJ aberrations. I bet he did it. Totally in character with LBJ.

Having said that, I sure would like to read the LBJ-Kinsey interview if it still exists.

Ray Hill ALSO confirmed to me George Herbert Walker Bush's homosexual pedophilia, which is alluded to in the books the Franklin Cover Up and the Franklin Scandal. According to Ray Hill, GHW Bush when he was a Houston congressman in the late 1960's used to take a Hispanic kid to the Carousel Motel, across from the Gulf Gate mall. I asked Hill - how old was this kid: age 17-18 or age 15-16 (17 is the age of consent in Texas.) Without missing a beat, Ray Hill told me "Young enough to be called a kid!"

<http://www.therayhill.com/> Ray Hill web page

<http://www.kinseyinstitute.org/> Alfred Kinsey Institute

http://en.wikipedia....i/Alfred_Kinsey Alfred Kinsey

<http://www.lbjlib.ut...y/geniealbj.asp>

LBJ: Stop Investigating

From your post #121 (on DPF) on the Phil Nelson thread. . . :

There is an extremely important passage in Noel Twymann's Bloody Treason; it is on pages 792 to 803 of the hardback version. Twymann details and confirms Lyndon Johnson PERSONALLY calling Will Fritz late on Saturday 11/32/63 and telling him to QUIT investigating the JFK assassination.

UNQUOTE

FYI: Some months back, I was perusing the telephone transcripts (from the LBJ library, no less) of LBJ in the week or so following 11/22/63.

In one of the conversations, with House Speaker McCormack, McCormack asks:

"Is there anything I can do?"

AND LBJ ANSWERS (and I saw this with my own eyes): " Stop investigating."

I should have put a post-it note on the page. I did not.

If you find it, it should be joined with the Will Fritz information.

Lyndon Johnson to Speaker McCormack: "Just keep them from investigating!"

We don't want to be testifying," Johnson said to Speaker of the House John McCormack, "and some fellow comes up from Dallas and says, "I think Khrushchev planned this whole thing and he got our President assassinated."... You can see what that'll lead us to, right quick. ... You take care of the House of Representatives for me."

"How am I going to take care of them?" McCormack asked.

"Just keep them from investigating!" was Johnson's decisive answer.

[Beschloss, Taking Charge, p. 62]

LBJ and his Guilty Behavior:

Lyndon Johnson and his guilty behavior relating to the JFK assassination:

- 1) Blackmailing his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket in Los Angeles
 - 2) Having a personal hit man Malcolm Wallace who murdered God knows how many people including Henry Marshall in June, 1961 when LBJ was Vice President. See the revelations of Billie Sol Estes for that.
 - 3) LBJ on the verge of being political and personally annihilated by the Kennedys, dropped from the 1964 Democratic ticket (JFK to Evelyn Lincoln), and possibly going to jail over the Bobby Baker affair.
 - 4) Immediately, with his neighbor of 19 years FBI J. Edgar Hoover, putting all the blame on patsy and US intelligence agent Lee Harvey Oswald.
 - 5) Having his top aide Cliff Carter call the Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and demand that no *conspiracy charges* be made in the JFK assassination, despite OVERWHELMING evidence of a shot from the front?
 - 6) LBJ personally calling Dallas detective Will Fritz on 11/23/63 and telling him to STOP investigating and the he "had his man" (Oswald).
 - 7) LBJ personally calling Parkland Hospital and personally telling a Dr. Charles Crenshaw to try and get a confession from the accused assassin ... NOT asking who sent you, are you in a conspiracy, who else was involved?
 - 8) Lyndon Johnson telling his mistress Madeleine Brown on 12/31/63 at the Driskill Hotel in Austin, TX that his biggest supporters (Texas oil men) and the CIA were behind the JFK assassination.
-

9) ... not to forget Lyndon Johnson calling his investment advisor within hours of the JFK assassination and telling him to sell his "g*ddamn Halliburton stock" - Halliburton being a Texas military contractor and mother company of Brown & Root; George Brown of Houston being Johnson's most prominent and longtime major supporter.

From the book: **Nemesis: The True Story of Aristotle Onassis, Jackie O, and the ...**

- Page 138

Jackie Kennedy's mother Janet Auchincloss confronts Allen Dulles at 1964 dinner party:

At the end of his testimony to the Warren Commission, de Mohrenschildt had received an extraordinary invitation from, as he put it in the book he was writing at the time of his death in 1977, "Jacqueline Kennedy's mother and her stepfather, Mr Hugh Auchincloss," to dine at their home in Georgetown. Apart from the Auchinclosses and de Mohrenschildt's wife, Jeanne, the only other known guest was the former CIA chief Allen Dulles.

They talked about the assassination; at one point, Janet Auchincloss wept and embraced Jeanne de Mohrenschildt; later Dulles asked him a few astute questions about Lee (Harvey Oswald)." But as he was leaving that evening, Janet dropped her hostess's charm and told him coldly: "Incidentally, my daughter Jacqueline never wants to see you again because you were close to her husband's assassin."

Hugh Aynesworth: media cover up artist in the JFK Assassination:

By Jim DiEugenio:

"One of the very few sources more questionable than Connick on Jim Garrison is pseudo journalist Hugh Aynesworth. Bugliosi doesn't mind using him either."

Which is kind of shocking. Mainly because the smelly trail on this self-confessed double agent is even wider than Connick's. Let me just hit some of the lowlights. (For a longer treatment of the sordid details, [click here](#).) At the time of the assassination, Aynsworth was located in Dallas and working for the Dallas Morning News. He quickly tried to make a career out of Kennedy's murder: He was going to out Warren Commission the Warren Commission. Oswald's alleged shooting of Kennedy wasn't enough for Hugh. He actually tried to incriminate Oswald in an attempted murder of Richard Nixon. Well, even the Commission would not buy that one. And Hugh was also out to profit from the tragedy. Aynsworth somehow got hold of Oswald's "diary" from the Dallas Police Archives. It then began to appear throughout the country in at least three magazines. In a long FBI report on the heist, it appears that Assistant DA Bill Alexander pulled an inside job for his pal Aynsworth. (Bugliosi cannot reveal this FBI report because, in addition to Aynsworth, the indiscriminate Bugliosi also uses Alexander as a frequent source.) Aynsworth, his wife Paula, and Alexander supposedly split the take. The trio reportedly cut Marina out of their haul, even though Aynsworth was said to be sleeping with her at the time.

In late 1966, Aynsworth became part of Life magazine's secret re-entry into the JFK case. This is when he began being a stoolie to the FBI. He was hell-bent on informing Mr. Hoover of any discovery that might upset the Bureau's verdict that Oswald did it alone. On December 12, 1966 he informed the Bureau that they had uncovered a man who connected Ruby with Oswald. After Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* became a bestseller, he told the Bureau Lane was a homosexual. But in his contacts with the Bureau, Hugh did something that all these fake reporters do: He requested total anonymity. He did not want anyone to know he was a secret government agent.

This Life inquiry eventually ran into the probe being conducted by Jim Garrison. And the unwitting DA granted an interview request to the FBI informant masquerading as a reporter. After the interview Aynsworth told his boss at Life, Hollis McCombs, that they should not let Garrison know they were playing "both sides." Recall, this is the first time he met the DA. To understand what that phrase meant to Hugh one must refer to an interview he did with a local Dallas TV station in 1979. On that show he said, "I'm not saying there wasn't a conspiracy. I know most people in this country believe there was a conspiracy. I just refuse to accept it and that's my life's work." (*Destiny Betrayed*, by James DiEugenio, p. 163) I couldn't find this quote in *Reclaiming History*, even though I know Bugliosi has read my book. In light of this, Bugliosi then does something unintentionally funny. He goes ahead and quotes a reporter friend of Hugh's who says he and Aynsworth really wanted to break the story that there was conspiracy behind the murder of President Kennedy. You know, they would be heroes and all that. (p. 1113) So the author presents the true motivation about a participant in the cover up in the exact opposite light it should be in. Whew.

With the Garrison investigation, Aynsworth became an informant for both the FBI and the White House. (*Destiny Betrayed* pgs. 163-164) He was sending cables to Washington about his upcoming stories and actually sending final

drafts of those stories to the FBI office in Dallas. According to another local colleague, Lonnie Hudkins, Aynsworth also had ties to the CIA. (Joan Mellen, *A Farewell to Justice*, p. 152) In fact, he actually applied for work for the CIA in 1964 and was referred to a recruiter. (*The Assassinations*, edited by James DiEugenio and Lisa Pease, p. 25) By going through his personal reporting files, I also show that it's clear he had CIA access due to the incredible amount of background information he had about the witnesses and suspects in Garrison's investigation. (*Ibid*, pgs. 24-29). Aynsworth was supposed to be working for Newsweek at the time, but he was really working for Shaw's defense team and his articles were being distributed by the CIA. (William Davy, *Let Justice Be Done*, p. 133) Clearly, he was tied into certain double agents inside the DA's office like Garrison investigator Bill Gurvich. And with their information, he went ahead and talked to certain witnesses when he knew Garrison was about to approach them. Why? He was trying to talk them out of their stories or smearing the DA in advance. (And, as we shall see, probably even more.) Aynsworth was so wired into Garrison's office and Shaw's defense that he would relay his taped phone calls with prospective Garrison witnesses to defense lawyers, like Ed Wegmann (*The Assassinations*, p. 27). But Aynsworth was worse than that. One example: after Gurvich got him a purloined copy of a trial brief, Aynsworth went up to the Clinton-Jackson area to talk those strong witnesses out of their stories before the Shaw trial. (*Destiny Betrayed*, p. 367) A key witness up there was Sheriff John Manchester who identified Shaw as the driver of the car carrying David Ferrie and Lee Oswald. When the agent/reporter could not talk the local lawman out of his story, Hugh did what James Phelan and Walter Sheridan later did. He tried to bribe him with the offer of a well paying and easy job. I rather like Manchester's reply: "I advise you to leave the area. Otherwise I'll cut you a new asshole." (Mellen, p. 235)

Recall what Bugliosi said at the beginning of his book. He said he would not knowingly omit or distort anything (p. xxxix). So in 21 years of research, we are to believe Bugliosi could not find the following liabilities of these two witnesses:

Attempted destruction of Grand Jury testimony

Actual destruction of DA records. (Connick later admitted to this, *Probe* 7/95, p. 4)

Cover up of a child abuse ring inside the church

Defiance of a federal agency, the ARRB

Theft and sale of police property

Suborning perjury (Aynsworth tried to get Marina to go along with the Nixon fable. *The Assassinations*, p. 26)

A government agent masquerading as a reporter

Witness tampering in a homicide investigation

Attempted bribery of a witness in a murder case

It's almost embarrassing for me to have to enumerate this list. Because we must recall the obvious: Bugliosi is a lawyer. The above acts are not just unethical. Most of them are illegal. But this is what happens to otherwise respectable people when they enter the JFK case. They pass through a Bermuda Triangle zone in which they somehow lose their balance and compass."

Deventer Moordzaak, Kennedy researcher says:

"They were a part of the CIA, a part of Texan oil and weapons, a part of the Cuban exiles, and a part of the Mafia. All these groups are often presented as separate entities. Or as different suspects in the Kennedy Assassination. But the truth is that these groups were in bed together. It is known now that all these groups worked together to kill Castro and reconquer Cuba. It has become public record that the CIA had enlisted the mob to help, more particular Sam Giancana in Chicago, Carlos Marcello in New Orleans, and Santo Trafficante in Florida. They all had a clear and strong interest too. And the Bushes represent all those interests. Anti Castro, Oil, CIA, war, and mafia also. And Kennedy stood in the way. He wanted to end their power. And they blamed him for the Bay of Pigs fiasco, for he refused the air support to wipe out Castro's air force. And so the invasion army was slaughtered or captured. Kennedy was openly called a traitor. And to make it worse, he fired the top three of the CIA..."

Dr. Ralph Cinque email to me on 12/5/11; he spoke with a friend of a young Lee Harvey Oswald

Tonight, I spent an hour on the phone with 71 year old Jim Haas of Ft. Worth. He said he first met "Lee" (Jim said that LHO only went by Lee, not Harvey) in elementary school, the 3rd grade, and he encountered him again in high school. He remembers Lee as being assertive, outspoken, and not very friendly. But, Jim said he definitely was not stupid. Jim ran into his 3rd grade teacher, the one he shared with Oswald, and they reminisced about him, and she was adamant that Oswald was not stupid. Jim has no recollection of Oswald ever showing any violent tendencies. He remembers him being "excitable" but not violent. Jim never felt the least bit intimidated by him, but he did find him annoying. So, by high school, he mostly steered clear of him. But, he was

shocked when he heard about Oswald shooting Kennedy. He couldn't believe it. He was in the Army in Germany at the time. The strangest thing to him was that Oswald would have ordered a rifle by mail-order from Chicago. Why would he have done that? He said that in those days in Dallas and Ft. Worth, anyone could go into any pawn shop, gun shop, and even some hardware stores and buy a rifle. There was no paperwork, no registering, no name to report. Why didn't he buy a semi-automatic deer rifle with a good scope, which was cheap back then? A good used one would have cost no more than that awful Carcano rifle that Oswald allegedly used. Jim, a ex-soldier, knows that, and he says that Oswald, an ex-Marine, would have known it too. So, he doesn't buy the official story and never has. Ralph

=====
==

Chris Matthews, highly paid TV personality, sure does NOT know much about the JFK assassination! He is also close personal friends with Richard Haas, the president of the CIA influenced Council on Foreign Relations. ***The CIA controlled CFR has put out radioactive amounts of bullshit regarding the JFK assassination for decades and has pretty much been running the cover up of it.***

Let me finish tonight with the paranoids of American politics. These are the people who believe the world is conspiring against them. It's a fearful, insane world of everyone out to get you, everyone relentlessly meeting in secret to destroy your world, your hopes, and your dreams. Is there any logic to it? You've got to be kidding me. It is a demented view of the world that holds no logic for the basic reason that fear of the unknown requires no logic. Thinking isn't necessary. The fear alone does the work for you. I give you the trio of conspiracy theories. One is that the people in power in this country killed Jack Kennedy. The CIA, the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover, the Vice President, Lyndon Johnson, the Joint Chiefs, oh, throw in the Dallas Police, even the Irish mafia who worked for the late president. They were all in this, all in the plot to send his car down the same street where L. Harvey Oswald waited a few floors up with his rifle, where he'd had his job for weeks - long before the motorcade route had been planned. This is grand conspiracy, the best kind! - where everyone was in it together so that they continue a horribly unpopular war in Vietnam.

Jim DiEugenio on the establishment shill
Chris Matthews:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18590&pid=242829&st=15&#entry242829>

Pat:

You left out the fact that he just had Max Holland on his show talking about his unbelievably bad special.

You also left out the fact that he brought on VB to go after Talbot, when in fact, Talbot's book is not really about the assassination.

You also left out the fact that he uses every opportunity he can to equate JFK WC critics with the conspiracy theorists of the 9-11 movement.

You also left out the fact that in his first book Kennedy and Nixon, he specifically backs up the WC fairy tale that Oswald killed Kennedy alone.

Now, in my review I noted that Chris Matthews got into with Oliver Stone over both his films, *JFK* and *Nixon*, and called him contemptible and a liar.

As per the Missile Crisis, how on earth can anyone criticize JFK over that anyway? With the Stern book and the previous book *The Kennedy Tapes*, we now have the verbatim record. If anything Matthews downplays Kennedy's achievement by not going into enough detail about it, or the result after: the Back Channel to Castro.

Plus, all the distortions and other omissions that I made about Vietnam and Congo for instance.

November 22, 1963: The Day Democracy Died in America

by Tom Cahill tcahill@mcn.org

November 22, 1963 (Public domain. Please post especially where prohibited.)

THE DAY DEMOCRACY DIED IN AMERICA

By Tom Cahill Email address: tcahill@mcn.org

George W. Bush is no anomaly. His administration is no real departure from the direction in which the U.S. government has been going since WW II and especially since democracy along with the Democratic Party and organized labor died in Dallas with John Kennedy more than four decades ago.

"Understand Dallas, that is the start of the cure of the cancer on the presidency," wrote Carl Oglesby in "The Yankee And Cowboy War," way back in 1976 with "Watergate" in mind. In the past quarter century, much in American politics has changed and for the worse.

"Even more than the rest of the South, Texas has been the buckle on the U.S. gun belt," wrote Kevin Phillips more recently in "American Dynasty; Aristocracy, Fortune and the Policy of Deceit in the House of Bush" (2004). "Texans, in particular, have had an extra hawkish chromosome or two, likewise caring little whether the rest of the world agreed or disagreed," wrote Phillips.

Then Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson was a central figure in the conspiracy to assassinate Pres. John Kennedy in Dallas in 1963. This is the verdict of recently published books and a TV documentary aired in November 2003.

Unimportant ancient history? Perhaps. But have you noticed how over the past four decades, the Democratic Party has drifted further and further to the right under the domination of the "military-industrial complex?" This now famous euphemism for fascism was a warning coined by Pres. Dwight Eisenhower in his farewell address, January 17, 1961, which

to the present day has been virtually ignored.

Four decades after the assassination, the USA has another president who is polarizing the country with an unpopular war and--like LBJ--his sanity as well as motives are being questioned by growing numbers of people, according to books and polls. Did the murder in Dallas lay the groundwork for the present hostile takeover of the country by neo-fascists? This is why solving the murder of JFK may be as important today as it was forty years ago.

Several books have been written about Lyndon Johnson's emotional condition and in the 2003 documentary it was mentioned that LBJ's psychiatrist was offered \$1 million to not reveal anything the then ex-president told him during his treatment for severe depression not long before Johnson's death in 1973.

But for me, the best evidence that Johnson was sick and sinister enough to at least encourage JFK's assassination and help cover it up is well-documented in the book by D. Jablow Hershman, "Power Beyond Reason: The Mental Collapse of Lyndon Johnson" (2002).

"There are professionals and programs in place to deal with a president's physical illness but no machinery to deal with mental illness," writes Hershman.

In the very first sentence of chapter one, Hershman writes, "A Texan is president again and this country is fighting a war again." But I sharply disagree with her second sentence when she observes, "Beyond that,

there seems to be few parallels between the Vietnam War and the war on terrorism in which we are currently engaged." Fast-moving events since she wrote the book may have changed her mind.

'BUSH ON THE COUCH'

Like the "wartime president" more than three decades ago, Pres. George W. Bush's integrity and mental state are being questioned and monitored by an increasing number of citizens. Bush's earlier life of alcohol and drug use if not abuse is being examined closely, especially during the period when he allegedly flew multimillion dollar jet fighters in the Texas Air National Guard, then "disappeared," went "AWOL," or "deserted" for awhile.

Early in Bush's White House residency, Dr. Helen Caldicott, the Australian physician, environmentalist and anti-nuke activist, said the President required "psychiatric intervention."

But more recently, on June 4, 2004, Doug Thompson wrote in "Capitol Hill Blue," "President George W. Bush's increasingly erratic behavior and wide mood swings has the halls of the West Wing buzzing lately as aides privately express concern over their leader's state of mind." Continues Thompson, "In meetings with top aides and administration officials, the President goes from quoting the Bible in one breath to obscene tantrums against the media, Democrats and others that he classifies as 'enemies of the state.'" This is not only reminiscent of LBJ but also Richard Nixon

and Ronald Reagan in their final days in the White House.

And even more recently, Harper Collins published a book by Justin A. Frank, MD, titled "Bush On The Couch; Inside the Mind of the President" (2004). It's a 272-page psychoanalysis of George W. Bush. Megalomania, paranoia, untreated alcohol abuse, thought disorders, and even sadism are some of the emotional problems of the President explored by Dr. Frank who is Director of Psychiatry at George Washington University.

"President George W. Bush is taking powerful antidepressant drugs to control his erratic behavior, depression and paranoia," according to Teresa Hampton, editor of Capitol Hill Blue (www.capitolhillblue.com) July 28, 2004. White House physician, Col. Richard J. Tubb, prescribed the drugs after a recent incident. Asked about his relationship with Enron exec Ken Lay at a press conference July 8, 2004, the President stormed out of the room and screamed at an aide backstage, "Keep those motherfuckers away from me. If you can't, I'll find someone who can."

LBJ ON THE COUCH

Without such medical credentials but with her own experience with bipolar illness, Hershman contends LBJ was the worst kind of manic depressive and got sicker as he got older and acquired more power. His last decade of life was a living hell for him and everyone within his very wide range. As if this wasn't bad enough, she believes he was paranoid to boot.

I, too, have been diagnosed bipolar but much less severe and I may

be close to healed since in the past four years I have had episodes of neither mania nor depression. After reading Hershman's book, with my own experience to call upon, I think Hershman makes a very convincing diagnosis of Pres. Johnson. And in his introduction to "Power Beyond Reason," Dr. Gerald Tolchin, professor of psychology at Southern Connecticut State University, agrees with the author.

In her 1983 bestseller, "Lyndon Johnson and The American Dream," Doris Kearns Goodwin wrote of LBJ's "extreme oscillations of mood," his "obsessional, delusional thinking," and his "mercurial temperament." Before at least three elections, he got so depressed he considered withdrawing. Before another three elections, he had to be hospitalized. "The votes were for him expressions of love," according to Goodwin who quoted Johnson saying in 1968, perhaps the worst year of his life, "If the American people don't love me, their descendants will."

Just one symptom of LBJ's paranoid bipolar illness was his bold-faced lies and his dangerous manipulation of Congress. Just one example was the fiction he himself created of the North Vietnamese attack on US warships in the Gulf of Tonkin that led to a major escalation of the most controversial and divisive conflict in US history. This eventually led to youngsters in Washington, DC, chanting within earshot of the President who claimed he was deeply pained by it, "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" And when he announced on March 31, 1968, he would not seek a second term, many of the same young people sang, from "The Wizard of Oz.," "Ding, dong, the witch is dead, the wicked old witch is

dead."

Revelations by Hershman as well as others about Johnson in recent years now give even more credence to Barbara Garson's 1965 play, "MacBird." In this parody of Shakespeare's "MacBeth," a tale of a man goaded by his ruthlessly ambitious wife into murdering the king to gain the crown for himself, Garson accuses Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird, of orchestrating the assassination of Pres. John Kennedy. The play was an instant hit since early on many shared Garson's suspicions.

'THE GUILTY MEN'

In early February 2004, Pres. Johnson and his widow, now 91, were back in the news...about the assassination. Mrs. Johnson, former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, and former LBJ aides Jack Valenti and Bill Moyers joined together to demand an investigation of facts presented in a TV documentary aired in November 2003 about Johnson's role in the murder of JFK.

Called "The Guilty Men," the documentary was a segment of a series titled, "The Men Who Killed Kennedy" during "JFK Week" on the History Channel.

The documentary is "the greatest, most damaging accusation ever made against a former vice president and president in American history," wrote Pres. Ford in a letter Jan. 23, 2004, according to the Associated Press, Feb. 3. Pres. Ford is the last surviving member of the Warren

Commission.

"I'm puzzled, bewildered, that a distinguished enterprise like the History Channel would put on the air such garbage, such ugliness. It makes one sick," said Valenti soon after the documentary aired in November 2003. Valenti is author of a book about LBJ titled, " A Very Human President" (1975). Yet Valenti once said LBJ was a "mean bully" who "could humiliate you , both publicly and privately," according to Hershman.

Although the documentary was thoroughly fact-checked before broadcast, "The History Channel apologized to its viewers and to Mrs. Johnson and her family for airing the show," according to the Los Angeles Times, April 6, 2004. The public declaration was made April 7 in a televised rebuttal called "The Guilty Men: An Historical Review" in which three historians agreed LBJ's involvement in the assassination was "entirely unfounded and does not hold up to scrutiny." One of the historians, Professor Robert Dallek of Boston University said the documentary was "corrupt, dishonest and deceitful." Yet it was admitted that of the more than eighty percent of the American public who believe there was a conspiracy to kill JFK, almost twenty percent think LBJ was involved.

In an editorial Feb. 13, 2004, "The New York Times," called the documentary "harebrained," "what-if fantasizing," and the "stuff" of "Texas conspiratorial satires." And the paper supported the conclusion of the Warren Commission despite polls that show an overwhelming majority of the American people across the political spectrum reject the investigation

controlled by Pres. Johnson soon after the murder that obviously changed--and quickly--the course of world history.

But of what value is public opinion? More damaging to the credibility of the major media that has long and consistently supported the Warren Commission was the finding of the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). Under the weight of new evidence in 1979, the HSCA as much as admitted the Warren Commission was a cover-up. The Committee's feeble finding--couched in legalese and bureaucratic gobbledygook--there was "probably" a conspiracy. Of course this revelation has not received much media exposure over the past two and a half decades.

'MEDIA POWER IS POLITICAL POWER'

Needless-to-say, but please indulge me anyway, "The New York Times" is arguably the most influential newspaper of the major, corporate-owned, for-profit media which in turn is collectively the Ministry of Propaganda for the US military-industrial complex.

Especially in this most critical presidential election year, an accusation that a vice-president of the United States and member of the Democratic Party conspired with members of the far right to kill a sitting president also of the Democratic Party will not play well with voters who in increasing numbers believe conspiracy is synonymous with politics. One need only look at how under Republican leadership, the Democrats--with an able assist of the major media--in 2003 helped literally "sell" to the

American public the war on Iraq. Less than a year later, with the "liberation" going badly, Democrats and the major media left the sinking ship of state.

A more interesting investigation might be into how the recent controversial assassination documentary ever got aired in the first place since the History Channel is part of the major media consortium. The Central Intelligence Agency, for instance, has misinformation, disinformation, and infotainment down to an art, thoroughly refining the work of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's minister of propaganda

And remember, it was the major media that in early 2004 shot down Howard Dean, at the time front-runner for the Democratic Party nomination, not long after he pledged to break up major media control of information in America.

"Yellow journalism" is nothing new. Remember how William Randolph Hearst rushed to judgment about the sinking of the US battleship "Maine" in 1898 and stirred up such high emotions in his newspapers nationwide, that the US ended up colonizing Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii. Many decades later, in an investigation led by Admiral Hyman Rickover, the US Navy discovered the ship--fueled by coal--was blown apart by an accidental explosion of coal dust.

In his 1983 book, "The Media Monopoly," Ben Bagdikian, a professor of journalism at the University of California, Berkeley, wrote, "Media power is political power." And the fifty corporations, that at that time (in 1983) dominated the major print and electronic media, helped set the

national agenda, he warned. Conflict of interest abounds within these corporations where public information has become an industrial byproduct. The US is endangered by the spreading truth blackout, Bagdikian insisted.

Two decades later, only five major corporations now control most of the information that Americans depend on to make important decisions like who gets the lease on the White House and for how long. And since November 22, 1963, it has been the major media that has rarely failed to denigrate JFK assassination sleuths as "conspiracy nuts."

One such investigator of the JFK murder, Ed Tatro, a college professor in Massachusetts, was one of five researchers featured in the History Channel documentary. He has been writing a book about the assassination since soon after it occurred. The reason he hasn't finished the book is because new and important information keeps surfacing. When in a telephone conversation early in 2004, I told him I thought LBJ was at the very pinnacle of the pyramid of the conspiracy, he told me he wouldn't go as far as that. But, he said, since 1968 he has believed Johnson was a "central" figure in the assassination.

LBJ'S 'MURDER INC.'

Another assassination sleuth featured in the History Channel documentary in November 2003 is Barr McClellan, an attorney who worked for LBJ in the late Sixties. Much of the film was based on his book, "Blood, Money and Power: How LBJ Killed JFK" (2003). McClellan claims two men

close to Johnson helped arrange for him more than a dozen murders including that of LBJ's own sister, Josefa, and...John Kennedy.

One of the men was Ed Clark, LBJ's top confidant known as the "secret boss of Texas" with ties to big oil moguls as well as the Brown brothers of Brown and Root Construction Company. The other was Clifton C. Carter, an aide to LBJ and his liaison with the Democratic National Committee.

Carter was the uncle by marriage of my late ex-wife, the former Mary Sue Howse whose first husband, Don Shepard, worked briefly for then Sen. Johnson in the late Fifties. Mary Sue, who changed her name to Sedonia Cahill when we married in 1970, was the granddaughter of Bill Garrett of Kerrville, Texas, who was an early and influential supporter of Johnson. In the late Thirties, both Garrett and Johnson were rare--for Texas--FDR, New Deal, liberal Democrats. But while Johnson abandoned the progressive wing of the Democratic Party after WW II, Garrett remained.

In September 1971, Carter met with Billy Sol Estes, a major donor to LBJ's fortune who was later convicted of defrauding the US government of millions. Included in their discussion were eight murders by Estes' count and seventeen murders by Carter's count. And, at that time, Carter expressed fears for his own life. Two days later, Carter died unexpectedly, according to McClellan, and in his sleep, according to Sedonia.

In 1984, before a grand jury in Texas, Estes told of the eight murders he knew LBJ ordered. And he implicated Carter as well as Malcolm

Wallace, the shooter of some of the victims and whose fingerprint was found in the Book Depository.

A 'SOCIAL' IN DALLAS

In "The New York Times" hit piece on the History Channel documentary, the editorial trashed McClellan stating, "The book is rich in patently unhistorical touches, insisting that Johnson was at a shadowy meeting on the eve of the assassination..." Many of us who haven't yet healed from the trauma of the very public execution and have hung on every word written or spoken about the deed, have long known about the party in honor of J. Edgar Hoover at the North Dallas home of Clint Murchison, a right-wing Texas oil baron, the night of November 21, 1963, the very eve of the assassination. At the "social," as Madeline Brown called it, were H.L. Hunt, even further to the right of Murchison and perhaps one of the richest men in the world at that time; and George R. Brown, of the company known today as Kellogg, Brown and Root, a subsidiary of Halliburton with construction sites in Iraq. During the Sixties, Brown and Root constructed bases in Vietnam and helped make Johnson the richest president ever, far more wealthy than JFK.

Others at the party were John McCloy, who later served on the Warren Commission; and Richard M. Nixon, who years later may have ordered the Watergate break-in to find out what the Democrats knew about the assassination. Till his dying day, Nixon denied ever being in Dallas at

the time of the assassination. But as an attorney for Pepsi Cola, he was placed in Dallas then at a meeting of the company, reported in an article in the "Dallas Morning News" published Nov. 22, 1963, just hours before perhaps the most history-changing murder in modern times.

Madeline Brown, author of "Texas In The Morning: The Love Story of Madeline Duncan Brown and Lyndon Baines-Johnson" (1997), died in 2002--but after she was videotaped by Nigel Turner, producer of "The Guilty Men." In the documentary, she tells how a surprise late arrival at the party was her longtime lover. Immediately after Johnson stepped in the door, a group of men including those named above, sequestered themselves in another room for awhile. When Johnson emerged, he went to her, squeezed her hand tightly and whispered, "After tomorrow, those blankety-blank Kennedys will never embarrass me again. That's not a threat; that's a promise," said Brown on camera. In her book, she quoted her paramour as using the more profane, "goddam Kennedys."

Thus far the scenario that may come closest to the murder in Dallas is the movie "Executive Action" released in 1973 and starring Burt Lancaster and Robert Ryan. Writers for the film were Donald Freed, Dalton Trumbo, and Mark Lane who was one of the earliest assassination sleuths. The movie disappeared for many years, but has resurfaced in video shops. The film portrays the oily, sinister types who were at the party in Dallas the eve of the assassination.

Just how many "coincidences" does it take to make a conviction.

Many people have been executed in America on far, far thinner evidence.

THE SEXUAL PREDATOR

LBJ called Brown "Miss Pussy Galore" and "threatened to brand her in bed like a cow," according to Jan Jarboe Russell in her book, "Lady Bird" (1999). In 1951, Brown had a son by Johnson. Child support payments for Steven Brown from Lyndon Johnson stopped after the President's death in 1973. In 1987, Steven filed a \$10.5 million law suit against Lady Bird, claiming she denied him his "legal heirship." Not long after being arrested by the US Navy and hospitalized under mysterious circumstances, Steven died before trial in 1991. He was forty years old.

Russell describes LBJ as a "robust lover" and a "sexual gorilla." In her book,

Hershman describes Johnson as a sexual predator whose hobby was humiliating people--including Lady Bird--sexually and in public. Once while driving his

Lincoln on his ranch with two aides in the back, Lady Bird on the right front seat,

and a female friend in the middle, Johnson had his hand up the woman's dress, according to Jarboe.

In a conversation not long after we were married, Sedonia, who was especially beautiful and genteel, painfully alluded to Johnson's "hobby" which may have been the reason her first husband quit the then Senator's staff and the young couple returned to Texas after a short time in Washington, a city both liked very much. Just by the expression on her face, I knew Sedonia well enough by then to not ask for details.

In the sci-fi movie, "Time Quest: What if JFK had lived?" (2002), a visitor from the future tells the Kennedy brothers that Jack would be murdered twice, once by gunmen (plural) and later by character assassination...by the media exposing every detail possible about his womanizing.

While LBJ's promiscuity is only now being revealed, JFK may have been the first president whose sex life was made public, and soon after his death. It was as if J. Edgar Hoover who taped many of JFK's amorous telephone conversations starting while he was in the Navy, was waiting in the wings for Kennedy's death to tattle on him.

Now known to history as a loathsome blackmailer, racist, prude, megalomaniac, and more, Hoover's reputation is even worse to some of us survivors of COINTELPRO, the FBI's Counter Intelligence Program against the New Left in the late Sixties and early Seventies. Two memos from my FBI files indicate it may have been COINTELPRO that set me up to be beaten, gang-raped and otherwise tortured while jailed for civil disobedience in Texas in 1968 because of my activism against the war in Vietnam.

Bobby Kennedy, JFK's attorney general and Hoover's boss, once called the director, a "mean, bitter, vicious animal" that fit perfectly Hoover's mug and moniker, "Bulldog." Like many associated with the JFK assassination and LBJ's Murder Inc., Hoover died "unexpectedly" on May 2, 1972. Cause of death--"undiagnosed heart disease." He was 77.

SOME REASONS JFK WAS ASSASSINATED

I maintain a long list of reasons, available on request, why Pres. Kennedy was murdered. I would place close to the top, a fact that "The New York Times" cannot dispute. The Kennedy team was going to dump LBJ for the 1964 election campaign and Johnson knew it. The Kennedy's were also going to force into retirement J. Edgar Hoover after the '64 election and Hoover knew it.

As if that wasn't bad enough for Johnson's massive ego, his chickens were coming home to roost. Johnson knew that Atty. Gen. Kennedy was aware of much of the fraud and murders in Texas connected to him and he feared he would die in prison.

Anyone who enjoys murder mysteries knows to look for motive, means and opportunity. John Kennedy was far more popular with the voters than when he first ran for the presidency. But he had made a lot of very dangerous enemies among the rich and the powerful. An old saying in Texas is, "Fuck with the bull, you get the horn." To the military, members of the vast intelligence community, the oil magnates and other industrialists,

Lyndon Johnson was the absolutely perfect replacement for the "radical" from Massachusetts.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, R.I.P. OR REFORM

Lyndon Johnson was as close to a dictator as the US has yet come. And exactly like another world-class tyrant, Johnson was a loquacious know-it-all, a crashing bore who could pontificate for hours, and a crude and ill-mannered boor. He was irascible, suspicious and vindictive. And above all, just like Adolph Hitler, Johnson was the consummate actor. LBJ made up his mind about something, then bribed, bullied or blackmailed others to go along.

With his huge bulk towering over his adversary, LBJ would grab the man, drive a rigid finger into the man's chest each time he made point after point, and to further rattle his prey, with his own knees, he would bang those of the man often leaving them black and blue. This was called the "Johnson treatment," according to Alfred Steinberg in "Sam Johnson's Boy; A Close-up Of The President From Texas" (1968).

More than a decade before Sen. Joe McCarthy's communist witch hunt unjustly devastated America's left wing, LBJ--the former liberal, FDR "New Dealer"-- was red-baiting in Texas where he later became known as "Landslide Lyndon" and "Lyn' Lyndon" for stealing the US Senate election of 1948. Early in his career, LBJ wrapped himself in the American flag and under the umbrella of national security, he bilked the nation for all

he could. He became a "political general" and the "senator from the Pentagon," according to Ronnie Dugger in his book, "The Politician; The Life And Times Of Lyndon Johnson" (1982).

"Just get me elected, and you can have your war," Johnson told the Joint Chiefs of Staff in December 1963. Three years later Johnson claimed, "If it (the Vietnam War) belongs to anyone, it's my war." And, Hershman reports in "Power Beyond Reason," "On one occasion, Johnson became exasperated with the reporters who kept asking why the US was fighting in Vietnam. The President unzipped his pants, extracted his penis and announced, 'This is why.'"

Johnson's work to control--or kill--the Democratic Party began in earnest in the critical year of 1952 when the Party passed into the hands of the big corporations, according to Dugger. Then Senate majority leader, Johnson helped sell the country mainly to big oil and the defense industry. Johnson's cynicism was unlike anything known before in American history, wrote Dugger who knows Texas and national politics like few others and is now a guiding light of the Alliance for Democracy.

Lyndon Johnson didn't have a sincere molecule in his huge (6'4") body. Like he used patriotism, he used Christianity. In his book, Dugger describes God's late night visits to Pres. Johnson in the White House which sound much like Pres. Bush's relationship with the deity. As scary then as now, US presidents have the power to destroy much of the world. Probably just grandstanding, then Sen. Johnson said in 1948, nuclear warfare is "ours to use, either to Christianize the world or pulverize it."

Could Johnson be cueing Bush from beyond the grave?

Arrogant to the max, especially as president, Johnson exercised his rank and his favorite past time of humiliating people to the extreme. When a Secret Service man complained to Pres. Johnson that he was urinating on the agent's leg, LBJ replied, "I know I am. It's my prerogative," writes Hershman. Does this sound like "A Very Human President?"

Whether Johnson led or participated in the coup d'etat or not, his war on Vietnam was a sharp turn to the right for America from which not only the Democratic Party but also organized labor and democracy itself has yet to recover.

"The Kennedy assassination remains...the best route into recent American history, " wrote Robin Ramsay in his book, "Who Shot JFK?" (2002). And if the Democratic Party doesn't soon purge itself of the same big corporations that own and operate the GOP, then we can "Say Goodbye To America," the title of a book by Matthew Smith on "New Perspectives On The JFK Assassination" (2001).

"The Vietnam war alone generated 'business' to the value of \$200 billion," according to Smith who believes JFK was murdered on orders from big business which he was in process of divesting of power in favor of the people.

With a long history of heart disease, LBJ had a fatal attack Jan. 22, 1973, at his ranch on the Pedernales River. The ultimate alpha male was 65.

"When he died, Johnson was in fact an old man, twisted by the failure of the Vietnam war and the chaos of civil unrest, his hair long and with speckled brown spots on his flesh. He had become his own worst nightmare," wrote Jarboe.

John Kennedy's ghost will forever haunt each anniversary of his passing and each presidential election campaign at least until the truth of his murder satisfies the majority. Meanwhile Lyndon Johnson may carry forever the epithet "the ugliest American."

See the LBJ Robot," an essay by Mack White

<http://www.mackwhite.com/lbj.html>

The first time I was in the LBJ Presidential Library and Museum was 1977, shortly after I moved to Austin. I was 25, a full-time student at the University of Texas and a part-time employee of a typing service. One day, the typing service got a contract to transcribe oral history tapes in the LBJ Library. I was one of the typists chosen to do the work.

Every day after classes I would walk across campus to the tall white library. The first thing you would hear as you entered was the voice of Lyndon B. Johnson himself. It emanated from two kiosks on the second level where videos of his speeches played continuously. If you were inside one of the kiosks, or nearby, you could understand what he was saying. But, if you were anywhere else in the building, you would hear the sounds from both sources at once, mixing together and echoing—Johnson's voice familiar, but the words and phrases themselves mostly unintelligible, surreal, as if you were trapped inside Johnson's brain, listening to his dream talk.

I worked on the top floor where this weird sonic jumble did not reach. But that did not mean it was safe from Johnson's voice. As soon as you stepped off the elevator, you would hear him again, this time coming from the Oval Office replica down the hall.

The replica had been built to serve as Johnson's office at the library. To make him feel more at home, he wanted it to be exactly like the Oval Office, with all the furniture, paintings, and bric-a-brac from the original office installed in the replica. Johnson did not use the office long. Two years after the library's opening, he died, after which the office became an exhibit, open to the public. Visitors could push a button by the door that started an audio tape of Johnson describing each object in

the room and its meaning to him, as well as offering his thoughts on the majesty of the office, the loneliness of the office, and so forth.

It was a long tape that tested one's attention span, with the result that most visitors would walk away before it ended, leaving Johnson to drone on for long stretches of time with no audience to benefit from his wisdom.

One night, after I had been working in this environment for several months, I had one of those dreams you have when you first fall asleep—short, but vividly realistic. In the dream, I was walking down the hall towards the Oval Office replica. As usual, I could hear Johnson's voice droning on and on. Also, as usual, there was no audience. But one thing was different. When I walked up to the office door, I saw the rotting corpse of Lyndon Johnson seated at his desk.

I awoke bolt upright in bed, and ever afterwards whenever I was at the library walking down that hallway—especially if I was alone—I would avert my eyes as I passed the office and quicken my step.

I worked at the library for about a year. It was easy work, and interesting. I would cue up the tapes on a reel-to-reel player, put on a pair of headphones, and, working a foot pedal to rewind, pause and fast-forward, transcribe interviews that had been conducted with people who had known Johnson at different times of his life.

Most of the interviewees spoke glowingly of him. Even those who were critical of him—Kennedy staffers, most notably—went to some pains to soften their criticism and try to find something nice to say. And yet, despite everyone's best efforts, what emerged from this Citizen Kane-style composite of interviews was not pretty. It was not said in so many words—in fact, was left entirely unsaid—but nothing could obscure the picture: Lyndon Johnson was an overbearing, coarse, ruthless, sociopathic, low-life, power-mad monster. Yes, he was a consummate politician, therefore could charm people when he had to, but the mask could easily slip, and often did. Nowhere is this more vividly documented than in a photo taken during the 1960 Kennedy-Johnson campaign. Here we see an out-of-control Johnson angrily reacting to a heckler while Kennedy tries to restrain him.

Johnson lacked the very rudiments of couth. For instance, time and again, in the interviews I transcribed, people would describe him as a "fast eater" who, if you were unlucky enough to be seated next to him at dinner, would finish his plate before you had so much as lifted your fork and with a quick "you-don't-want-that-do-you?" begin working on yours. In fact, no place at the table was safe from him. His long arms would be reaching all over the table, leaving many a person hungry.

Another bad habit of his was to dictate letters and conduct meetings while seated on the toilet. Also, if he happened to be near the White House swimming pool, he would suddenly strip naked, no matter who was present, and jump in. His apologists defend these behaviors as harmless eccentricities, a charming earthiness in his character. This earthiness, however, would also cause him to do things less charming, such as fondle women in front of other people, including his wife, Lady Bird.

And these weren't even his worst traits. He was also a bully. In one of the oral histories, I recall a reporter describing an incident in which a drunken Vice President Johnson followed him around at a Washington party all evening, angrily haranguing him about something he had written. The harangue only ended when the man fled

the party.

And everyone had stories to tell about Johnson's famous techniques of persuasion: his big face only inches from his victim's, talking, begging, pleading, imploring, threatening, while his hands worked constantly, grabbing an arm, grabbing a lapel, jabbing the chest, grabbing and jabbing and moving ever closer with no regard for social distance, until the victim agreed to whatever Johnson wanted.

These are animal behaviors. Animals defecate in public, for instance, and mate in public, without the least concern for who might see. Also, alpha males of many species engage in various behaviors to assert their dominance. The ape showing its genitals, for instance, has its human counterpart in Johnson stripping in front of everyone for an impromptu skinny-dip. His haranguing the reporter or shouting and gesturing at the heckler also correspond to primate aggression displays. Apes also assert their dominance by mounting their fellow apes, a behavior different only by degree from Johnson's violation of social distance and grabbing and jabbing.

Once, during one of his early congressional campaigns, Johnson and three aides drove through a blinding Texas blizzard to the home of a wealthy rancher they hoped would contribute to the campaign. They spent the night with the rancher who like many old-time Texas country folk kept his house unheated on winter nights, causing it to be very cold in the morning.

Before daylight, Johnson's aides were awake, dressed, and ready for another long drive to the next appointment. But there was a problem with Johnson: he wouldn't get out of bed.

"It's too cold," he said. "I cain't get up."

Very unlike Johnson, who usually was up before anyone else.

His aides began trying to persuade him to get up. It was important, they told him, that they get on the road as soon as possible to keep the next appointment. But he would not budge.

Finally, he said, "I need body warmth."

What he meant by this was that one of his aides should climb under the covers with him to provide the body warmth. This was immediately done. The chosen aide sheepishly shucked off his shoes and got into bed. Johnson then wrapped himself around the aide and rubbed against him until he felt warm enough to get out of bed.

This is a true story, straight from one of the oral histories I transcribed—a story which I have often wondered about. It is possible, of course, that Johnson really needed body warmth and might have died for lack of it. But, given his animalistic urge to dominate, I have to wonder if something more was going on.

These are not the only bad habits of Lyndon Johnson. There is another, and it is the ugliest of all. As a young man, he is known to have tortured and killed a dog, on another occasion a mule—incidents described in *Blood, Power, and Money*, the book written by Johnson's lawyer, Barr McClellan, who points out that, though the information is readily available to researchers in the LBJ Library, it has for some reason been ignored by scholars—even by the critically acclaimed, usually

meticulous Johnson biographer Robert Caro. This omission is unfortunate, as it obscures the one most essential thing to know about Johnson—that he was a killer.

It is a fact of criminal psychology that children who torture and kill animals for recreation do not respect life in general and frequently grow up to kill human beings. This was Johnson's destiny. However, as an adult, Johnson did not have to dirty his own hands with these killings; he could send his own personal hit man Mac Wallace to do the job.

One of Johnson and Wallace's earliest victims was Department of Agriculture inspector Henry Marshall, who in the early 1960s was investigating Billy Sol Estes' cotton allotment schemes. This investigation was leading straight to Estes' partner in crime, then-Vice President Lyndon Johnson, when Marshall suddenly died.

The death was ruled a suicide, albeit an unusual one. According to the evidence, Marshall first beat himself unconscious, then attached a hose to the exhaust pipe of his pickup, stuck the other end in his mouth, asphyxiating himself, then crawled away, picked up his rifle, and fired several shots into his own dead body. Most remarkable, but not true.

In 1984, the true story emerged. In grand jury testimony for which he had been granted immunity, Estes described a 1961 meeting between himself, Johnson, Cliff Carter, and Mac Wallace, during which the Marshall problem was discussed. Johnson concluded the meeting by telling Wallace, "Get rid of him."

As a result of Estes' 1984 testimony, Marshall's death certificate was changed to read, "Cause of death—murder by gunshot."

Estes detailed other Johnson murders carried out by Wallace. One victim was Johnson's sister, Josefa, whose involvement in late-night sex orgies in Austin's Zilker Park had long worried Johnson. It was just a matter of time, Johnson feared, before the vice squad raided the park and a scandal erupted that would destroy his career. He solved the problem by sending Wallace to murder the hosts of these sex parties. Josefa continued to be a problem, however, leading to her own murder years later.

Another Johnson victim, according to Estes, was President John F. Kennedy.

In *Blood, Power, and Money*, McClellan presents evidence linking Johnson to the Kennedy assassination. Mac Wallace's fingerprints, for instance, were found on a box on the sixth floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository. McClellan also traces the money trail from Texas oil barons Clint Murchison and H. L. Hunt, who financed the assassination, to Johnson lawyer Ed Clark, who organized it.

The assassination, it seems, was necessary to save Johnson's political career. The federal investigations of the criminal activities of Billy Sol Estes and Bobby Baker were leading straight to Johnson, with growing speculation that Johnson would be dropped from the 1964 presidential ticket, and even worse, face indictment and prison. His only hope of escaping this disaster was to kill Kennedy and assume the office of the presidency. As president, he would have the power to stop these investigations—which is exactly what happened.

On the day of the assassination, Don Reynolds, a Bobby Baker associate, gave sworn testimony to the Senate Rules Committee describing a \$100,000 payoff to Johnson for his role in securing a \$7 billion defense contract for General Dynamics to develop the TFX fighter plane. The moment news of Kennedy's shooting was announced, Reynolds' testimony was terminated and never resumed. Also, one of Johnson's first acts as president was to halt further investigations into the Estes matter. Attorney General Robert Kennedy's investigation of Mob figures such as

Carlos Marcello, another Johnson crony believed to have been involved in the assassination, came to an end as well.

It would, however, be an over-simplification to say that the killing of Kennedy was solely Johnson's idea, or that its sole purpose was to save his political career. Other men besides Johnson had much to lose by the continuation of Kennedy's presidency, and much to gain by his death.

Kennedy had eliminated the oil depletion allowance, signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, begun withdrawing troops from Vietnam, refused to go along with Pentagon projects such as Operation Northwoods, made known his intention to destroy the CIA, and signed Executive Order 11110, ending the power of the Federal Reserve to loan money to the government at interest. With each new transgression against the power structure, Kennedy was costing too many men too much money, and greatly curtailing their power. As a result, there began to be talk within the military-industrial complex and among international bankers that Kennedy should be eliminated and replaced by their man, Johnson.

Johnson owed his entire career to his biggest supporter, the Austin-based construction company Brown and Root. In return for the company's support, he always looked out for its interests, securing it lucrative federal contracts over the years. With the Vietnam War on the horizon, Brown and Root and other military-industrial contractors stood to make huge profits—all of which was threatened by the direction the Kennedy administration was going. With the Kennedys pushing the investigations of Johnson behind the scenes and preparing to dump him in '64, it was clear what the future held for these companies if they did not act in Johnson's interests. His interests were theirs.

So Kennedy was killed, Johnson became president, the war in Vietnam went on as planned, and today the LBJ Library looms over the University of Texas campus as a sort of monument to the assassination.

I worked at the library for about a year. After that, I went back once to take my daughter there for a school assignment, but otherwise never went inside again, though I live in Austin and drive past often.

Then one day a few years ago, I went there to see a special exhibit on Lewis and Clark. My daughter, now grown, was with me. Before touring the exhibit, we went into the main hall to look at the Johnson exhibits. There we found none other than Johnson's daughter Luci Baines conducting a tour for a group of church ladies. They had just reached the display dealing with the Kennedy years.

We attached ourselves to the group and listened. Luci Baines described her father's relationship with President Kennedy. "It's true they had their disagreements," she said, "but my father always had the highest respect for John F. Kennedy. There was a great friendship, and a great working relationship."

"Except for the time he had Kennedy killed," I whispered to my daughter.

We left Luci Baines to see the Lewis and Clark exhibit. On the way we passed one of the kiosks where the Johnson speech videos used to play. There was a sign that read "The Humor of LBJ."

"Let's look at that," I said.

We stepped inside the kiosk, but to my surprise, the video screens were gone and in their place was a life-size mannequin of Lyndon Johnson, dressed in a cowboy outfit and leaning on a wooden fence holding a lasso, sort of Will Rogers-like.

It appeared to be some kind of Disneyland-style robot, or audio-animatronic as they're called, but it was perfectly still and not saying anything.

Was it broke? Or was there a button to turn it on? I looked, but didn't see a button. Then I noticed two empty chairs facing the robot. As an experiment, I sat down in one of them. It worked! The moment my buttocks hit the chair, a spotlight lit up LBJ and he came alive. My daughter sat down beside me and we began experiencing the Humor of LBJ.

The robot began lip-syncing to audio tapes of the real LBJ telling funny stories, the kind of anecdotes that are told at after-dinner speeches. The mouth movements were accompanied by robotic hand gestures. Sometimes the head would turn, too, causing the LBJ robot to look you right in the eye for a moment, with creepy effect. The intent, no doubt, was to simulate life-like movement, but the stiffness and unnaturalness of these movements instead only made it seem more robotic. It also had a dead look, reminding me of my dream from decades earlier—the one in which I saw Johnson's corpse in the Oval Office replica upstairs. I shuddered.

The Humor of LBJ went on. And on. And on. And on and on. The robot seemed to have an endless supply of anecdotes. He might have gone on telling them for hours, but we decided to give him a rest.

We stood up. The spotlight went off. The robot froze and fell silent in mid-sentence.

"If only it had been that easy to shut him up in the Sixties," I said.

Nixon Operative Roger Stone on JFK Assassination: "LBJ had it done. Mob, CIA, Hoover, all in on it. RFK knew. So did Nixon." (1-09-12 in a "tweet" to me)

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18648>

I recently emailed Roger Stone, Nixon confidant and longtime and notorious GOP operative, my essay 'LBJ-CIA Assassination of JFK.' Or rather, I tweeted it to him.

My essay: <http://lyndonjohnson...fk-updated.html>

Here is Roger Stone's "tweet" back to me on January 9, 2012:

"LBJ had it done. Mob, CIA, Hoover, all in on it. RFK knew. So did Nixon."

This comes from a man who was very, very, very close to Richard Nixon. Obviously, I need to follow up on this but I thought I would share it with you first.

You can google "Roger Stone Richard Nixon" and learn more about Stone.

Roger Stone was very close to Nixon. I would not be surprised if he had personal, private talks with Nixon about the JFK assassination.

Stone even has a tattoo of Nixon on his upper back; that is how vested he is in Nixon.

Nixon knew the truth about what LBJ and CIA had done. In fact, that was his firewall defense in Watergate – don't investigate me or the "whole Bay of Pigs thing" is going to come out.

Nixon used to tell his operatives never, ever take any money from H.L. Hunt. I think one big reason for that was he knew that Hunt would then think he owned Nixon, and also Nixon was aware of Hunt's role in the JFK assassination.

There is another longtime GOP operative named Jack Wheeler – his web site is "To The Point News." Wheeler is a longtime GOP insider. Wheeler is also close friends with Jeb Bush. I once corresponded with Wheeler on this matter; he told me he had always suspected Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination.

Here is a brief bio of Roger Stone: <http://biggovernment.../author/rstone/>

Roger Stone:

Roger Stone is a legendary American Republican political consultant who has played a key role in the election of Republican presidents from Richard Nixon to Ronald Reagan to George H. W. Bush and George W. Bush.

Stone is credited with the public relations rehabilitation of President Richard M. Nixon after his resignation in 1974. Stone first worked for Nixon as Chairman of Connecticut Youth for Nixon/Agnew in 1968 and graduating to a position in Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign which won 49 out of 50 states.

In 1976 Stone was named National Director of Youth for Reagan, a division of Governor Ronald Reagan's 1976 Presidential campaign. In 1978, Stone co-founded the National Conservative Political Action Committee [NCPAC] where he is credited with developing the negative campaign into an art form and pioneering the use of negative campaign advertising which Mr. Stone calls "comparative, not negative."

Starting in 1979, Stone served as Regional Political Director for Governor Reagan's 1980 campaign for President handling New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, his native State. Stone became known for his expertise and strategies for motivating and winning ethnic and Catholic voters.

Stone went on to serve in the same capacity in Reagan's 1984 reelection campaign adding responsibility for Pennsylvania and Ohio to the states Stone

managed in 1980. He went on to serve as a Senior Consultant for California for President George H. W. Bush's campaign.

In 2000 Stone is credited with the hard-ball tactics which resulted in closing down the Miami-Dade Presidential recount. Stone is credited in HBO's recent movie, "Recount 2000" with fomenting the so-called "Brooks Brothers Riot" in which a Republican mob swarmed the recount demanding a shutdown while thousands of Cuban-Americans marched outside the Courthouse demanding the same thing.

Stone has worked for numerous Republican US Senators like Senator Arlen Specter as well as pro-American political parties in Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean. He is consulted regularly on communications and corporate and public relations strategy by fortune 500 ECO's and pro-democracy foreign leaders.

Stone has been profiled in the Weekly Standard, The New Yorker, and the Miami Herald in 2007 and 2008. Mr. Stone has written for the New York Times Sunday Magazine, The New York Times Op Ed page and for Newsmax.com. He has appeared frequently on FOX News, NBC Nightly News, CNN, MSNBC, and the Today Show. Stone is the editor and publisher of STONEzone.com.

Another Vote for "Lyndon Johnson Did It" by Jeff Parnell, Austin, TX

1/28/12:

Mr. Morrow,

I was one that really never thought that LBJ was involved in the assassination. Not sure really why I was that way. I could tell that the government was definitely covering up things. And I knew Ruby just did not take Oswald out because he was feeling patriotic. But, after reading more on the subject and doing some real research it is obvious to me that LBJ prompted the whole thing. He was in major trouble. He knew his time was short be a free man. He had to do something. His Oil buddies had been funding the cuban exile groups to kill Castro. These groups had CIA/Mafia/Cuban connections. Come on people open your eyes. This killing apparatus was already assembled. All it needed was a situation that they could manipulated. DALLAS. Johnson had the power to make everyone follow the lone nut idea. He just used the thought if a conspiracy was pushed it would bring on a Nuclear War. And tried to scared everyone to death. He practically had to lasso Sen. Russell to even be on the Commission. Come on tell me why any Patriotic Senator would not want to be on that Commission unless they knew if was a railroad job. And they would be looked at to be complacent somewhere down they line. I was born 6 weeks after the Kennedy murder. But, I got to believe that most people would want to know the REAL TRUTH. and would kill to be on the Commission. Listen to LBJ talk to Hoover the next day after the Assassination. He point blanks tells Hoover he will have to appoint a special commission because the House and the Senate were talking of doing their own investigations. LBJ says to Hoover. We need a commission that he would appoint people to that would just follow what ever Hoover said happened in Dallas. LBJ and Hoover controlled it all and fed to commission what they want to feed it. So , I guess this is WHY I never really thought LBJ was involved. They covered things and did not follow leads. Because those would come back as Hunt said at the footstep of LBJ.

I'm sorry I rambled. But, this can become a very passionate thing to discuss. Now at 48 years of age I have personally known people that are socio paths. I understand now that people can be this way. Some have said that LBJ planned this from the 1960 Democratic Convention. I think that is probably the case. The mission was only done when the end was very much insight to LBJ. I will admit there have been times I thought Oswald was the lone nut set on making history. But, if you really do any research at all you will find so many coincidences, so many how can that be's. So many people related to each other either through business or personally. That a person has to believe there was much more to this than just a 24 year old former marine.

A couple things that just have set me off in this direction of LBJ and a conspiracy.

1. Texas School Depository Building- H.D. Byrd was the owner. He was a big LBJ backer
2. DalTex Building - Morris Jaffe owner and had an office on the 3rd floor.
3. Suspicious car parked in the El Chico parking lot that had an Oswald look alike sitting in it. Pulled off when the mechanic approached the car. The license plate number belonged to a different car. They license number just happened to belong to a car owned by Carl Mather. Carl just happened to work at Collins Radios. Carl just happened to work on the radios of LBJ's plane. Collins radio's owner was tied to CIA and provided funding to help run Castro out of Cuba. Wait, 3 blocks from where Tippit was killed this car is sitting. And it just so happened that Tippit's best friend was Carl Mather.
4. I drove the area and realized that Tippit was killed 4 blocks from Ruby's apartment. Warren commission says Oswald was walking West. If Oswald was walking West then where was he walking. Directly towards Ruby's. If he walked there from Beckley it would place him there at not before 1:15. Researches have walked it and it take over 11 minutes. It is documented that the ambulance was at the scene at 1:18. I cannot believe that Oswald killed Tippit and fled. The witnesses said they waited a few minutes before they called on the radio. Tippit was probably killed between 1:06 and 1:08. But most witnesses said they saw him walking East. I think this is true. Look at the position in the street of Tippit's patrol car. It is angled backwards towards the curb. With the rear tire closer to the curb than the front tire. This leads me to believe who ever he was stopping was walking East and as he approaches the person walking then he backs up angling towards the curb. But, if this person was walking East. It could not have been Oswald. The fastest man in the World could not have ran there in time to kill Oswald. I just wonder who was walking from the East. The barber 2 1/2 Blocks away said he walked right in front of him moments before the shooting. Which means he was 1 1/2 blocks from Ruby's apartment. Never in anything I have read have I found someone talking about how close Tippit was killed to Ruby's apartment.

Sorry again for just dragging this out.

I appreciate your writings and look forward to learning more about what you have found.

Regards,

Jeff Parnell (Austin, TX)

Pravda in 1963 and 2007: H.L. Hunt & Texas oil executives arranged the JFK assassination

WHO IS MORE RELIABLE ON THE JFK ASSASSINATION: PRAVDA, THE AMERICAN MEDIA OR THE KENNEDY FAMILY?

Which brings me to this question: who is a more reliable as a source for truth in

the JFK assassination - Soviet party papers such as Pravda from the 1960's and Pravda in 2007 ... or The New York Times, Wash Post, ABC, NBC, CBS, FOX, CNN, MSNBC? Which news sources are more reliable for truth on the JFK assassination? Or even the Kennedy family?

Let's put it this way, the American MSM for the past 48 years has been much less reliable for JFK truth than say, 1950's Soviet Stalinist propaganda would have been.

I should add in the Kennedy family as well, as they played along with the Big Lie in a public fashion from the beginning:

Robert Kennedy: "As I said in Poland last summer, I am convinced Oswald was solely responsible for what happened and that he did not have any outside help or assistance. He was a malcontent who could not get along here or in the Soviet Union."

In 1963-64, the controlled Soviet press was saying "Texas oil barons played a fatal role" in the JFK assassination. Go to the 5th paragraph:

<http://news.google.c...ssination&hl=en>

From the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix Sept. 29, 1964: "A Soviet Russia newspaper Komsomolskya Pravda, continues to hold that "Texas oil barons played a fatal role" in the death of President Kennedy."

In 2007, here is Pravda <http://jfkfiles.blog...t-kennedy.html>:

"Many experts on America believe that the conspiracy in Dallas was organized by a group of billionaires from Texas with Harold Hunt at head. The man was considered the world's richest man of that time. The Texas businessman took an active part in the political life of America; he nominated Texas senator Lyndon Johnson for presidential election in 1960. The first attempt to promote Johnson was a failure, but Hunt finished the game in Dallas as a result of which Kennedy was killed and his candidate came to the White House."

Dale Meyers: "Why is this all so compromising for President Bush? According to Pravda, the inertness in the investigation of the crime is due to the fact that both George H.W. Bush and his son George W. Bush "are oilmen belonging to the same group" of Texas oligarchs who whacked Kennedy. No mention is made of the Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations which investigated the killing in 1964 and 1977-78."

Let's just say I agree with Pravda. I do think H.L. Hunt and Lyndon Johnson played big roles in the JFK assassination. It is very possible that George Herbert Walker Bush played a big role as well. The best recaps of GHW Bush's possible role in the JFK assassination are in Family of Secrets by Russ Baker and the essay "Did the Bushes help to kill JFK" by Wim Dankbaar over at JFKMurdersolved.

An interesting note: George W. Bush, the son of GHW Bush, appointed Ray Lee Hunt (the son of oil baron H.L. Hunt - a key supporter of Lyndon Johnson) to the plum position of a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. In my opinion, the fathers of GWB and Ray Lee Hunt were both key players in the JFK assassination. CIA George Herbert Walker Bush was also friends with Lyndon Johnson.

In a nutshell, I think that Soviet propaganda organs such as Pravda have been a much more reliable source for accurate information on the JFK assassination than the American media or the Kennedy family (publicly).

American communist (and FBI informer) Morris Childs was in Moscow and witnessed the shock and dismay of top USSR leaders to the JFK assassination

<http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2002/07/the-fbi-and-martin-luther-king/302537/>

[David Garrow, "The FBI and Martin Luther King," July/August 2002 *The Atlantic*]

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s Morris and Jack traveled the globe as the CPUSA's international ambassadors. In Moscow on November 22, 1963, Morris witnessed and attested to the utter shock and dismay of the Soviet Union's top leaders at the assassination of John F. Kennedy; after returning from a visit to Havana six months later, Jack passed along Fidel Castro's comments to him about the Kennedy assassination. Jack and Morris represented a huge intelligence coup. The firsthand information they provided to the FBI about Stanley Levison's secret financial work for the CPUSA in the years before Levison became Martin Luther King's most important political counselor changed American history in a profound way.

Ray Lee Hunt, the son of H.L. Hunt is big time player in business, politics, intelligence

In my opinion H.L. Hunt organized the JFK assassination. Ray Lee Hunt was age 20 at the time and a student at SMU. Perhaps he has figured it out by now. He is close personal friends with GHW Bush and George W. Bush

What about Ray Lee Hunt, the son of H.L. Hunt? Ever wonder why the USA is involved in Yemen? Well, one reason might be is because Ray Lee Hunt has a multi-billion oil find there.

Check out the curriculum vitae of Ray Lee Hunt. It sure hits on all the hot buttons: oil industry executive, former member of the Dallas Fed, appointee by George W. Bush to the very plum position on the President's Foreign Advisory Intelligence Board.

Think he ever got briefed on the "intelligence" coming out of Yemen and the rest of the Middle East? That is just a simple question for you to figure out.

I do think that Ray Lee Hunt's dad, H.L. Hunt, was ABSOLUTELY one of the key players of the JFK assassination. I am not accusing Ray Lee Hunt of that, but I bet he has figured it out by now. In 1963, Ray Lee Hunt was a 20 year old student at SMU in Dallas.

Ray Lee Hunt is very tied into the Bush family. I do think CIA George Herbert Walker Bush was one of the CIA planners of the JFK assassination. GHW Bush sure is invested in the cover up. Of course Ray Lee Hunt is close personal friends with GHW Bush #41 and George W. Bush #43.

[By the way, one of my ancestors helped to found SMU a long time ago.]

<http://www.nndb.com/.../521/000055356/>

Ray L. Hunt
AKA Ray Lee Hunt

Born: 6-Apr-1943
Birthplace: New York City

Gender: Male
Religion: Methodist
Race or Ethnicity: White
Sexual orientation: Straight
Occupation: Business
Party Affiliation: Republican

Nationality: United States
Executive summary: Chairman of Hunt Oil

Father: H. L. Hunt (Texas oilman, d. 1974)
Mother: Ruth Ray

Brother: Nelson Bunker Hunt
Brother: Lamar Hunt (co-founder American Football League, owner KC Chiefs)
Wife: Nancy Ann Hunter

University: Economics, Southern Methodist University (1965)
Administrator: Trustee, Southern Methodist University

Hunt Oil CEO (1976-)
Hunt Oil (1958-)
Member of the Board of Bessemer Venture Partners
Member of the Board of Dresser Industries (-1998)
Member of the Board of EDS (1996-)
Member of the Board of Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (as Chairman)
Member of the Board of Halliburton (1998-2007)
Member of the Board of King Ranch
Member of the Board of Pepsi (1996-)
Member of the Board of Verde Realty
Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (2001-03)
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity
American Petroleum Institute Board Member
Americans for Truth in Politics
Bush-Cheney '04
Dallas Petroleum Club Former President
Elizabeth Dole Committee
FreedomWorks
Friends of John Boehner
Friends of Senator D'Amato 1998 Committee
George W. Bush for President
John McCain 2008
Kay Bailey Hutchison for Senate
McCain for Senate '98
National Petroleum Council
National Republican Congressional Committee
Santorum 2000
Santorum 2006
Steele for Maryland
George W. Bush Presidential Library
Woodrow Wilson Award for Corporate Citizenship

Google Ray Lee Hunt and learn more: <https://www.google.c...662fec27b9e4b73>

JFK and Angie Dickenson

"Steve Weisman, of the New York Times, grew up in Beverly Hills, where most of his junior high school class had heard that President Kennedy was having an affair with actress Angie Dickinson: "The hotel was right across from my old grade school."

[Gail Collins, Scorpion Tongues, p.4]

Hoover speaking to Billy Byars, Jr. at the Del Charro Hotel in the summer of 1964 from Official and Confidential: The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover by Anthony Summers

Anthony Summers:

"I was there for one or two weeks," Byars recalled in 1988. "They would eat together, my father, Murchison, and Hoover, and the others. Hoover seemed to be in a very strange frame of mind. He was having a better relationship with Johnson, evidently, than he had with President Kennedy - by a long shot. His relationship with Bobby Kennedy had apparently almost driven him over the edge. He used to talk about that constantly, and once I had the chance to ask him directly about the assassination. I asked him, 'Do you think Lee Harvey Oswald did it?' And he stopped and he looked at me for quite a long time. Then he said, 'If I told you what I really know, it would be very dangerous to this country. Our whole political system could be disrupted.' That's all he said, and I could see he wasn't about to say any more. [The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover, Anthony Summers]

Sid Richardson (who died in 1959) to J. Edgar Hoover:

"One evening while dining on "cavier of chili" a Dallas millionaire had flown in from Ike's Chili Parlor in Tulsa, Sid Richardson spied Hoover sitting quietly by the buffet. Suddenly Richardson's booming voice rang out across the poolside crowd: "Goddamnit, Hoover, get your ass out of that chair and get me another bowl of chili!" [Brian Burroughs, The Big Rich, p. 227]

President Lyndon Johnson: The War Within by Richard Goodwin, New York Times, 8/21/88 All about LBJ's literally paranoid behavior as president

<http://www.nytimes.com/1988/08/21/magazine/president-lyndon-johnson-the-war-within.html?pagewanted=all>

President Lyndon Johnson: The War Within

By Richard N. Goodwin; Richard N. Goodwin was assistant special counsel to President John F. Kennedy from 1961 to 1962, and special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 and 1965. This article is adapted from his latest book, "Remembering America: A Voice From the Sixties," to be published by Little, Brown next month

Published: August 21, 1988

Correction Appended

IN ONLY TWO BRIEF YEARS -1964 and 1965 - Lyndon B. Johnson did more to advance the cause of black Americans than any American President since Abraham Lincoln, and initiated a program for the enrichment of American life as revolutionary and far-reaching as the New Deal. "We are entering a new era of good feeling," pontificated The Washington Post in 1964, "and Lyndon Johnson is the gargantuan figure making it all possible." Yet little more than a year later, Johnson's own immense powers became an accomplice of his own destruction - propelling him into a war that would dissolve his vision and end his hopes. The story of that transformation, the beginnings of which I witnessed as one of the President's assistants, makes it clear that the war in Vietnam was not only a national tragedy but a personal tragedy for one of the most formidable men ever to occupy the White House.

Around midsummer 1965, about the time the decision was made to increase by more than 100,000 the number of American troops in Vietnam - a decision that transformed Vietnam into an American war - I became convinced that President Johnson's always large eccentricities had taken a huge leap into unreason. Not on every subject, and certainly not all the time: it was during this same period that Johnson was skillfully crafting some of the greatest triumphs of his Great Society.

But there is no question that the President's conduct during 1965 was, on occasion, markedly, almost frighteningly different from anything I had observed previously. My conclusion is that President Johnson experienced certain episodes of what I believe to have been paranoid behavior. I do not use this term to describe a medical diagnosis. I am not L.B.J.'s psychiatrist, nor am I qualified to be. I base my judgment purely on my observation of his conduct during the little more than two years I worked for him. And this was not my conclusion alone. It was shared by others who also had close and frequent contact with President Johnson.

Perhaps my first sign of this came in April, when the President of Pakistan, Mohammed Ayub Khan, and the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, were scheduled to visit the White House. Both men had expressed opposition to our policies in Vietnam. Both visits were abruptly canceled. "We didn't

cancel the visits," Johnson falsely stated at a press conference, we just told them that because the President was "very busy," this was not the most propitious time for a visit. And, Johnson patiently explained, "When you put things that way, most people want to come at the time that would be most convenient to us, to the host . . . and the answer came back that they would accept our decision."

But the foreign-policy pundits did not swallow Johnson's explanation. We had, they wrote, deliberately offended two of Asia's most important leaders because they did not approve our bombing of North Vietnam. A week later I sat beside Johnson as Air Force One carried us from the Texas ranch to the White House. Suddenly, Johnson leaned over to me, looked around, and, speaking in tense, almost whispered tones, as if he were confiding the highest secrets of state, said, "Listen, Dick, do you know why there was so much trouble about Ayub and Shastri?" "No, Mr. President," I replied. "Well, you ought to know about it, so you can keep on the alert. I had it investigated. Do you know there are some disloyal Kennedy people over at the State Department who are trying to get me; that's why they stirred things up?" "I didn't know that," I answered. "Well, there are, and we can expect to hear from them again. They didn't get me this time, but they'll keep trying." In my diary entry of that date I noted that "the President spoke in an intense low-keyed manner, characteristic of his most irrational moments."

The following day, I noted in my diary: "Hugh Sidey came to see me. He said there was an increasing worry about the President around town. A fear that his personal eccentricities were now affecting policy. For example, he told me that in responding to criticism over the Ayub and Shastri affair, Johnson had said to reporters, 'After all, what would Jim Eastland [the conservative Senator from Mississippi] say if I brought those two niggers over here.' "We agreed that it was such a stupid remark for L.B.J. to say - knowing that if it ever made its way into public print, he would be severely damaged - that he had to be a little out of control to say it at all." A few days later, Johnson received telegrams from our Embassies in Saigon and in New Delhi suggesting a visit from Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey as a demonstration that our goodwill toward the nations of Asia remained unimpaired. I was sitting with Bill Moyers, then special assistant to the President, in the Oval Office when the telegrams arrived. Johnson read them; then, his face contorted in fury, he rose and slammed them onto his desk.

"I don't want telegrams like that," he said, almost shouting, then he picked up the phone. "Get me Rusk. . . . Listen, Mr. Secretary," he began, softly sardonic, "you know those telegrams about Humphrey?" We couldn't hear Secretary of State Dean Rusk's reply, but listened as the President suddenly raised his voice: "If they send me any more telegrams like that, I want you to call them back. Fire the bunch of them. I don't want any more telegrams like that."

The President replaced the handset and turned toward Moyers. "You know what it is, Bill, don't you, it's those damn Kennedy ambassadors trying to get me and discredit me."

IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT THE "Kennedy crowd" should be the prelude to that swarming mob of "enemies and conspirators" that began to infect Johnson's mind. Not only had he felt humiliated - and with some cause -during Kennedy's Presidency, but the enduring shadow of Camelot -glamorous, popular, intellectual Camelot, enshrined in steadily growing myth - seemed to him to obscure the achievements of his own Presidency, preventing others from seeing how much more he was accomplishing than his predecessor.

Johnson once explained why Fulbright and "all those liberals on the Hill" were squawking at him about Vietnam. "Why? I'll tell you why. Because I never went to Harvard. That's why. Because I wasn't John F. Kennedy. Because the Great Society was accomplishing more than the New Frontier. You see, they had to find some issue on which to turn against me, and they found it in Vietnam."

For Johnson, the omnipresent ghost of that past was reincarnated in the person of Robert F. Kennedy and his followers. But understandable hostility would soon be displaced by the more ominous conviction that Robert Kennedy was not just an enemy, but the leader of all Johnson's enemies, the guiding spirit of some immense conspiracy designed to discredit and, ultimately, to overthrow the Johnson Presidency.

"Why does he keep worrying about me?" Robert Kennedy once asked me. "I don't like him, but there's nothing I can do to him. Hell, he's the President, and I'm only a junior Senator."

"That's right, that's the reality," I replied. "But we're not talking about reality. In Johnson's mind you're the threat. If he had to choose between you and Ho Chi Minh" (to be his successor in office), "he'd pick Ho in a minute."

In May 1965, I drafted a speech that Johnson was scheduled to deliver in San Francisco on the anniversary of the United Nations Charter. Not limited to the standard plea for increased peace and understanding among the nations, it contained several tangible and far-reaching proposals for the control of nuclear arms. Johnson was delighted with the draft, approved it, and ordered that it be prepared for delivery. Then, shortly before the President was scheduled to go to San Francisco, Robert Kennedy addressed the Senate, calling for progress toward nuclear disarmament. The Kennedy speech received little public attention. But it infuriated Johnson.

"I want you to take out anything about the atom in that speech," he said. "I don't want one word in there that looks like I'm copying Bobby Kennedy."

"But, Mr. President," I protested, "the Kennedy speech is very different from yours, and it's only his opinion. These are formal proposals from the President of the United States. The entire world will be listening."

It was as if I hadn't spoken. Johnson picked up a newspaper. "Here's Reston's column on Kennedy's speech. You make sure we don't say anything that he says Bobby said. I'm not going to do it." Thus all the arms-control proposals were excised, the American initiatives were canceled simply because Bobby Kennedy had made a speech.

Late that spring, alarmed at what I perceived to be the President's increasingly irrational behavior, I began to study medical textbooks. I learned that the paranoid personality may pass relatively undisturbed through a long and productive lifetime, manifesting itself only in subtle traits of behavior: a somewhat excessive secrecy and suspicion, a need for control over the external world. Because particular displays of these traits nearly all have some basis in reality - there are real adversaries, real reasons for an ambitious man to seek control over people and events - they are ordinarily perceived more as personal eccentricity than as a failure of reason or a distortion of reality. To the gifted few they may even be a source of strength, increasing their ability to achieve mastery over that always treacherous world they inhabit.

Yet if control is threatened, mastery undermined, enemies increasing in number and moving beyond reach, the mental apparatus so carefully constructed to transform potential weakness into external strength can begin to falter. The latent paranoia, liberated by the erosive pressures of misfortune and sensed helplessness, can take occasional control of the conscious mind, thereby transforming the most highly developed faculties into instruments of willed belief, even delusion.

Something like this began to happen to Lyndon Johnson during 1965, when he found himself - for almost the first time - surrounded by men and events he could not control: Vietnam and the Kennedys, and, later, the press, Congress, and even the public, whose approval was essential to his own esteem. As his defenses weakened, long-suppressed instincts broke through to assault the carefully developed skills and judgment of a lifetime.

It was during this period, in the spring of 1965, that I first noticed Johnson's public mask begin to stiffen. In his public appearances, the face seemed frozen, the once-gesturing arms held tightly to the side or fixed to a podium. Protective devices proliferated - Teleprompters, a special Presidential rostrum that traveled with him, even the careful excision of colorful or original language - all, I now believe, designed at least in part to guard him from spontaneously voicing inner convictions that he knew, in that part of his mind still firmly in touch with reality, would, if voiced, discredit him. "You know, Dick," Johnson once told me. "I never really dare let myself go because I don't know where I'll stop."

In mid-June, Moyers entered the Oval Office to find Johnson holding a wire-service report torn from the teletype machine that stood close to the desk. The President said: "Did you see this? Bundy" - McGeorge Bundy, the national security adviser - "is going on television -on national television - with five professors. I never gave him permission. That's an act of disloyalty. He didn't tell me because he knew I didn't want him to do it. Bill, I want you to go to Bundy and tell him the President would be pleased, mighty pleased, to accept his resignation." Johnson paused. "On second thought, maybe I should talk to him myself. . . . No, you go do it." Then, as if responding to some sensed hesitation on Moyers's part: "That's the trouble with all you fellows. You're in bed with the Kennedys."

Moyers wisely ignored the President's order, and left the White House to go home. "At midnight," I noted in my diary, "Moyers called me to talk about Johnson. He said he was extremely worried, that as he listened to Johnson he felt weird, almost felt as if he wasn't really talking to a human being at all."

The next morning when Moyers entered the Oval Office, Johnson looked up at him. "Did you speak to Bundy?" "No, I didn't, Mr. President," Bill replied. Johnson grunted, and returned to the memorandum he had begun reading. Bundy was to last another year.

A week later, Moyers and I were talking with Johnson in the Oval Office when, provoked by nothing more than my comment that his education bill had virtually complete support from liberal organizations, Johnson proclaimed: "I am not going to have anything more to do with the liberals. They won't have anything to do with me. They all just follow the Communist line - liberals, intellectuals, Communists. They're all the same. I detest the United Nations. They've tried to make a fool out of me. They oppose me.

"And I won't make any overtures to the Russians. They'll have to come to me. In Paris, Gagarin" - Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet cosmonaut - "refused to shake hands with the astronauts. I sent those astronauts myself, and what he did was a personal insult to me." (In fact, Gagarin did shake hands, but later declined to meet with American officials, which Johnson persisted in inflating into a personal affront.) "I can't trust anybody anymore. I tell you what I'm going to do. I'm going to get rid of everybody who doesn't agree with my policies. I'll take a tough line - put Abe Fortas or Clark Clifford in the Bundy job. I'm not going in the liberal direction. There's no future with them. They're just out to get me, always have been."

I accompanied Moyers back to his office. "We were both shaken, alarmed," I noted in my diary, "not so much at the content of Johnson's statements - surely he didn't mean to halt all discussions with the Soviet Union or pull out of the United Nations - but at the disjointed, erratic flow of thought, unrelated events strung together, yet seemingly linked by some incomprehensible web of connections within Johnson's mind. He won't act on his words, but he believes they're true."

On June 28, I recorded in my diary that Johnson had "asked me and Bill if we thought Tom Wicker [of The New York Times] was out to destroy him, if Wicker was caught up in some sort of conspiracy against him. We said no, that he writes some favorable and some unfavorable stories, but we couldn't convince him. . . ."

GRADUALLY, AS Johnson moved closer and closer to the crucial decision of July 28 -when he would raise the number of American troops in Vietnam by more than 100,000 - circumstances began to overwhelm him, elude his grasp. The decision to transform the war, which he knew was potentially fatal to his public ambitions, could no longer be evaded or postponed. Increasing opposition from the press and critics on the Hill could no longer be controlled by his hitherto almost irresistible power of persuasion. The somewhat frightening, always puzzling outbursts became more frequent.

No longer satisfied with impugning the motives of his critics ("That Fulbright," he told me after Senator J. William Fulbright had joined the ranks of dissent, "he never was satisfied with any President that wouldn't make him Secretary of State"), or attributing his difficulties to "those Kennedys" or "those Harvards," Johnson began to hint privately that he was the target of a gigantic Communist conspiracy in which his domestic adversaries were only players - not conscious participants, perhaps, but unwitting dupes.

Sitting in the Oval Office on July 5, Johnson interrupted our conversation on domestic matters: "You know, Dick, the Communists are taking over the country. Look here," and he lifted a manila folder from his desk. "It's Teddy White's F.B.I. file. He's a Communist sympathizer."

A few days before, I had been sitting in Bill Moyers's office, when Bill walked in, visibly shaken, his face pale. "I just came from a conversation with the President," he said. "He told me he was going to fire everybody who didn't agree with him, that Hubert [Humphrey] could not be trusted and we weren't to tell him anything; then he began to explain that the Communist way of thinking had infected everyone around him, that his enemies were deceiving the people and, if they succeeded, there was no way he could stop World War III."

"Suppose he really does go crazy," I said. And then, answering my own question: "I tell you what would happen if we went public with our doubts. They could assemble a panel of psychiatrists to examine the President, and he would tell them how sad it made him that two boys he loved so much could have thought such a thing, and then explain his behavior so calmly and reasonably that when he was finished, we would be the ones committed."

Shortly thereafter, I talked with a psychiatrist who was also a close personal friend. After he agreed to treat our conversation as privileged, I described the President's behavior in detail as I had observed it. At the time, I did not even inform Moyers of this step; nor did he tell me, until years later, that he had

independently followed the same course, speaking with two different psychiatrists.

All three doctors offered essentially the same opinion: that Johnson's behavior - if the layman's descriptions we provided were accurate - seemed to correspond to a textbook case of paranoid disintegration, the eruption of long-suppressed irrationalities. The disintegration could continue, remain constant, or recede, depending on the strength of Johnson's resistance, and, more significantly, on the direction of those external events - the war, the crumbling public support - the pressures from which were dissolving Johnson's confidence in his ability to control events.

On July 14, Johnson walked into a staff meeting, took a seat, listened a while, then said: "Don't let me interrupt. But there's one thing you ought to know. Vietnam is like being in a plane without a parachute when all the engines go out. If you jump, you'll probably be killed, and if you stay in you'll crash and probably burn. That's what it is." Then, without waiting for a response, the tall, slumped figure rose and left the room.

If that's how he feels, I thought as I watched the door close behind him, then why are we escalating the war? What's the point if he thinks it's hopeless?

Admittedly, there was, by now, no easy way out. We had raised the stakes and increased our commitment: American boys were dead and American resources wasted. But still there were choices - to continue the unwinnable war, to withdraw, or to seek some kind of jerry-built compromise. These choices were all unpleasant, but they were not, equally, disasters. Yet Johnson's assertion that there was no escape from the doomed plane may well have been true - for him, for that part of him already encircled by enemies.

Weeks later, sitting around the pool at his Texas ranch with some members of the staff, Lady Bird Johnson at his side, the President gloomily proclaimed: "I'm going to be known as the President who lost Southeast Asia. I'm going to be the one who lost this form of government. The Communists already control the three major networks and the 40 major outlets of communication. Walter Lippmann is a Communist and so is Teddy White. And they're not the only ones. You'd all be shocked at the kind of things revealed by the F.B.I. reports."

As the President spoke, his manner became more intense, his body stiffened. Mrs. Johnson leaned over, tenderly patted his hand, and at her touch tension seemed to seep from his body.

"Now, Lyndon," she said, "you shouldn't read them so much." "Why not?" he asked. "Because," she replied, "they have a lot of unevaluated information in them, accusations and gossip which haven't been proven."

"Never mind that, you'd be surprised at how much they know about people," Johnson told his wife. "Why, that draft protest last week that got everyone so

excited. According to the F.B.I. report, out of the 256 who were supposed to have burned their draft cards, a substantial number were crazy people who had a previous history in mental institutions. . . . One of our informants in the Communist Party . . . reported that the Communists decided to do all they could to encourage demonstrations against the draft."

Johnson removed his hand from his wife's grasp, leaned forward, the intensity returning: "Now I don't want to be like a McCarthyite. But this country is in a little more danger than we think. And someone has to uncover this information."

DURING THAT SUM-mer, Bill Moyers and I - often accompanied by one of Bill's assistants -met every few days to discuss the President's increasingly vehement and less rational outbursts. We agreed that Johnson was changing, that some invasive force was distorting his perceptions, infecting the entire process of Presidential decision. Although we were reluctant to acknowledge it, the signs of aberration were too obvious to be ignored or rationalized as typical Johnsonian exaggerations.

"It's all a few intellectuals and columnists," Johnson confided to a few members of the White House staff sitting with him in the Oval Office. "The people loved me, and they believed in me. You just go down to the White House basement. You'll see them. Boxes full of letters, all praising me for doing the right thing. They spread the doubt - every morning I wake up and see another column attacking me, or some professor on television. Naturally, people get confused with all these voices shouting and hollering about how awful I am.

"Bobby saw his chance. He saw I was in trouble, so he put [Martin Luther] King on the Kennedy payroll to roil up the Negroes. That's why we had the riots. After all I've done for the Negroes, they never would have attacked me if they hadn't been put up to it.

"Bobby gave the Communists the idea. Now I'm not saying he's a Communist, mind you. But they saw they might be able to divide the country against me. They already control the three major networks. So they began to complain that we were killing civilians, that we ought to stop the bombing. That got back here, and my critics took it up.

"Not just in the press. I was always getting advice from my top advisers after they had been in contact with someone in the Communist world. Hell, you can always find Dobrynin's car" -Anatoly F. Dobrynin, then Soviet Ambassador - "in front of a columnist's house the night before he blasts me on Vietnam."

AT THE BEGINNING of June, I had told Moyers in confidence that I intended to leave the White House later that year. "He won't let you," Bill responded involuntarily. "Why not?" I answered.

Then we both began to laugh, recognizing the absurd outburst of some hidden perception that Johnson's will could not be denied.

On July 5, I made a diary note: "It has been a wild and unbelievable week - dinner with Bill and his assistant and another long discussion of Johnson in which we agreed on his paranoid condition. I asked Bill if he thought I should talk to anyone before I left, perhaps to Bob McNamara," - the Secretary of Defense - "whose position might let him keep things from getting out of hand. Bill seemed to think that it might be a good idea . . . But I don't know if we can trust McNamara. He is intelligent and skilled, could understand our fears, but is also very ambitious. . . ."

If the world was beginning to slip from his control, Johnson would construct a tiny inner world that he could control, barricade himself not only from disagreement, but from the need to acknowledge the very existence of disagreement except among the uninformed and the hostile.

In those days, Johnson's conversations with his Cabinet would often begin with: "What are you doing here? Why aren't you out there fighting against my enemies? Don't you realize that if they destroy me, they'll destroy you as well?" The meetings themselves, no longer a forum for debate, were largely confined to reports by each secretary on the affairs of his department. Questions about Vietnam were discouraged, and, if asked, went unanswered.

Nor could the National Security Council be trusted. "Those National Security meetings were like a sieve," Johnson remarked. "There's that Arthur Goldberg" (then representative to the United Nations) "with a direct pipeline to The New York Times. . . . And those fellows from Defense were the worst of all. . . . Every time I saw some Department of Defense official's picture in the paper with a nice story about him, I'd know it was the paper's bribe for the leaked story."

Those who attended security council meetings were sometimes told they should not use the occasion to voice doubt or disagreement. The President didn't want to hear it. "I know how you feel, Arthur," the faithful Robert S. McNamara told Ambassador Goldberg before one meeting, "but it would be better if you didn't say anything. The President has already made up his mind, and you would only embarrass him."

Gradually, all meaningful discussion and decision were confined to the small, carefully chosen inner circle: Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Robert McNamara; the Director of Central Intelligence, William F. Raborn Jr.; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Army Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, and, occasionally, others who could be trusted to maintain complete secrecy.

Meanwhile, dissent from the outside - press or Congress or public - was discounted, rejected as the malignant tissue of ignorance, political ambition, disloyalty, or even a multiplying conspiracy. The only effective restraints were

Johnson's judgment of the limits of public and Congressional tolerance, and his fears that certain uses of American military force might precipitate Soviet and Chinese intervention.

Later, after he had left the White House, Johnson spoke of "secret treaties," formal documents committing the Soviet Union and China to go to the aid of North Vietnam should the United States transgress defined limits. "I never knew when I sat there approving targets one, two, three, whether one of those three might just be the one to set off the provisions of those secret treaties. I kept asking myself, what if one of those targets you picked today triggers off Russia or China?" There was, of course, no evidence that any such treaties existed. But Johnson needed them to justify his acts, and so he believed in their reality.

The incursions of paranoia - a kind of guerrilla warfare of the mind - are subtle, carefully establishing their chimerical, delusive outposts on still-firm remnants of reality. There was aggression in Southeast Asia, and opposition at home. These things were true. But the transformation of disagreement into disloyalty, political opponents into personal enemies, spreading dissent into a gigantic conspiracy, the rebels of Vietnam into the advance guard of world conquest, were the work of mental processes that bent and twisted the clay of reality into menacing fantastical shapes.

For much of the time, certainly during 1965, Johnson retained a large measure of control over his immense political skills. Congress, despite increasing dissent, did not cast a single vote against the war or the money to fight it. Johnson not only defeated efforts to roll back the Great Society, but succeeded in enacting a dwindling flow of legislation.

In Vietnam he could, at first, truthfully assert his consistency with the commitments of Kennedy and Eisenhower. In Vietnam he had, at first, the support - more than support, the persuasive advocacy - of that foreign-policy establishment he secretly despised - thinking that they regarded him with contempt as the ignorant boy from a small Texas town accidentally come to power - but on whom he relied, believing their approval was a warranty that he was doing the right thing. And even as those who had guided and urged him on from the beginning reconsidered and fled, Johnson, finally almost alone among the powerful, never departed from the conviction that he was acting in fulfillment of his obligations to the country and the future of its freedom.

Johnson hoped, at first, to retain public support for his cherished Great Society by concealing the necessities of war, flourishing false estimates of rapid "progress" soon to be followed by "victory." In the side pocket of his jacket he carried cards on which were inscribed the latest "intelligence" - statistics demonstrating our accelerating control over the population, shrinkage of the Vietcong forces through death and rising desertions. It was, you see - couldn't you see? - only a question of time. He grotesquely understated troop commitments already made in secret, and had his Secretary of Defense

underestimate the cost of the war by a factor of at least 50 percent. This was not simply lying - although there were many lies; it was as if Johnson thought that by saying these things, then urging them upon others with his immense persuasive power, he could somehow transform his misstatements into truth.

And, for a long time, Johnson succeeded: not in changing reality, but in deceiving much of the country and, perhaps, himself. Because of the office he held, his access to media, his control over information streaming into Washington from Vietnam, Johnson was able to transmit his own confused - but never purposeless - distortions to the public. His optimistic public reports, the accounts of Hanoi's intransigent refusal to negotiate, were instantly and without qualification published and broadcast throughout the land. Many of the reporters, even some chieftains of the press, knew better, realized they were carriers of deception, but felt compelled to print and broadcast official public reports simply because they were official and public.

As he felt himself compelled to plunge even farther into the insatiable jungles of Vietnam, Johnson began to magnify the stakes of the war. "Why, Ho Chi Minh and the Communists in Southeast Asia," the President told a small group of staff members, "are as much a threat to our national security as Hitler."

Later, after he had left the White House, Johnson expanded on this theme, telling his biographer, Doris Kearns, "I honestly and truly believe that if we don't assert ourselves and if Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union take Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, it seriously endangers India, Pakistan, and the whole Pacific world. . . . We'll lose all of Asia and then Europe and then we'll be a rich little island all by ourselves. That means World War III. And when that comes to pass I'd sure hate to depend on the Galbraiths and that Harvard crowd to protect my property or lead me to shelter in the Burnet caves" (a local tourist attraction near Johnson City, Tex.).

YET IT WOULD BE A mistake to attribute Johnson's poignant disintegration wholly to the inward disruptions of his mind. He also had the misfortune to be trapped between two Americas - the one in which he had grown up and the one he came to lead.

He was fond of quoting Sam Rayburn as saying that "A man who can't size up another person when he walks in the room had better be in another profession." No one could do that better than Johnson. His greatest gifts of leadership - the ability to understand, persuade and subdue - depended on connections and relationships that existed on a human scale.

"I always believed," he once said, "that as long as I could take someone into a room with me I could make him my friend. And that included anybody, even Nikita Khrushchev. From the start of my Presidency, I believed that if I handled him right he would go along with me. Deep down, hidden way below, he too wanted what was good, but every now and then this terrible urge for world domination would get into him and take control and then he'd go off on

some crazy jag, like putting those missiles in Cuba. I saw all that in him and knew I could cope with it so long as he and I were in the same room."

Later, as the enigmatic Ho Chi Minh loosed forces that threatened to destroy him, he would remark: "If only I could get Ho in a room with me, I'm sure we could work things out."

It was true that there were few who could totally resist the influence of Lyndon Johnson's personal presence. "I can't stand the bastard," Robert Kennedy once told me after a private meeting with the President, "but he's the most formidable human being I've ever met."

Yet now this man of such intensely personal gifts was set at the head of a gargantuan bureaucracy, managed by people he could not know or observe; compelled to reach for his constituency while sitting in an empty office staring at the curved, blank lens of a television camera.

Often he would awaken in the middle of the night and -clad in pajamas, feet encased in thickly padded slippers -go down to the Situation Room of the White House, where he would sit for hours receiving the latest reports of bombing raids and missing planes, captured villages and fresh casualties, as if, somehow, in this way he could establish contact with the struggles, the secret desires, of living flesh.

But it could not be done. A master of men, the invulnerable genius of the small town had become the servant of technology. His perceptions confused, judgment distorted, no less shackled because he believed in the power of that technology, the mathematical accuracy of transistor computation, he even liked the machines with their illusion of control, but liked them as a small boy likes a mechanical toy - never fully trusting, but with no other choice. His increasingly angry, increasingly baffling frustrations were a manifestation of America's own transformation.

During the next few years, as I campaigned with Eugene McCarthy and then Robert Kennedy, I never disclosed -even to my closest friends and colleagues - the wild surmise that had preoccupied my final days in the White House.

Later, I was to question my failure to disclose what I knew of Johnson's mental condition: was I, through misplaced loyalty or personal cowardice, betraying my obligation to the country? Yet such disclosures would undoubtedly not have been believed. After all, what credentials did I have? I could not have proved my judgment then. Indeed, I cannot prove it now, although the subsequent escalation of an unwinnable war in Vietnam - an escalation fueled by self-deception throughout - added testimony far more persuasive than my own observations.

Still, to this day, I have never overcome the suspicion that my secrecy may have been a very large mistake of judgment or of timidity.

Correction: September 11, 1988, Sunday, Late City Final Edition Editors' Note The credits accompanying Richard N. Goodwin's article on Lyndon B. Johnson on the Aug. 21 issue mistakenly omitted the name of the publisher of Mr. Goodwin's latest book, "Remembering America: A Voice From the Sixties," from which the article. The publisher is Little, Brown.

Map of Oak Cliff area in Dallas:

<http://barkingdogs.org/news/content/Bishop-Arts-new-Lowest-Greenville-now-they-have-RPO>

Don Roberdeau Web page on JFK assassination:

http://droberdeau.blogspot.com/2009/08/1-men-of-courage-jfk-assassination_09.html

Lisa Howard was having sex with Fidel Castro

"After Howard returned to the United States, she went to the White House, where a curious Kennedy debriefed her. She shared the details of her Castro encounter with the gossip-hungry Kennedy, including the revelation that she had slept with the Cuban leader. "She talked with Jack about it," Howard's friend, the equally dishy Gore Vidal, later reported, "and mentioned that Castro hadn't taken his boots off. Jack liked details like that." In her diary, Howard wrote that Castro "made love to me efficiently."

[Talbot, Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years, p. 224]

"According to Howard's daughter, Fritzi Lareau - who was a teenager at the time - her motivations were largely emotional. "She fell for Castro," Lareau told me, recalling her "wild" and "iconoclastic" mother. Lareau remembered her mother bluntly asking her stepfather, film producer Walter Lowendahl, whether she should take her diaphragm to Cuba before she left on one of her frequent trips there. (Lowendahl agreed she should. According to Lareau, her stepfather was not happy with her mother's adventures, but the German immigrant suffered his wife's exploits with European equanimity.) She liked powerful men. And Fidel was very macho. And, of course, the peace mission appealed to her dramatic sensibility because it was very grand, it was on a world playing field. It was secretive and exciting."

[Talbot, Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years, p. 225]

=====

[Next](#) | [ToC](#) | [Prev](#)

Chapter 9

Control of the Media

<http://www.ratical.org/ratville/JFK/ToA/ToAchp9.html>

As mentioned in [Chapter 1](#), one of the two clever strategies used by the Power Control Group in the taking of America has been the control of the news media.

For those American citizens who steadfastly refuse to believe that all of the American establishment news media could be controlled by the CIA and its friends in the White House, the continuing support of the Warren Commission's lone assassin conclusion by virtually all of the major news media organizations in November, 1975, twelve years after the event, must have been very puzzling indeed. Since 78% of the public believe that there was a conspiracy in the case, there must be a series of questions in the minds of the most intelligent of the 78% about the media's position on the subject.[\[1\]](#)

This Chapter is intended to enlighten readers and to remind them of the control exercised by the intelligence community and the White House over the 15 organizations from whom the public gets the vast majority of its news and opinions.

Let's begin with 1968-1969. By 1973 the American public had begun to develop a skepticism toward information they received on television or radio. Various news stories appearing in our national news media through those years had brought about this attitude. Some examples are: the Songmy-Mylai incident, the Pueblo story, the murder of Black Panther Fred Hampton, the Pentagon Papers, the Clifford Irving hoax, the Bangladesh tragedy and the India-Pakistan war, Hoover & FBI antics, the Jack Anderson papers, and IT&T and the Republican National Convention.

The general reaction was bound to be, "Don't believe everything you read, see or hear, especially the first time around, and more especially if the story comes from Washington." In the case of the Pentagon Papers, things we all had taken as gospel for nearly two decades suddenly seemed to crumble.

To what extent can the national news media be held responsible for this situation? What has happened to the inquiring reporter and the crusading editor who are both searching for and printing the truth? If a government or a president lies or keeps secrets, can the American news media really find out about it? And if they do, what moral, ethical, political or other criteria should they use in uncovering the lies and presenting them to the public?

Vice President Agnew would have said, "The press is already going too far." Members of the press would have said, "We must remain independent and maintain the freedom of speech." Just how

independent is the news media? Is it controlled to some extent by Washington?

The answer to some of these questions can be found by taking an inside look at the major national news media organizations during 1968 and 1969 and how they treated the most controversial news subject since World War II. The assassination of John F. Kennedy and its aftermath is an all-pervading, endless topic. It has yet to reach the Pentagon Papers, Anderston papers, or Mylai stage of revelation. Precisely because it is still such a controversial subject, verboten for discussion among all major news media (unless the discussant supports the Warren Commission), it serves as an excellent case study.

A categorical statement can be made that management and editorial policy, measured by what is printed and broadcast in all major American news media organizations, supports the findings of the Warren Commission. This has been true since 1969, but it was not true between 1964 and 1969.

Of significance in this analysis and what it implies about the American public's knowledge about the assassination and its aftermath is a definition of "major American national news media." It can be demonstrated that an overwhelming mass of news information reaching the eyes and ears of Americans comes from about fifteen organizations. They are, in general order of significance: NBC-TV & Radio CBS-TV & Radio, ABC-TV & Radio, Associated Press, United Press, *Time-Life-Fortune-Sports Illustrated*, McGraw Hill *Business Week*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News & World Report*, New York Times News Service, Washington Post News Service, Metromedia News Network, Westinghouse Radio News Network, Capital City Broadcasting Radio Network, the North American Newspaper Alliance, and the *Saturday Evening Post* (the *Post* is, of course, now defunct.)

There are some subtle reasons for this, not generally appreciated by the average citizen. Television has, of course, become the primary source of information. For any nationally circulated news story, local stations rely heavily on film, videotape and written script material prepared and edited by the three networks. Once in a while Metromedia may also send out TV material. In effect, this means that editorial content for a vast majority of the television information seen by American citizens everywhere originates not only with three or four organizations but also with a very small number of producers, editors and commentators in those networks.

A large majority of any national news items printed by local newspapers originates in a small number of press-wire services. AP and UP dominate this area, with selected chains of papers subscribing to a lesser extent to new services of the New York Times, Washington Post, North American Newspaper Alliance, and a very small percentage receiving information from papers in Los Angeles, Chicago and St. Louis.

In a national news story of major significance such as the

assassination of John Kennedy, the smaller local papers rely almost exclusively on their affiliated news services. Economic reasons dictate this situation. The small paper can't afford to have reporters everywhere. The major newspapers might send a man to Dallas for a few days to cover the assassination, or they might send a man to New Orleans to cover the Clay Shaw trial. But even the major papers can't afford to cover every part of a continuing story anywhere around the world. So they too rely on UP and AP for much of their material. They also rely on AP, UP and Black Star^[2] for most of their photographic material.

In the case of news magazines, the holding corporations become important in forming editorial policy in a situation as controversial as the assassination of JFK. *Time Inc.* and *Life*, *Newsweek* and the *Washington Post*, *U.S. News*, and McGraw Hill managements all became involved.

Fifteen organizations is a surprisingly small number, and one is led to conjecture about how easy or difficult it might be to control or dictate editorial policy for all of them or some appreciable majority of them. An article in *Computers and Automation*^[3] reprinted a statement by John R. Rarick, Louisiana Congressman and an entry made in the "Congressional Record" bearing on this subject. In the reprint, the "Government Employees Exchange" publication is quoted as stating that the CIA New Team used secret cooperating and liaison groups after the Bay of Pigs in the large foundations, banks and newspapers to change U.S. domestic and foreign relations through the infiltration of these organizations. The coordinating role at *The New York Times* was in the custody of Harding Bancroft, Executive Vice President.

A useful analysis consists of examining what happened organizationally and editorially inside each of the fifteen companies following the assassination of President Kennedy. My personal knowledge, plus information available from a few sources connected with the major news media, permits such an analysis to be made for eleven of the fifteen. They are: NBC, CBS, ABC, Time-Life, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, Associated Press, United Press, *Saturday Evening Post*, Capital City Broadcasting, and North American Newspaper Alliance. In addition, the performance of nine local newspapers and TV stations directly involved in the events in Dallas and New Orleans will be analyzed. These include: *Dallas Times Herald*, *Dallas Morning News*, Fort Worth *Star Telegram*, Dallas CBS-Affiliate WBAP, *New Orleans Times Picayune*, *New Orleans Times Herald*, and New Orleans NBC-Affiliate WDSU-TV.

Most of these organizations had reporters and photographers in Dallas at the time of the assassination or within a few hours thereafter. Most of them had direct coverage available when Jim Garrison's investigation broke into the news in 1967 and during the trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans in 1969. For many of them the Shaw trial became the running point in the changing of editorial

policy toward the assassination. For a few, the Garrison investigation and the Shaw trial took on the aspect of waving a red flag in front of a bull. They became directly involved in a negative way and thus not only reported the news, but also biased it.

Immediately following the assassination the media reported nearly everything that had obviously happened. All was confused for the first few days. The killing of Oswald by Ruby on live television produced even greater confusion.

For one year the major media reported everything, from probable Communist conspiracies to the lone assassin theory. The media waited for the Warren Report, and when it was issued in October of 1964 many of the major media fell into line and editorially backed the Commission's findings. Some questioned the findings and continued to question them until 1968 or 1969. *The New York Times* and *Life* magazine fell into this category. But by the time the Shaw trial ended in March 1969, every one of the fifteen major news media organizations was backing the Warren Commission and they have continued to maintain this editorial position since.

The situation would perhaps not be so surprising had not the internal assassination research teams in several of these organizations discovered the truth about the Kennedy killing between 1964 and 1968. These teams examined the evidence and thoroughly analyzed it. No one who has ever taken the trouble to objectively do just that has reached any conclusion other than conspiracy.

In each and every case the internal findings were overruled, suppressed, locked up, edited and otherwise altered to back up the Warren Commission. Management at the highest editorial and corporate level took the action in every instance. Before drawing any further generalization about the performance of the media in the JFK case, it will be revealing to examine what happened and specifically who took what actions in the case of the eleven national organizations and the nine local ones listed earlier.

Time-Life

The Time Inc. organization let *Life Magazine* establish its editorial policy while *Time* published more or less standard *Time-Life* stories. *Life* became directly involved in the assassination action and evidence suppression from the very beginning, on November 22, 1963.

Life purchased the famous Zapruder movie from Abraham Zapruder on the afternoon of the assassination for about \$500,000. The first negative action took place when *Life* and Zapruder began telling the lie that the price was \$25,000 (which Zapruder donated to the fund raised for the widow of Dallas policeman, J. D. Tippit, who had also been murdered that day). Apparently, both *Life* and Zapruder were ashamed that he profited by the event. He lived in fear that the true

price would be revealed until the day he died.

As many readers know, the Zapruder film (viewed in slow motion) proves there was a conspiracy because of the backward motion of the President's head immediately following the fatal shot. It proves the shot came from the grassy knoll to the right and in front of the president while Oswald's purported position was very nearly directly behind him. The film also helps establish that five, and not three shots, were fired, and that one of them could not have been fired from Oswald's supposed sniper's nest because of the large oak tree blocking his view.

Life magazine never permitted the Zapruder film to be seen publicly and locked it up in November 1968 so that no one inside or outside *Life* could have access to it, automatically becoming an "accessory after the fact". *Life* helped protect the real assassins and committed a worse crime than the Warren Commission.

In answer to those defenders of *Life* who will say, "But *Life* turned over a copy of the Zapruder film to the Warren Commission, and it is available in the National Archives," let's look at the facts. *Life* did not supply the copy of the film now resting in the Archives. That copy came from Zapruder's original to the Secret Service to the Warren Commission to the Archives. It is available for viewing by the few people fortunate enough to visit the Archives. It can not be duplicated by anyone, and copies can not be taken out of the Archives or viewed publicly in any way. The Archive management responsible for the Kennedy assassination records state that the *Life* magazine ownership of the Zapruder film is what prevents copies from being made available outside the Archives.

The Warren Commission did not see the film in slow motion. Nor does the average Archives' visitor get to see it in slow motion or stop-action. Yet the most casual analysis of the film in slow motion convinces anyone to conclude there was a conspiracy.

Thus *Life* magazine is an important part of the efforts to suppress evidence of conspiracy.

Life was involved in several other ways as an accessory after the fact. The organization began its efforts to discover the truth about the assassination in 1964 when it assigned Ed Kern, an associate editor, to investigate. By the fall of 1966, Kern had become convinced that the basic evidence pointed to conspiracy. *Life* management was also apparently convinced; they published articles in November 1965 and November 1966 questioning the Warren Commission's conclusions. In the fall of 1966 *Life* transferred Richard Billings from their Miami office to headquarters in New York. His assignment was to take over the investigation of the Kennedy assassination, and to head a team of several people working full time on it. One of Dick Billings' objectives was to search for and acquire as much of the missing photographic evidence as possible.

This author initiated a similar search, independent from *Life* magazine, in September 1966. As often happens, people with

common objectives decided to work together. Billings and the author arrived at a tacit understanding that any JFK assassination photographs, including TV films or private movies, found by either would be brought to the other's attention. In exchange for access to *Life's* photographic collection (including the Zapruder film and slides), the author agreed to give *Life* the results of any analyses of the photographic evidence. In cases where the author could not afford to acquire some new piece of evidence, *Life* would offer to purchase the materials from the owners and supply copies to the author.

In this manner the author discovered and helped *Life* magazine acquire the largest collection of photographic evidence of the JFK assassination, outside of the author's personal collection and the collection now located at the headquarters of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations in Washington, D.C. Among the photos discovered were:

The Dorman movie	Private
The Wilma Bond photos	Private
The Robert Hughes movie	Private
The David Weigman TV footage	NBC
The Malcolm Couch TV footage	ABC
The Jack Beers photos	<i>Dallas Morning News</i>
The William Allen photos	<i>Dallas Times Herald</i>
The George Smith photos	Ft. Worth <i>Star Telegram</i>
The John Martin movie	Private
Hugh Betzen's photo	Private

(See *Computers and Automation*, May 1970)

Many of these were important in proving conspiracy and some showed pictures of the real assassins.

The *Life* team headed by Billings was in the process of discovering a great deal about the conspiracy during the 1966-1968 period. While editorially not taking a strong position favoring conspiracy, *Life* did take a position that favored a new investigation by the government. This was editorially summed up in a lead cover story on the fourth anniversary of Kennedy's death in November 1967 with the title, "A Matter of Reasonable Doubt." In that issue, John Connally and his wife were shown examining the Zapruder film's frames and concluding that he had been hit much later in the film than the Warren Commission claimed. This meant that two bullets struck the two men and, by the Commission's own admission, pointed automatically to the conspiracy.

The government naturally did not respond to *Life's* suggestion for a new investigation, so nothing ever came of that editorial policy. Billings, however, continued his team's efforts and in October 1968 was preparing a comprehensive article for the November anniversary

issue. The author continued to work with him and continued being given access to the photos right up to October 1968.

It was at that point in time that a drastic change in management policy occurred at *Life* magazine. Dick Billings was told to stop all work on the assassination; his entire team was stopped. All of the research files, including the Zapruder film and slides and thousands of other film frames and photographs, were locked up. No one at the magazine was permitted access to these materials and no one (including the author) was ever allowed to see them again.

Simultaneously, editorial and management policy toward the assassination changed to complete silence. Billings and crew were not allowed to discuss the subject at *Life*, let alone work on it. In November 1968 the article Billings had been working on was turned into a non-entity. A few of the hundreds of photographs collected by the author and purchased by *Life* were published in the article, along with an innocuous commentary. Credit for discovering the photos was given to a number of people at *Life* magazine in New York and Dallas, not to the individuals who actually found them.

That article, published nearly nine years ago, was the last word *Life* has ever uttered about their extensive research probe and their feelings about a conspiracy. Dick Billings moved to Washington, D.C. to become editor of the Congressional Quarterly and is a member on the board of directors of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations (CTIA).

Who made the policy change decision at *Life* and why? Various high-level conspiracy enthusiasts claim that the cabal behind the assassination of the President brought extreme pressure to bear upon the owners and management of Time Inc. to silence all opposition to the Warren Commission findings. Others conclude it had something to do with the CIA's control of *Life's* editorial policy from inside. This author takes no position on why. Dick Billings knows only that the decision was made at high levels and passed downward and that it was irrevocable.

Repeated attempts by the CTIA and several independent assassination researchers to break loose the basic evidence in *Life's* possession, such as the Zapruder film, the Hughes film, and the Mark Bell Film, met with total opposition and a stone wall. Attempts to break loose the Archives' copy of the Zapruder film or slides met the same stiff opposition. In 1971 *Life* representatives indicated they might be interested in selling rights to the Zapruder film for a sum in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

CBS

The American public is aware of the editorial policy adopted by the Columbia Broadcasting System toward the Kennedy assassination because of a special four-part series with Walter Cronkite which was

broadcast on network TV in prime time in the summer of 1967.^[4] That series, while taking issue with some of the work of the Warren Commission *and criticizing the Dallas police*, the FBI and the Secret Service, nevertheless backed all of the basic Warren Commission conclusions.

Anyone watching the Cronkite series might have wondered why the basic evidence presented by CBS in an itemized format for each of several areas in the case, did not always seem to point to the conclusion reached at the end of each section. The conclusion always agreed with the Warren Commission's comparable conclusion. Some viewers may even have noticed Cronkite's double-take after reading through the basic evidence and then reading the phrase, "and the conclusion is!" It seemed as though he didn't believe the conclusion and hadn't seen it until he came to it in the script.

Actually, that is exactly what happened. CBS management caused the entire script to be changed from one concluding conspiracy to a script supporting the Warren Commission in the last week before the first part of the series went on the air. Cronkite had not seen the entire script until the program went on. Time had not permitted changing all of the points of evidence, so in most cases they were unchanged and only the conclusion was changed.

How did this come about? Who decided to change the script at the last moment and why? Again there are control theories extant, but the author's personal relationships to CBS people might help to shed a little light on the subject.

The discussion with all of the CBS people always centered on evidence of conspiracy and the CBS-TV film footage taken at the assassination site. Bob Richter was the most knowledgeable of all the aforementioned people on the basic evidence and he was firmly convinced there was a conspiracy. Bernie Birnbaum was convinced that a new investigation was desirable and his wife was convinced there had been a conspiracy. Dan Rather believed there was a conspiracy and so did Wes Wise.

CBS photographers Sandy Sanderson, Tom Craven, and Jim Underwood had taken movie-TV footages showing evidence of conspiracy. Craven's footage, for example, showed the assassin's get-away car driving away from the parking lot area behind the grassy knoll about one minute after the shots were fired. Sanderson filmed one of the assassins being arrested in front of the Depository building about 30 minutes after the shots. Most of this footage was either lost or locked up in the CBS archives vaults in New Jersey. Wes Wise so strongly maintained his opinion about conspiracy that he broadcast appeals for new photographic evidence over the KRLD local TV shows. This was done against the orders of Eddie Barker. Wes became Mayor of Dallas, elected in 1971 and defeated the Dallas-established oligarchy. He actually received a new piece of photographic evidence based on his TV appeal from a Dallas citizen named Bothun, who had taken a picture of the grassy knoll a few

moments after the shots.

The script for the Cronkite series was being edited and was going through its final preparation stages in May and early June. The author was in constant touch with Wise, Birnbaum and Richter during this period and was informed about the basic thrust of the script toward conspiracy and recommendations for a new investigation.

On May 8 a dinner meeting took place at the author's New York club with Mr. and Mrs. Birnbaum. There, Mrs. Birnbaum and the author tried to convince Bernie that he should take a stronger position on a new investigation.

On May 18, Bob Richter and one of Jim Garrison's investigators met in the National Archives with the author and reviewed the evidence of conspiracy. On June 2, 3 and 4 in Dallas, the author showed Bernie Birnbaum and Wes Wise a film taken by Johnny Martin that showed three of the assassins and their cohorts on the grassy knoll running toward the parking lot a few seconds after firing two shots. Wise and Birnbaum tried to interest Barker and others in taking a look at the film.

On June 14 Bob Richter invited the author to meet Midgely, Lister and Wallace at CBS in New York where an interview was being taped with Jim Garrison for use in the series. At that time Garrison, Richter and the author spent some time with the producer and his assistant discussing the evidence of conspiracy.

Finally, on June 20, just five days before the program was to go on the air, the author met with Richter and Dan Rather in the Washington, D.C. CBS studios. The script was reviewed by Richter and Rather in the author's presence. The gist of the conversation was that Rather and Richter agreed that the conclusions stating conspiracy had to be made even stronger than they were at that time.

The day before the program was aired, Bob Richter assured the author that the theme would point to conspiracy and demand a new investigation. The author telephoned Richter immediately after the first broadcast and asked what had happened. Richter was devastated. He could not understand what had happened. From that time forward his course paralleled that of Dick Billings. He resigned from CBS in disgust and formed his own company, Richter-McBride, in New York. It was his original intent to make a film about the JFK assassination based on his own research and the films he could obtain. However, the massive suppression of the assassination, especially the suppression of the Zapruder film by *Time-Life* films, cancelled Richter's plans for a film.

Correspondence with Cronkite and others determined that the decision to change the script, distort and hide CBS's own findings and back up the Warren Commission to the hilt came from Midgely and Lister. How much higher did the decision go? Richard Salant was head of the CBS News Division then and, of course, William C. Paley

was (and still is) chairman of the board.

By an odd coincidence, in a sequel to the above CBS story, the author had an opportunity to learn a little more about Mr. Paley's knowledge. Jeff Paley, William Paley's son, returned to the United States from Paris in the winter of 1967-1968, where he had been writing news stories and a news column for *L'Express* and for the North American Newspaper Alliance, a group serving small papers in the United States. Jeff had become convinced there was a conspiracy in the JFK case and came to interview Garrison and others and to do a story for French papers. (European papers and magazines always believed and still do believe in the JFK assassination conspiracy.) He met at length with Richter and the author and became quite disturbed at what CBS had done. He approached his father with the idea that CBS had been wrong in the Cronkite series and that something should be done to rectify the situation.

Bill Paley told his son that he knew nothing about the details of the programs or the work lying behind the conclusions. He said Midgely had been responsible for the entire production. He told Jeff that if he could show proof that the CBS conclusions were wrong and there had been a conspiracy, that he would fire Midgely and all the rest of the team and do the whole thing all over again under new management.

Needless to say, this did not happen and the mystery about where the decision to suppress the truth came from within CBS is as deep as it ever was.

Since June 1967, CBS has remained editorially silent on the subject of the JFK assassination. The photographic evidence of conspiracy in their possession remains locked up and suppressed. The Craven sequence -- film footage by the CBS photographer (who had been in the parade's camera car # 1) of a car driving out of the Elm Street extension (left-to-right in front of the Texas School Book Depository) within 20 seconds of the assassination -- was seen by the author and Jones Harris in New York, but was cut out of the film where it appeared prior to the time the author and Richter began searching for it. There is little question that CBS is an accessory after the fact. CBS edited out one other important piece of TV film. In November 1969, Walter Cronkite conducted a three-part interview with Lyndon B. Johnson at his ranch in Texas. The series was broadcast in the spring of 1970 and on the first program an announcement was made that portions of the taped interview had been deleted at Lyndon Johnson's request, "for reasons of national security."

What actually happened and what Johnson had said six months earlier was made public due to a leak at CBS. The story appeared in newspapers all over the U.S. several days before the broadcast.

Johnson told Cronkite that there had been a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy, that Oswald was not a lone madman assassin, and that he, Johnson, had known it all along. Johnson reviewed the tapes a week or so before the program was to

go on the air and then called up the CBS management, asking that his remarks be deleted.

Someone at CBS who was very disturbed by this called a member of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations and told him what had been deleted. This led to the story being printed in the newspapers.

The New York Times

The record of the *Times* through the 1969-1971 period follows the same pattern as CBS and *Life* magazine editorial policies.

The early editorials following the Warren Report supported the Commission. The *Times* cooperated by publishing much of the report in advance. In 1965, however, editorials began to appear that questioned the Commission's findings and suggested a new investigation. In 1964 the *Times* formed a research team headed by Harrison Salisbury to investigate the assassination. The team of six included Peter Khiss and Gene Roberts. Their conclusions were never made public by the *Times* but indications point to their finding evidence of conspiracy.

Khiss, in particular, through the 1966-1968 period in several meetings and discussions with the author, expressed doubts about the Warren Report and questioned the lone madman assassin theme. When the Garrison investigation made the news, the *Times* began a regular campaign to undermine Garrison's case, to support the Warren Commission, and finally (during the Clay Shaw trial) to completely distort the news and the testimony presented. Martin Waldron was the reporter sending in the stories from the Shaw trial, but someone in New York edited them to completely change their content. The author saw the story written by Waldron on the first day of the trial and the final version appearing in the *Times*. The two were completely different, with Waldon's original following the actual trial proceedings very closely.

The author, writing under the pen name of Samuel B. Thurston, postulated the possibility that *The New York Times*, on selected subjects, including the JFK assassination, was controlled by the CIA through their representative among top management, Mr. Harding Bancroft.[\[5\]](#)

In the summer of 1968, the author discovered a remarkable similarity between the sketch of the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King and one of the three tramps arrested in Dealey Plaza following the assassination of President Kennedy. Peter Khiss wrote a story about this and it was published by the *Times* in June, 1968. Apparently that was the final straw for the *Times* management as far as Khiss was concerned. He was not allowed to do any more research on assassinations or to discuss the subject at the *Times*. As he told the author in 1969, he doesn't attend any press conferences about assassinations because he doesn't like it when people in *Times*

management say, "Here comes crazy old Pete Khiss again with his conspiracy talk."

The apex of *The New York Times* actions and editorial positions on the JFK assassination came in November and December 1971. They published three items supporting the Warren Commission eight years after the assassination, at a time when it seemed on the surface to be a dead issue.

The first was a story about Dallas eight years later by an author from Texas who wrote his entire story as though it were an established fact that Oswald was the lone madman assassin firing three shots from the sixth floor window of the Depository building and later killing police officer Tippit.

The second was an Op-Ed page guest editorial by none other than David Belin, a Warren Commission lawyer. He defended the Commission and attacked the researchers. The third was a story by Fred Graham about the findings of Dr. Lattimer, who was allowed to see the autopsy photographs and x-rays of John Kennedy. Graham actually wrote most of his story, which solidly backed up the Warren Commission due to Lattimer's claims that the autopsy materials proved no conspiracy, before Lattimer ever entered the Archives. In other words, it appears that Graham knew what Lattimer was going to find and say in advance. Either that or someone in Washington, D.C. gave someone at the *Times* orders in advance to prepare the story for the first page, upper left-hand corner, of the paper. It really didn't make any difference whether Dr. Lattimer ever saw the x-rays and photographs.

The concerted campaign on the part of the *Times* management could have been timed to prevent a discovery of new evidence of conspiracy in the autopsy materials. The reason for this possibility developing in the November 1971 period is that the five-year restriction placed on the autopsy evidence by Burke Marshall, a Kennedy family lawyer, expired in November of 1971. Four well-known and highly reputable forensic pathologists, Dr. Cyril Wecht of Pittsburgh, Dr. John Nichols of the University of Kansas, Dr. Milton Helpert of New York City and Dr. John Chapman of Detroit had already asked permission to examine the x-rays and photos upon the expiration of the five-year period. All four were known to question the Warren Commission's findings. What better way to freeze them out of the Archives than to select a doctor who could be trusted to back up the Commission (Lattimer had published several articles doing just that), commission him to go into the Archives, and then persuade *The New York Times* to publish a front page story in its Sunday issue demonstrating that no one else need look at the materials because they supported the Warren Commission's findings.

All attempts by researchers to convince *Times* management that the other side of the story should be told have been completely ignored. Lattimer's findings, if correct, actually prove conspiracy. The *Times*

has been informed of this but they have shut off all discussion of the subject. The complete story of the complicity of the *New York Times* in the crimes to which they have become an accessory would take up an entire volume.[\[6\]](#)

NBC

The National Broadcasting Company became an active participant in the government's efforts to protect Clay Shaw and to ruin Jim Garrison.

Two of NBC's high-level management people, Richard Townley of NBC's affiliate in New Orleans, WDSU, and Walter Sheridan, executive producer, became personally and directly involved in the Shaw trial. They were indicted by a grand jury in New Orleans for bribing witnesses, suppressing evidence and interfering with trial proceedings. NBC top-level management backed Sheridan and Townley.

NBC produced a highly biased, provably dishonest program personally attacking Garrison and defending Shaw prior to the trial. Frank McGee, who acted as moderator, later had to publicly apologize for lies told on the program by two "witnesses" whom NBC paid to give statements against Garrison. The FCC ruled that NBC had to give Garrison equal time because the program was not a news program but a vendetta by NBC against Garrison. NBC did give Garrison 30 minutes (compared to their one-hour attack) to respond at a later date. Sheridan was the producer of the one-hour show. With Sheridan and Townley so deeply involved, and with such an extremely strong editorial position favoring the Justice Department, the Warren Commission, and the lone assassin stance, suspicions were raised about NBC's and RCA's independence.[\[7\]](#) At one point in 1967 the president of NBC, according to Walter Sheridan, helped in the bribery efforts by calling Mr. Gherlock, head of Equitable Life Insurance Company's New York office, and asked for assurance that Perry Russo, who worked for Equitable, would cooperate with NBC. NBC is also the owner of several important pieces of photographic evidence. A TV film taken by NBC photographer David Weigman was suppressed by NBC and not made available to researchers. It shows the grassy knoll in the background just a fraction of a minute after the shots. Some of the assassination participants can be seen on the knoll.

Fortunately for researchers, NBC sold the Weigman film to the other networks and to the news film agencies before realizing its importance. The author was able to purchase a copy from Hearst Metrotone News.

NBC's affiliate, WBAP in Fort Worth, has several important film sequences. James Darnell took several sequences on the grassy knoll and in the parking lot which should contain important evidence. Dan

Owens took TV movies in and around the Depository building which should show how the snipers' nest was faked on the sixth floor, and one of the assassins in front of the building.

ABC

Of the three major television networks, ABC has remained more objective and appears to be less under the thumb of the government than the other two. For example, when NBC was busy defending the Warren Commission and Clay Shaw and attacking Jim Garrison, ABC was giving Garrison a free chance to express his views without interruption on their Sunday program, "Issues and Answers." They have never taken an editorial position one way or another on conspiracy. However, in the Robert Kennedy assassination case, the investigation was suppressed at ABC. The man heading the brief investigation was stopped and sent to Vietnam. The man at ABC who called the shots in stopping the investigation and in suppressing evidence in ABC's possession was a lawyer named Lewis Powell. The evidence owned by ABC is a video tape of the crowd in the Ambassador Hotel ballroom before, during and after the shots were fired in the kitchen. The ballroom microphones, including ABC's, picked up the sound of only three shots above the crowd noise. Since Sirhan fired eight shots, or certainly more than three, and since Los Angeles police tests proved that Sirhan's gun could not be heard in the position of the microphones in the ballroom, the ABC film and soundtrack is important evidence of three other shots. The sequence was originally included in the TV film of Robert Kennedy's 1968 campaign and assassination entitled, "The Last Journey." Following a meeting at ABC when the management learned what the film showed, the next TV broadcast of "The Last Journey" (scheduled for the following week) was cancelled without any logical explanation. The next time the film appeared on ABC (late 1971), the three-shot ballroom sequence had been cut.

United Press International

Of all the fifteen major news organizations included herein, UPI has come closest to really pursuing the truth about the JFK assassination. Yet they, too, have suppressed evidence, have not had the courage of their convictions in analyzing conspiratorial evidence, and by default have become accessories after the fact. Two different departments at UPI became involved in the photographic evidence of the JFK assassination. The regular photo news service department, which receives wire photos and negatives from many sources all over the world, accumulated a large collection of basic evidence both from UPI photographers and by purchasing

wire service photos from newspapers, Black Star, AP and other sources. This department has made all of its photographs available to anyone at reasonable prices (\$1.50 to \$3.00 per print).

UPI photographer Frank Cancellare was in the motorcade and snapped several important photographs. In addition, five other photographs at UPI, taken by three unknown photographers, are significant. All of these were purchased by the author from UPI. The other department has not been as cooperative. Within the news department at UPI, Burt Reinhardt and Rees Schonfeld have varied in their attitude and performance. UPI news purchased the commercial rights to two very important films shortly after the assassination. These were color movies taken by Orville Nix and Marie Muchmore (private citizens). Both show the fatal shot striking the President, and both show evidence of conspiracy. In the Nix film, certain frames (when enlarged) show one of the assassins on the grassy knoll with a rifle. Both movies show a puff of smoke generated by another one of the men involved in the assassination.

UPI, under the direction of Burt Reinhardt, did several things with the Nix and Muchmore films. They produced a book, "Four Days," including several color frames from the movies. They made a composite movie in 35mm from the original 8mm movies. The composite used the technique of repeating a frame several times to give the appearance of slow motion or stop action during key sections of the films. Reinhardt, Schonfeld and Mr. Fox, a UPI writer, made the composite movie available to researchers at their projection studio in New York in 1964 and 1965.

Fox and Schonfeld wrote an article for *Esquire* in 1965 which portrayed the Nix film as proving the conspiracy theories about assassins on the grassy knoll to be false. This was deemed necessary by UPI management because a New York researcher and a photographic expert, after seeing the Nix film at UPI, claimed it showed an assassin with a rifle standing on the hood of a car parked behind the knoll.

The research team had used a few frames from the film in color transparencies and enlarged them in black and white to show the gunman.

In 1964, UPI gave the Warren Commission copies of both the Nix and Muchmore films for analysis. The films were later turned over to the National Archives under a special agreement between UPI and the Archives. This agreement reminds one of the agreements between the Archives and the Kennedy family on the autopsy materials, and the obscure one between *Life* magazine, the Commission, the Secret Service and the Archives on the Zapruder film.

The UPI agreement prevents anyone from obtaining copies of the Nix and Muchmore films or slides of individual frames for any purpose.

The agreement is just as illegal as the other two, yet it has been just as effective in suppressing the basic evidence of conspiracy.

In 1967, UPI, apparently still not sure they would not be attacked by

researchers on what the Nix film revealed, employed Itek Corporation to analyze the film. (At least it would appear on the surface that UPI did the hiring.) Itek Corporation, a major defense contractor, did an excellent job of obscuring the truth. In an apparently highly scientific analysis using computer-based image enhancement, they "proved" that not only was there no gunman on the grassy knoll, but there was no person on the knoll at all during the shooting.

The final Itek report was made public and highly publicized by UPI. It looked as though the UPI earlier claim of no gunman had been scientifically substantiated. As a by-product, Itek got some great publicity for their commercially available photo-computer image enhancement system.

What the public did not know was that UPI gave Itek only 35mm enlarged black and white copies of selected frames from the Nix film. The great amount of detail is lost in going from 8mm color to 35mm black and white. And UPI gave Itek carefully chosen frames from the Nix film that did not show the gunman on the knoll.

UPI and Itek defined "the grassy knoll" in a very limited and carefully chosen way so as to exclude five people (in addition to the fatal-shot gunman) on the knoll who appear in the Nix film as well as in every other photograph and movie taken of the knoll at the time the shots were fired.[\[8\]](#) In addition, man No. 2, who had ducked down behind the stone wall during the Nix film, could not be detected by Itek because they only had the Nix film.

Three men standing on the steps of the knoll, and two men behind the picket fence, were completely ignored or overlooked.

The author began to contact Schonfeld and Reinhardt in early 1967, viewed the two films both at UPI and in the Archives, and requested copies of the original 8mm color films or color copies of individual frames. The response to the requests were negative for more than four years. During this time, however, the author, a New York researcher, and a photographic specialist, enlarged in color the correct frames from the Nix film. The enlargements clearly show the gunman, not on top of a car but in front of a car, with his rifle poised. He is standing on a pedestal protruding from the eight-sided cupola behind the stone wall on the knoll. The car is parked behind the cupola and can be seen in several other photographs and movies.

Unfortunately, UPI's agreement with the researcher prevents making public the color enlargements. UPI has consistently suppressed this evidence. In 1971, they offered to make the film available for a very large sum of money, but they have never agreed that it shows anyone on the knoll and they will not make copies available for research.

The UPI editorial position (in articles, the book *Four Days*, letters and news releases) has supported the Warren Commission through the years. The major difference between UPI and *Life* or CBS is that no drastic reversal of management policy took place at UPI.

AP

Associated Press became an accessory after the fact by taking an action unprecedented for a news wire service. It published a three-part report by three AP writers in 1967, completely supporting the Warren Commission. The report was transmitted by wire to all AP subscribers over a three-day period and it occupied a total of nine to ten full pages of the average newspaper. It was not news, but editorial policy and took a position supporting the Warren Commission and the official government propaganda about the assassination of John Kennedy.

Most small newspapers rely on UP and AP for their news stories. The three-part AP report ran in hundreds of papers across the United States without opposition commentary. For many this was the gospel at the time. What more could the conspirators and their government protectors have asked?

AP photographers were on the scene in Dallas during the assassination. James Altgens, one of AP's men assigned to Dallas, took seven important photographs in Dealey Plaza. Henry Burrows, an AP photographer from Washington, D.C., was in the motorcade and snapped two pictures. Four other AP photographers took ten important photographs. AP's photo department and Wide World Photos in New York purchased many other photographs taken in Dealey Plaza.

Meyer Goldberg, manager of Wide World Photos, set a policy early in the 1966-1967 period which placed AP in the position of partially suppressing basic photographic evidence. The policy contained several parts. First, Goldberg made it extremely difficult for anyone to obtain access to the photographic evidence, particularly the negatives. Second, he set a high enough price on copies of photographs (\$17.50 for one 8x10 black and white print) to freeze out all but commercially-financed interests. Third, when an original negative was discovered, the print order, when cleared by Wide World, was always cropped. (Full negative prints showing important details in the Altgens photographs were nearly impossible to purchase.) Whenever any suggestion was made to Wide World that their photographs contained basic evidence of conspiracy, Goldberg and AP management turned blue with anger and literally refused to discuss the subject or permit research in their files.

Various researchers, including Josiah Thompson, Raymond Marcus and the author met this type of stiff opposition, but after many visits discovered ways around it. The staff at Wide World in charge of the photographic files was more cooperative, and at least one staff member was completely convinced there was a conspiracy in the JFK assassination.

Nevertheless, the broadly announced editorial policy and stance of

Associated Press between 1964 and 1972 fully supported the Warren Commission and the lone assassin fable.

Newsweek

Newsweek's editorial policy and coverage of the assassination and its aftermath was largely the doing of one man, Hugh Aynesworth. Aynesworth was the Dallas-Houston correspondent for *Newsweek* following the assassination. He was in Dealey Plaza when Kennedy was killed, and he turned in several stories during the days and weeks following November 22, 1963. His point of view was always closely allied with that of the Dallas police, the district attorney and the FBI. He wholeheartedly supported the Warren Report. However, in May of 1967, after Garrison's investigation hit the news, Aynesworth wrote a violent attack on Garrison's investigation, and it was published in *Newsweek*. Aynesworth accused Lynn Loisel, a Garrison staff member, of bribing Al Beaubolf to testify about a meeting to plot the assassination. Beaubolf later denied this accusation in a sworn affidavit and proved Aynesworth and *Newsweek* to be fabricators of information.

Saturday Evening Post

The position of the *Saturday Evening Post* solidified after the Garrison probe became public. It was based in large part on the reporting of one man, James Phelan. Phelan wrote a blistering article for the *Post* published on May 6, 1967. He attacked Garrison and Russo, and claimed that Russo's original statement to Assistant D.A. Andrew Sciambra differed from his later testimony. In view of the earlier editorial position of the *Post* when Lyron Land and his wife questioned the Warren Commission findings, the Phelan article came as somewhat of a surprise. In fact, the *Post* had taken a strong conspiracy stand when in 1967 it published a long article excerpted from Josiah Thompson's book, *Six Seconds in Dallas*, and featured it on the magazine's cover.

The Garrison investigation, however, turned the *Post* around. Phelan became directly involved in the case, and in a sense was more of an accessory than Walter Sheridan or Richard Townley. He travelled to Louisiana from Texas, spent many hours with Perry Russo and other witnesses, and generally obfuscated the Shaw trial picture. Phelan joined the efforts to persuade Russo to desert Garrison and to help destroy Garrison and his case. According to a sworn Russo statement, Phelan visited his house four times within a few weeks. Phelan told Russo he was working hand-in-hand with Townley and Sheridan, that they were in constant contact, and that they were going to destroy Garrison and the probe. Phelan warned Russo that

he should abandon his position and that Russo would be the only one hurt as a result of the trial. Phelan claimed Garrison would leave Russo alone, standing in the cold.

Phelan offered to hire a \$200,000-a-year lawyer from New York for Russo if he would cooperate against Garrison. He asked Russo how he would feel about sending an innocent man (Clay Shaw) to the penitentiary. Phelan left New Orleans and Baton Rouge and returned to New York, only to telephone Russo several times and offer to pay Russo's plane fare to New York to meet with him and discuss going over to Clay Shaw's side.

Phelan was subpoenaed by Shaw's lawyers during a hearing in 1967 because his article attacked Garrison. Sciambra welcomed the opportunity to cross-examine Phelan on the stand. He described the article as being incomplete, distorted and tantamount to lying. Sciambra said, "I guarantee that he (Phelan) will be exposed for having twisted the facts in order to build up a scoop for himself and the *Saturday Evening Post*."

Sciambra went on to say that Phelan had neglected the most important fact of all in his article. It was that Phelan had been told by Russo in Baton Rouge that Russo and Sciambra had discussed the plot dialogue (to assassinate JFK) at their initial meeting.

Capital City Broadcasting

This organization owns several radio stations in the capitol cities of various states and in Washington, D.C. Their interests in the JFK assassination increased in 1967 and 1968 when the Garrison-Shaw case made headlines. A producer at Capital City, Erik Lindquist, decided to do a series of programs designed to ferret out the truth. The author furnished various evidence for scripts to be used in the programs. After several months of work the project was cancelled, presumably by top management, and the broadcasts never took place.

North American Newspaper Alliance

This newspaper chain, with papers affiliated in small communities through the northern and eastern U.S., supported the Warren Commission findings as did all the other major newspaper services and chains.

The Alliance also became involved in the Martin Luther King case and it circulated the syndicated column by the black writer and reporter, Louis Lomax, who had taken an interest in finding out what really happened in the King assassination.

Lomax located a man named Stein who had taken a trip with James Earl Ray from Los Angeles to New Orleans. The two retraced the

automobile trip of Ray and Stein, beginning in Los Angeles and heading through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. They were trying to find the telephone booth from which Ray had called a friend named Raoul in New Orleans somewhere along the route. Raoul, according to Ray, was the man who actually fired the shot that killed King. Stein remembered that Ray told him he was going to meet Raoul in New Orleans and that Ray phoned Raoul at someone's office. Stein couldn't remember exactly where the phone booth was because he and Ray had been driving non-stop day and night. Lomax wrote a series of articles depicting Raoul as the killer and Ray as the patsy. He sent them to the Alliance, a column each day, from the places along the retraced trip he and Stein took. Finally, Lomax's column announced they had found the phone booth at a gas station in Texas and that he was going to obtain the phone number Ray had called in New Orleans. He presumably was planning to visit the local telephone company office the next morning and obtain the number. That was the last Lomax column ever to appear in the North American Alliance papers. He seemed to disappear completely. The readers were left hanging, not knowing whether he obtained the phone number or whether he discovered who it belonged to. The Committee to Investigate Assassinations located Lomax several months later and asked him what had happened. He said he had been told by the FBI to stop his investigation and not to publish or write any more stories about it. He said he found the phone number and where it was located in New Orleans. He gave the number to the Committee to Investigate Assassinations. He said he was afraid he would be killed and decided to stop work on the case. Whether North American Newspaper Alliance management knew about any of this remains unknown. What is known, however, is that Louis Lomax died in a very mysterious manner in 1970. He was traveling at a very high speed and was found dead in a car crash, according to the State police report. Lomax's wife says he was a very careful driver and never drove at high speeds.

Dallas Newspapers

The two newspapers in Dallas, *The Times Herald* and *The Morning News*, became accessories after the fact. They suppressed evidence of conspiracy and evidence concerning the Dallas police role in framing Lee Harvey Oswald. It was not immediately established that the management policy of both papers supported the official positions taken by the Dallas police and district attorney, the FBI and the Warren Commission. During the first few days immediately following the assassination, both newspapers printed anything that came along. The editions on November 22 through 25 make very interesting reading for the researcher because the stories were printed before anyone had any idea what to suppress. (For example,

there are stories about other people being arrested, about other rifles being found near Dealey Plaza, and about Oswald's rifle being a Mauser and a British 303 model.)

Editorial and management policy took over within a couple of weeks and the lone assassin story received all the attention from then on. The two papers have not since made any independent inquiries, have not been interested in any conspiratorial discussions, and have remained completely faithful to the official governmental position. There were some inquiring reporters around (like Ronnie Dugger, for example, or Lonnie Hudkins), but they were eventually silenced by management or the FBI and Dallas police. Photographers at the two papers left town or were frightened out of talking about the case or their photographs. Some of these photographs showed evidence of conspiracy, including pictures of three conspirators under arrest in Dealey Plaza. Other photographs proved that members of the Dallas police planted evidence in the Depository building to frame Oswald. Between the assassination and 1967, the management and owners of the *Herald* and *News* were not completely aware of the significance of some of the evidence in their files. Nor were they attempting to control their reporters and news staff. For example, Hudkins found that Oswald had been a paid informer for the FBI. He even found what his pay number had been (S172). He took the information to Waggoner Carr, Texas Attorney General, in January of 1964. Carr brought it to the attention of the Warren Commission. Hoover denied it, and the matter died in secret executive sessions of the Warren Commission.

Several photographs taken by *Dallas Morning News* photographer Jack Beers proved that the police created the so-called "sniper's nest" from which Oswald allegedly fired the shots. The pictures show the positions of cartons in the sixth floor window before the police moved them. Beers's photographs also indicate that the police made the large paper bag found inside the Depository building.

Beers was permitted to use his photographs commercially in a book that he published jointly with R. B. Denson, called *Destiny in Dallas*. If it were not for that event, researchers would probably never have seen Beers's photographs. Once the *Morning News* editor, Mr.

Krueger, discovered that the photographs demonstrated both conspiracy and the complicity of some of the Dallas police force, he locked them up. The pictures remain suppressed to this date.

The *Times Herald's* record is not much better. Through 1967 John Masiotta, the man in charge of the assassination photographs taken by William Allen, made copies available on a very limited basis. The basis in the author's case was that a total of twelve pictures out of seventy-three taken by Allen could be purchased. The author was allowed to examine 35mm contact prints (about 3/4 X 1/2 inches) of the rest, and the selection decision was extremely difficult. Three of Allen's photographs showed the "tramps" under arrest who were part of the conspiracy.

In 1968 the *Times Herald* management realized the implications of some of Allen's pictures in pointing out the real assassins, and locked their files. To date they have not permitted anyone to see the photos again or to purchase copies.

One photograph taken by *Dallas Times Herald* photographer Bob Jackson was so obviously in opposition to the official police position that it was suppressed by late 1966. Jackson was riding in one of the news photographer's cars in the motorcade with *Dallas Morning News* photographer, Tom Dillard. As Jackson's car approached the Depository building and travelled north on Houston Street, between Main Street and Elm Street, Jackson snapped a picture (see map in May 1970 *Computers & Automation* article). At the time, the Kennedy car was already on Elm Street and was probably close to the position where the first shot was fired. Jackson's car was eight cars behind Kennedy's (about twenty car lengths).

Jackson can be seen taking this picture in the Robert Hughes film and in some of the TV footage taken by other photographers. He also testified that he took the picture. When the author asked Masiotta about the Jackson photo in early 1967, he became very flustered and claimed to know nothing about it. Jackson himself was finally located and, when asked about it, became very angry and denied taking a picture. That photograph has never been seen by anyone outside of the *Times Herald* staff. It's not difficult to speculate about what it probably showed, since the Hughes film, the Weaver photo, the Dillard photo and the Tom Alyea TV sequence all show the same thing. Jackson's photo, without doubt, showed "Oswald's window" in the Depository building empty when Oswald should have been in it -- an embarrassing counterpoint to Jackson's testimony that he saw someone in that window with a rifle. If Jackson's photo (or anyone else's for that matter) showed Oswald in the sixth floor window, the whole world would have heard about it on November 22, 1963.

Fort Worth *Star Telegram*

The Fort Worth *Star Telegram* shines like a light in the Texas darkness. It made photographic evidence from five of their photographers, Joe McAulay, Harry Cabluck, Jerrold Cabluck, George Smith and William Davis available to everyone. Even though the *Telegram's* editorial stance was eventually pro-Warren Commission, the photographers, editors and the woman who ran the photo files were all cooperative.

George Smith's photos showed the three members of the assassination team under arrest. Jerrold Cabluck's aerial photos were instrumental in establishing Dealey Plaza landmarks and topography. Joe McAulay's photos of a man arrested in Ft. Worth in connection with the shooting might yet become valuable.

TV Station WFAA

The second shining light in Texas was TV station WFAA, an ABC affiliate. WFAA was very cooperative (albeit expensive) in providing copies of all their photographic evidence. TV sequences by Tom Alyea, Malcolm Couch, A. J. L'Hoste and Ron Reiland were made easily viewable and the copies made available. Much of this evidence demonstrating conspiracy was also sold to TV networks and newsreel companies.

WBAP -- Ft. Worth

The NBC affiliate in Ft. Worth, WBAP, was less cooperative. Even though public statements were made that viewing of Dan Owens and Jim Darnell's footage was possible, many roadblocks were thrown into the path of researchers. As mentioned in the section on NBC, Darnell's footage of the knoll and parking lot is very important. It has remained unavailable at WBAP.

KTTV -- Dallas

Independent TV station KTTV in Dallas also suppressed, or lost, valuable evidence of conspiracy. Don Cook's TV footage contained twelve important sequences. One is a sequence of a man being arrested in front of the Depository building at about 1:00 p.m. From other evidence it is possible to determine that the man may be William Sharp, participant in the assassination. Cook can be seen in a picture taken by Phil Willis pointing his 16mm TV film camera directly at the man from about ten feet away.

Willis' photo does not show the man's face. For this reason, Cook's close-up footage is very important. In 1967 the author interviewed Cook in Dallas and found that his film had been turned over to the editor at KTTV. A phone call to the station resulted in a statement being made to the author that Cook's footage had been lost "on the cutting room floor" and was not available for viewing. No further efforts have even been made to open up KTTV's evidence in the assassination.

New Orleans Newspapers

The only two publications in the United States that printed the truth about the Clay Shaw trial were the New Orleans *Times Picayune* and the New Orleans *Times Herald*.

Between 1963 and 1967 both New Orleans newspapers used AP and

UP stories on most of their coverage of the Kennedy assassination. Suddenly, the papers found themselves deeply involved in the middle of the sensational Garrison investigation, and in 1969 they reported on the Shaw trial.

The papers took no editorial position on Jim Garrison, the trial, the investigation, the assassination, or the guilt or innocence of Shaw until after the final verdict was delivered by the jury. Then both papers savagely attacked Garrison on the editorial page. Off the record, the reporters and others at both papers supported Garrison. This was reflected in a book published by the two *Herald* reporters, Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw, called *Plot or Politics*.

The management and editors of the newspapers evidently paid more attention to forces from Washington and New York than they did to New Orleans citizens or the testimony at the trial.

But the verbatim proceedings at the Shaw trial, as well as all of the detailed events for the two years that the Federal Government successfully delayed the trial, were faithfully printed in both the *Herald* and the *Picayune*. While you and I, dear reader, were treated to a highly biased account for three years concerning events in New Orleans by *Time* magazine, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News*, *The New York Times*, NBC, CBS, ABC, UP, AP, etc., the average New Orleans citizen was well aware that the Justice Department, under both Ramsey Clark and John Mitchell, was responsible for continually delaying the trial. (You and I were fed the impression that Garrison delayed the trial.)

Mr. New Orleans citizen, let's call him Joe, knew that Shaw's lawyers were paid by the CIA. You and I were told that Shaw paid his lawyers a lot of money and suffered financially because of it.

Joe knew that the FBI was looking for Shaw under his alias, Clay Bertrand, before lawyer Dean Andrews ever mentioned the name associated with Lee Harvey Oswald just before he was killed by Jack Ruby. You and I were told that Andrews fabricated the name Clay Bertrand out of whole cloth, and no mention was made to us of the FBI's search.

Joe knew that twelve people saw Clay Shaw together with Oswald and David Ferrie on many occasions, exchanging money on two occasions. You and I were led to believe by *Time* and *The New York Times* that only three people saw them together and that the three were not credible witnesses.

Joe knows how Garrison was hounded and framed by the Justice Department in a fake pinball rap. More importantly, he knows the government did not want Regis Kennedy, FBI agent, and Pierre Finck, Army doctor at the JFK autopsy, to testify at the trial.

Finck's testimony, however, was printed in the *Times Picayune* but not in *Time* magazine. He said that an Army general gave orders during the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The unidentified general told Finck and the other doctors not to probe the President's neck wound. We did not read about this or hear about it.

The *Times Picayune* record of the Shaw trial was especially accurate. The *Herald's* record was reasonably accurate, but because the paper was printed by 3:00 p.m., the paper missed some of the longer sessions.[\[9\]](#)

WDSU-TV -- New Orleans

As mentioned in the section on NBC, WDSU became directly involved in the JFK assassination aftermath because of Rick Townley and Walter Sheridan. Both were under indictment by Garrison for bribing witnesses and tampering with evidence. Townley, on the staff of WDSU, was close to the action with Garrison, Shaw, Andrews, Ferrie, Perry Russo, Layton Martens, Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith, David Lewis, David Llewelyn, Guy Banister, and many other participants in the drama.

According to accounts in the New Orleans papers and repeated in Paris Flammonde's book *The Kennedy Conspiracy*, Townley tried to get Perry Russo, Garrison's prime witness at the Shaw trial, to change his testimony at the upcoming trial to make it seem that Garrison had hypnotized him and then asked leading questions to get Russo to testify against Shaw.

Townley went to Russo's house twice, threatened to discredit him and perhaps have him fired from his job, and offered him a chance to work closely with NBC in their efforts to "destroy Garrison and his case." Townley told Russo he could get Shaw's lawyer, F. Irving Dymond, to go easy on him if he would alter his testimony. He assured Russo that his employer, Equitable Life, had promised the president of NBC that no retaliation would be taken against Russo if he cooperated with WDSU and NBC.

Walter Sheridan told Russo that NBC and WDSU could set him up in California (where Russo always wanted to live) if he helped break the Garrison probe's back. NBC would pay his expenses there, protect his job, obtain a lawyer for Russo and guarantee that Garrison would never extradite him to Louisiana. Sheridan told Russo that NBC had flown Gordon Novel out of Louisiana to McLean, Virginia (home of the CIA) and had given Novel (an important witness for Garrison's case) a lie detector test. Sheridan said NBC would make sure Novel would never be extradited to Louisiana to testify. (Novel never was extradited.)

Townley also tried to influence Marlene Mancuso, former wife of Gordon Novel, and an important Shaw trial witness. He told her that she should cooperate with WDSU and NBC because Garrison was going to be destroyed and that NBC was not merely willing to discredit the probe: he said Garrison would go to jail.

On July 10, 1967, Richard Townley was arrested and charged with attempted bribery and two counts of intimidating two witnesses. He was also accused of serving as an intermediary to influence cross-

examining trial attorneys that the character and reputation of Perry Russo not be damaged.

Sheridan was arrested on July 7 on the counts of intimidating witnesses and attempted bribery. Both posted bond. Townley's statements, however, did come true. The Federal Government, aided and abetted by WDSU and NBC, did crucify Garrison.

The author's belief is that this kind of behavior in the face of all the evidence gathered by the staffs of their own organizations, on the part of 15 to 24 major news media management groups is highly suspect. It might be that each major news organization shut up about the Kennedy assassination because each was afraid of losing face or influence, FCC licenses, business or advertisers, or Government favors of one kind or another.

This theory is perhaps best exemplified by a story told by Dorothy Kilgallen, before she died, to a close friend. Kilgallen was writing several articles about the JFK assassination for the newspapers who published her column. She strongly believed there had been a conspiracy that included Jack Ruby. She interviewed Ruby alone in his jail cell in Dallas (the only person outside of the police who had this opportunity). She told her friend shortly afterward that she was planning to "blow the case wide open" in her column. She said the owner of the New York newspaper where her column appeared refused to let her print stories in opposition to the Warren Commission. When the friend asked her why, Dorothy said, "He's afraid he won't be invited to White House parties any more".

Of the three possible motives for suppression in the news media, the influence from the top and from high government places seems the most probable. When will we, as Americans, learn the truth about influence in the case of the Kennedy assassination?

Conclusions

The pattern of internal knowledge of conspiracy followed by the complete suppression of such information is too strong to ignore. Two conclusions suggest themselves as one reviews the evidence regarding suppression and secrecy.

The first is that our national news media are controlled on the subject of the assassination by some very high level group in Washington. The orders to cease, desist, and suppress came from the top in each case. To influence the very top level of all fifteen major news media organizations would have taken a great deal more than money, power, or threats. In fact, the only kind of appeal which seems likely to have had a chance of shutting everyone up is a "highly patriotic, national security," kind of appeal. It was probably just such an argument that worked with the Warren Commission. Judging by the fact that Lyndon B. Johnson told Walter Cronkite there was a conspiracy and then successfully persuaded CBS to edit

this out of his remarks "on grounds of national security," this kind of an appeal obviously does work.

The second possibility, rather remote from a probability standpoint, should nevertheless be considered. It is that all 15 to 24 news organizations reached a point of exasperation and disbelief in 1968-1969. It's possible the top managers of these 24 organizations reached this exasperation point independent of one another. Within a two to three-year period, culminating in the Shaw trial and discrediting of Jim Garrison, every one of these managers might finally have said, "Stop, cease, desist, lock the files, you're fired, shut up, I don't want to hear another word about it."

1976

How, one may ask, could all of this have happened in the world's greatest democracy? What has become of the principles of the Founding Fathers, Horace Greeley, Will Rogers and others, in which the "free" press is supposedly our best protection from the misuse of governmental power. Didn't things change with Watergate? What about the *New York Times* and the "Pentagon Papers," the *Washington Post*, Bernstein and Woodward, Watergate, NBC's white paper on Vietnam, Sy Hersh and the CIA stories in the *New York Times*?

The actions taking place in November-December, 1975 and on into 1976, proved the media were still influenced and controlled by the same forces that controlled the media in 1968 and 1969. Some of the names of the players were different: Ford for Nixon, Colby for Helms, Kelley for J. Edgar Hoover. But the forces were the same. The chairmen of the boards and presidents of NBC, CBS, ABC, Time, Inc., *Newsweek-Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, UPI, AP, and the rest, were still very much controlled and influenced by the White House and the Secret Team. Some of the influence was by infiltration, as Fletcher Prouty so aptly demonstrated.[\[10\]](#)

The Secret Team members were to be found everywhere at or near the top. Other influence came from the Ford administration through direct or indirect pressure. The FCC, the IRS, the Department of Commerce, the military and other government agencies had some control over the media or the personal lives of the top managers. (It must be remembered that Gerald Ford was and is one of the cover-up conspirators in the JFK case.)

What is the Evidence?

What is the evidence for this? One measures the influence by results. In an era when all who have really examined the basic evidence know there were conspiracies in the JFK and RFK assassinations, we still

find the 15 organizations concluding there were lone, demented gunmen in the two cases.

For example, CBS broadcast a two-part special on November 25 and 26, 1975, once again reinforcing their stand that Oswald acted alone. Except for the substitution of Dan Rather as chief narrator in place of Walter Cronkite, the cast was the same as in the 1967 four-part series. Leslie Midgely was the producer, Bernie Birnbaum, the associate producer, and Jane Bartels, Birnbaum's girl-Friday. Eric Sevareid and Eddie Barker were missing. So was Bob Richter, another 1967 associate producer who had discovered the truth about the conspiracy and the way CBS handled it. (He now manages his own film-making company, Richter-McBride, in New York.) Richter's opinion about the 1967 CBS four-part special, as expressed in an interview with Jerry Policoff published in *New Times* magazine in October 1975,[\[11\]](#) barred him from becoming a consultant to Midgely on the November 25 and 26 programs.

Hard Evidence Never Mentioned

Time, Inc., in their November 17, 1975 issue supported the lone assassin myth as they have since 1964.[\[12\]](#) Since *Life* was no longer in existence, Time management used *Time* and *People* magazines to further the causes of the White House and the CIA in the cover-up of the cover-ups. The November 3, 1975 issue[\[13\]](#) of *People* magazine hand-picked a group of "researchers" and portrayed them as obvious maniacs who believed in and furthered the conspiracy theories being bandied about. One of the favorite tricks of the media throughout the years has been to couple the words "conspiracy" and "theory" together; never once did the major media mention any of the hard evidence pointing to conspiracy in any of the four major cases. The *Time* policy and article, according to Jerry Policoff, was commanded from the very top, above Hedley Donovan's level.[\[14\]](#) The fine hand of David Belin can be traced in the *Time* article. All of the 1964 arguments against conspiracy were aired once again, as though they were brand new.

The Forces of Good vs. the Forces of Evil:

A Life and Death Struggle

David Belin: Belin shows up in several places. He constructed a new CIA-White House base on behalf of his superiors by personally writing most of Chapter 19 of the Rockefeller Report on the CIA and the FBI. That material was used by Belin and others to try and shore up the Warren Commission defenses.

The reader may ask, "Why did Belin appear on 'Face the Nation' on

November 23, 1975 and get himself on the front page of the *New York Times* on the same day by proposing the reopening of the JFK case?"[\[15\]](#) The answer lies in Belin's own explanation. He wants America to see that a new investigation will confirm the findings of the Warren Commission, thereby strengthening the country's faith in its government. Just how did Belin manage to get on "Face the Nation" and on the first page of the *New York Times*? To answer that you must analyze the life and death struggle that is going on between the forces of evil who want to continue the cover-ups, and the forces of good who want to expose the truth. Senators Richard Schweiker and Gary Hart and the Church Committee's subcommittee looking into the JFK assassination were not the push-overs that Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg and others once were. There were also Henry B. Gonzalez and Thomas Downing and their new resolutions in the House, not to mention Don Edwards' subcommittee and Bella Abzug's subcommittee.

The evil forces needed to muster the strongest counterattack possible at this stage. For them it was a matter of life and death. So they rounded up David Belin, Joseph Ball, Wesley Liebler, John J. McCloy, Dr. John Lattimer, the old Ramsey Clark panel of doctors who secretly went into the Archives in 1968, and some of the coterie of writers who were in their camp in the 1960's.

"I've Seen No New Evidence"

Any doubts about Belin's recruitment by Ford and the White House disappeared with Gerald Ford's press conference on Wednesday, November 26, 1975. A reporter asked Ford whether he would support reopening the JFK investigation.[\[16\]](#) He said, "I, of course, served on the Warren Commission. And I know a good deal about the hearings and the committee report, obviously. There are some new developments -- not evidence -- but new developments that, according to one of our best staff members (David Belin), who's kept up to date on it more than I, that he thinks just to lay those charges (of conspiracy) aside that a new investigation ought to be undertaken. He, at the same time, said that no new evidence has come up. If those particular developments could be fully investigated without reopening the whole matter that took us 10 months to conclude, I think some responsible group or organization ought to do so. But not to reopen all of the other aspects because I think they were thoroughly covered by the Warren Commission."

Thus Ford, in one of his own inimitable paragraphs, tried to give the impression that he was following the lead of David Belin -- rather than the other way around -- in the continued cover-up efforts. Earl Warren was always saying, "I've seen no new evidence." Ford, Belin and the rest were forced to echo this refrain, as though all of the things that have been learned since 1964 about the real assassins of

John Kennedy and their planners and backers, were false rumors or stories and theories created out of whole cloth by the researchers and later by Congress.[\[17\]](#)

Pure Coincidence?

One CIA-White House lackey is James Phelan, formerly a freelance writer for the old *Saturday Evening Post*. Phelan was brought out of mothballs to do a pro-Warren Commission piece in the *New York Times* Sunday magazine section.[\[18\]](#) By pure coincidence, it happened to appear on the same day that Belin's arranged interview was found on page one. The *Times* is one of the worst, if not the worst, news media organization on the evil side of the battle. An article in the July 1971 issue of *Computers and Automation*[\[19\]](#) shows that the CIA control of the *Times* had for years been directed through Harding Bancroft, the Secret Team member there. He controlled all stories and editorial positions on domestic assassinations. He undoubtedly arranged for both stories to appear on the same day.[\[20\]](#)

CBS. Cover-Up Broadcasting System

The Belin appearance on the CBS show, "Face the Nation", was no doubt timed to coincide with the first two parts of the new CBS whitewash series. (The new name for CBS is "Cover-Up Broadcasting System".) The men at the top made the decisions in 1967 and 1975 to support the Warren Commission, and Leslie Midgeley carried them out. In 1967 the entire program format was changed by top management from pro-conspiracy to pro-Warren Commission in the last ten days before the first show went on the air.[\[21\]](#) By 1975 there wasn't any doubt about the conclusions. Midgeley and Co. started out with the lone assassin thesis and, as the Warren Commission did, merely sought witnesses, experts and explanations that would back it up, while they totally ignored everything else.

The CIA's man at CBS who controlled this policy is not known. Personal experiences and contacts within the organization by the author have led to the conclusion that it is someone below the level of William C. Paley and above the level of Midgeley. That leaves Richard Salant and one or two other possibilities. Salant is known to have had intelligence connections through the decades since World War II.

Too Perfect Timing

CBS and the *New York Times* are sometimes simultaneously

orchestrated by the evil forces. One example was the CBS show preview by the *Times* on November 24 (the show was scheduled to appear on November 25 and 26).[\[22\]](#) The article, written by John J. O'Connor, was a reverse-psychology strategy by the top managements of both organizations and was used to reinforce their pro-Warren Commission policies. To quote O'Connor, "In bringing some facts to bear on the feverish speculation, CBS News is less sensational but more telling." This was in reference to David Susskind and Geraldo Rivera on Channel 5 in New York, and ABC, who the *Times* believed provided no facts in disputing the lone assassin conclusion.

How did O'Connor and the *New York Times* take a look at the CBS shows *two days in advance* while other publications and reviewers had to wait and watch it with the rest of us? There goes the orchestration again.

Newsweek Editorial Position:
Schweiker, Hart and Gonzalez Misled by Kooks

The *Washington Post-Newsweek* situation is a little more mystifying. It is difficult to believe that Katherine Graham, owner of both publications, is a Secret Team member. The *Newsweek* story on the JFK assassination, published in the issue of April 28, 1975[\[23\]](#) was not as blatantly pro-Warren Commission as the *Time* article. Yet it left the impression with the readers of *Newsweek* that editorial position regarded the researchers as kooks who misled or talked Senator Schweiker and Representatives Gonzalez and Downing into the wrong attitudes. "Oswald did fire the shots" is the *Newsweek* message. Individuals at *Newsweek* like Evert Clark did not really believe this. So where did the pressure come from? Mrs. Graham herself, or Benjamin Bradlee at the *Post*, or someone else near the top of *Newsweek*? With reporters like Bernstein and Woodward, and Haynes Johnson who later moved into management, it is strange that the *Post* supported the Warren Commission. Yet that has been the *Post's* editorial stance since 1964. It remains adamant in its continuing contention that lone madmen assassinated our three leaders and attempted to assassinate Wallace.

Eliminate Areas of Doubt

Researcher Jim Blickenstaff, disturbed by a *Newsweek* article in April of 1975, wrote to the editors. Madeline Edmundson replied for them. "It was certainly not our aim to discredit those who doubt the conclusions of the Warren Commission or to express opposition to a reopening of the investigation of John F. Kennedy's assassination." Yet, *Newsweek* did exactly that and, in effect, took the same editorial

position it had taken in May, 1967, when CIA lackey Hugh Aynesworth was doing their dirty work. (Aynesworth later did the CIA's dirty work and supported the Warren Commission for the *Dallas Times Herald*.) The new position in favor of reopening the investigation was the one taken by Belin. It was expressed best by Harrison Salisbury, the man at the *New York Times* who knew better. Salisbury was quoted in *Newsweek* saying, "A new investigation is needed to answer questions of major importance. We will go over all the areas of doubt and hope to eliminate them."

UPI: Accessory After the Fact in the JFK Conspiracy Cover-Up

AP and UPI have not repeated their 1967-1968 performances recently in which they sent out the longest stories ever broadcast over their news service wires. They were so long that they were divided into installments. The stories backed up the Warren Commission and attacked the researchers, especially Jim Garrison. UPI, of course, became an accessory after the fact in the JFK conspiracy cover-up by suppressing the original 8mm color films by Marie Muchmore and Orville Nix. It went even further by employing Itek Corporation to prove there was no one on the grassy knoll. In July of 1975 a UPI alumnus, Maurice Schonfeld, published an article in *Columbia Journalism Review*[\[24\]](#) that subtly contended one of the riflemen on the knoll as seen in the original Nix film was either an illusion or a man without a rifle.

"Expert" Opinions

Itek: Itek is still at work helping out their friendly employers, the U.S. government and the CIA. Itek analyzed the Zapruder film and the Hughes film on the CBS program aired in November of 1975, giving its "expert" opinion that all shots fired in Dealey Plaza came from the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building. Maurice Schonfeld, perhaps unwittingly, did a favor for researchers in his *Columbia Journalism Review* article that revealed that two officials of Itek, Howard Sprague and Franklin T. Lindsay, were CIA Secret Team members. So when Ford, Belin and Salant or whoever at CBS needed help, all they had to do was call upon good old Itek and Howard Sprague. (Frank Lindsay has since departed.)

AP: Faithful to the White House and CIA

Associated Press has been editorially silent since 1969. They have faithfully broadcast all of the White House-CIA cover or planted stories without comment.

Keeping the Lid On

Los Angeles Times: The *Los Angeles Times*, controlled by Norman Chandler who was strongly influenced by the Ford administration, the CIA and Evelle Younger (the Attorney General of California), produced a complete cover-up effort in the Robert Kennedy assassination conspiracy. Younger, of course, was D.A. in Los Angeles County when RFK was killed. He and Ed Davis, L.A. Police Chief, teamed up with Joseph Busch, assistant D.A., to cover up the conspiracy evidence. The *Times* for a short, unguarded period allowed reporter Dave Smith to publish the truth about the assassination. This stopped in 1974, after Al Lowenstein stirred Vincent Bugliosi, Baxter Ward, Thomas Bradley, and finally Governor Pat Brown, Jr. to take a new interest in the case. Younger influenced Chandler to shut off the flow of information through the *Los Angeles Times*. Chandler, who contributed to the Nixon campaign, undoubtedly was strong-armed by both Nixon and Ford (or the CIA) to support the position of the Los Angeles police and the D.A.'s office. Ronald Reagan and his immediate deputy at the time also helped sway Chandler and others in California to keep the lid on.

Zapruder Film Broadcast on Two Occasions

The American Broadcasting Corporation was the first of the television networks to seemingly break away from CIA-White House control. In the spring of 1975, after Robert Groden, Dick Gregory, Ralph Schoenman and Jerry Policoff decided to release and publicize a clear, enlarged, stop-action color copy of the Zapruder film, the ABC show hosted by Geraldo Rivera, *Good Night, America*, showed the film on two occasions. Rivera might have made this move against the wishes of top ABC management. Rumor had it during the summer months that he was in hot water with high level people. All doubts about ABC's position disappeared when they broadcast an assassination special during the week of November 17, 1975 that supported the lone assassin theory.

"Conspiracy Fever"

"Commentary:" One surprising newcomer to the cover-up conspiracy group is *Commentary*. The liberal, open-minded, non-government magazine *Commentary* broke their pattern in the October 1975 issue[\[25\]](#) when it published an article by Dr. Jacob Cohen from Brandeis University which attacked the researchers as paranoid conspiratorialists. Cohen has been writing these defenses for the

Warren Commission for over ten years. This article was republished in several other places in November, 1975, as part of the orchestrated campaign by the CIA-White House.

A Straight News Story

U.S. News and World Report: *U.S. News* may be one of the few media publications to change positions. On September 15, 1975 they ran a story entitled, "Behind the Move to Reopen the JFK Case". It was a straight news story about Senator Schweiker's efforts and list of uncovered evidence raising new questions. The article closed with: "Numerous Americans who long have doubted the Warren Commission conclusions will be watching what the Senate does with his (Schweiker's) idea." That is as close as any of the fifteen organizations came to saying they believe the Warren Commission was wrong.

A Breath of Fresh Air

Saturday Evening Post: Like a breath of fresh air from the heartland of America in Indianapolis, Indiana, the revived *Saturday Evening Post* (Bobbs Merrill subsidiary) took an editorial stance. The *Post* not only published several strong articles on the assassinations but also called for reopening all of the cases, supported the Gonzalez-Downing resolutions, and offered a sizable reward for information leading to conviction of the murderers of John F. Kennedy.[\[26\]](#) Thus the *Post* joined the ranks of the *National Enquirer*, *National Tattler*, *National Insider*, *Argosy*, *Penthouse*, *Gallery*, *Genesis* and other publications of this type, plus nearly all the "underground newspapers" in calling for new investigations.

CIA Operatives Are Serving as Journalists For News Organizations Abroad

Variety: On November 12, 1975, *Variety* published an article on the House and Senate Intelligence Committees' suspicions about relationships between the CIA and broadcasting organizations.[\[27\]](#) *Variety* said the committees were probing the CIA's influence on the media organizations, particularly management connections, and commented, "A central issue in the investigations is reports of financial dealings with the CIA and media firms with extensive overseas staffs."

William Colby admitted that CIA operatives were currently serving as journalists for news organizations abroad, and that "detailmen" were assigned abroad to news organizations, often without the knowledge

of management. Ronald Dellums, California representative asked Colby in an open session of a House hearing if the CIA had ever asked a network to kill a news story. Colby would not answer specifics in open session, so the panel went immediately behind closed doors to grill him for several hours.

Conclusions

It is to be hoped that all committees in the House and Senate will investigate the Secret Team members in the 15 media organizations and their influence and control over editorial policies on domestic assassination conspiracies. It is also to be hoped that the committees will investigate the role of then-president Gerald Ford and his working relationship to various CIA people in the original cover-up of the John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy. Certainly, David Belin's relationship to the CIA and to Ford in the media cover-up campaign needs be investigated.

Fletcher Prouty claimed in his November, 1975 article in *Gallery Magazine*, "The Fourth Force,"[\[28\]](#) that Belin is a CIA operative. Prouty says, "The Rockefeller Commission did not look into this (the Fourth Force-CIA) because it had been penetrated on behalf of the CIA by David Belin, its chief counsel and former counsel of the Warren Commission. In fact, Belin still reports to the CIA." If this is indeed true, it explains every move Belin has made since 1964 and it also explains the mysterious way he appeared and reappeared on the front pages and editorial pages of various major newspapers, on choice television shows, and on the Rockefeller Commission. If the Congress leaves the media-government-CIA link untouched -- more serious than any of the other problems raised by the assassination conspiracies and their cover-ups -- the United States might, in fact, be headed for the real 1984.

Postscript

On April 27, 1976 *The New York Times* published a story on the Senate Intelligence Committee revelation that the CIA would be keeping twenty-five journalist agents within the news media.[\[29\]](#) The Committee disclosed that George Bush planned to keep these people in the media positions that they had occupied for a long time. The significant point about the story was a statement by a Committee staff member that many of the individuals were in executive positions at American news organizations. Bush had directed that the CIA stop hiring correspondents "accredited" by American publications and other news organizations. The *Times* recognized that the pivotal word in Bush's directive was "accredited." "Executives who do not work as correspondents are apparently not covered by Mr. Bush's

directive, nor are freelance writers who are not affiliated with a specific employer." The article also said that in most cases the media organization was not aware of the individual's CIA connection. This was yet the best confirmation that the CIA had its Secret Team members planted at the top of the media. Only one executive is required at the top of a media organization to control it when needed. Since the CIA had twenty-five executives planted, that figure is more than enough to control the fifteen media organizations mentioned in this chapter.

Who are they? The answer can be supplied by watching where the decisions come from to halt or change the news about domestic political assassinations.

The indications from the analysis in this chapter are that the following media executives are among the twenty-five retained by the CIA: Harding Bancroft, Jr. (*New York Times*); Richard Salant (CBS); George Love (Time, Inc./*Life*); Walter Sheridan (NBC); Lewis Powell, lawyer (ABC); and Benjamin Bradlee (*Washington Post*).

-
1. *Accessories After the Fact* is the title of a book by Sylvia Meagher, published by Bobbs Merrill in 1967, accusing the Warren Commission and the various government agencies of covering up the crime of the century. This book accuses the national news media of the same crimes.
 2. Black Star is a New York based organization made up of free-lance photographers, called stringers, in every major city. They do contract work for news media with Black Star acting as contracting agent.
 3. Samuel Thurston, "The Central Intelligence Agency and *The New York Times*," *Computers and Automation*, July, 1971.
 4. CBS-TV Special on the Assassination of John Kennedy -- June 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1967.
 5. *Computers and Automation*, July, 1971
 6. For a more detailed analysis of the *Times'* culpability and selective bias in reporting the facts of the assassination, see Jerry Policoff's October 1972 article in *The Realist*: "How All the News About Political Assassinations In the United States Has Not Been Fit to Print in *The New York Times*."
 7. A detailed review of NBC's performance and Walter Sheridan's and Richard Townley's involvement is given in *The Kennedy Conspiracy* by Paris Flammonde.
 8. Those interested in more detail are referred to the map in the May 1970 issue of *Computers and Automation* on the JFK assassination. The UPI definition of "the grassy knoll" was the area bounded by the picket fence, the stone wall, the top of the steps on the south, and the cupola.
 9. For a comparison of New Orleans newspapers and all other media coverage of the Shaw trial, see the author's unpublished book *The Trial of Clay Shaw -- The Truth and the Fiction*.
 10. Prouty, L. Fletcher, *The Secret Team, The CIA and Its Allies in Control of the United States and the World*, Prentice Hall, 1973.
 11. Policoff, Jerry, "The Media and the Murder of John Kennedy", *New Times*, October, 1975.
 12. "Who Killed JFK? Just One Assassin," *Time* magazine, November 24, 1975.
 13. "Up Front -- Did One Man With One Gun Kill John F. Kennedy? Eight Skeptics Who Say No," *People*, November 3, 1975.
 14. Author's discussion with Jerry Policoff, November 29, 1975.
 15. "Warren Panel Aide Calls for 2nd Inquiry Into Kennedy Killing", *New York Times*, November 23, 1975, p. 1.

16. Transcript of Gerald Ford Press Conference *New York Times*, November 27, 1975.
17. For a summary of the evidence and scenario about what it shows the reader is referred to two articles in *People and the Pursuit of Truth*: "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy the Involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Plans and the Cover-Up," May 1975, and "Who Killed JFK?," October, 1975. Both by the author.
18. Phelan, James R., "The Assassination," *New York Times Magazine Section*, November 23, 1975.
19. Thurston, Samuel F. (psuedonym for Richard E. Sprague), "The Central Intelligence Agency and *The New York Times*" *Computers and Automation*, July, 1971.
20. Bancroft retired in early 1976. A successor has undoubtedly been groomed by the CIA. However, Bancroft still has a strong influence at the *Times* on the subject of assassinations.
21. Based on a discussion among the author, Dan Rather, and Robert Richter at CBS in Washington, D.C., approximately ten days before the first Cronkite-CBS section of the 1967 four-part series on the JFK assassination.
22. O'Conner, John J., "TV: CBS News is Presenting Two Hour-Long Programs on the Assassination of President Kennedy", *New York Times*, November 24, 1975.
23. "Dallas: New Questions and Answers," *Newsweek*, April 28, 1975.
24. Schonfeld, Maurice W., "The Shadow of a Gunman," *Columbia Journalism Review*, July-August, 1975.
25. Cohen, John, "Conspiracy Fever," *Commentary*, October, 1975.
26. *Saturday Evening Post*, September, October, November and December, 1975 issues.
27. "D.C. Digs Deep Into TV News Ties With CIA," *Variety*, November 12, 1975.
28. Prouty, L. Fletcher, "[The Fourth Force](#)," *Gallery* November, 1975.
29. "CIA Will Keep More Than 25 Journalist-Agents," *New York Times*, April 27, 1976, p. 26.

Fidel Castro on the JFK assassination; J. Edgar Hoover letter to Lee Rankin of the Warren Commission - June 17, 1964

"First of all, nobody ever goes that way for a visa. Second, it costs money to go that distance. He (Oswald) stormed into the embassy, demanded the visa, and when it was refused to him, headed out saying 'I'm going to kill Kennedy for this.'.....What is your government doing to catch the other assassins? It took about three people."

- 1) <http://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=11754#relPageId=2>
- 2) <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/quote/fidel-castro-on-jfks-assassination/#more-1833>

CONCERNING THE FACTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRAGIC DEATH OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

November 23rd, 1963

by Fidel Castro

Always, when something very important has happened, national or International, we have thought it desirable to speak to the people, to express our opinions. And in every such case to express the orientation of the Government, the orientation of our Party, so that each one of us all know the attitude we should adopt in each one of these situations.

It is true that we are somewhat accustomed to various types of unexpected events, important, serious events, because since the victory of the Revolution our country has had to face a series of problems, a series of situations that have prepared the people to carry forward their victorious Revolution.

Therefore, because of the events of yesterday in the United States in which the President was murdered, because of the repercussion these events can have, because of the role that the United States plays in the problems of International Policy, because of this, we believe that we should make a specially objective and calm analysis of these events and of their possible consequences.

The government of the United States, the former administration of Eisenhower and the Kennedy administration, did not practice precisely a Policy of friendship toward us. The Policy of both administrations was characterized by its aggressive, hostile, and implacable spirit toward our country.

Our country was the victim of economic aggressions intended to cause the ruin of our economy and the starvation of our people; it was the victim of all kinds of

attacks that caused bloodshed; hundreds of our compatriots have lost their lives, defending themselves from attacks of U.S. Imperialism, and not only this. The hostility and the aggressiveness of U.S. Imperialism toward our country took us to the brink of war which was fortunately avoided, took the world to the brink of thermonuclear war.

And even when we were not facing a situation like the crisis of October, and the time of the invasion of Giron [Bay of Pigs], we were all perfectly aware that if the plots they were planning against our country had been carried through, that is to say, if Imperialism had been able to establish a beachhead on our shores, that struggle would have cost our people tens of thousands, and perhaps even hundreds of thousands of lives.

We have been victims of the constant hostility of the United States. And among the rulers and the leading men of the United States, there falls on Kennedy an important responsibility in these events.

Nevertheless, the news of the murder of the President of the United States is serious news and bad news. We should analyze it thoroughly in order to understand it; above all, analyze it serenely and dispassionately, as Revolutionaries should analyze these things.

I say it is bad news, leaving aside the human question, in that the sensitivity of man, any man, is affected by an act of this nature, by a crime, by a murder. I say that leaving these questions aside, I always react and I am sure that this is the reaction of the immense majority of human beings - we always react with repulsion toward murder and toward crime.

We cannot consider this to be a correct weapon of struggle - no, we cannot consider that. Above all under the conditions in which it happened, because - like all these things - it is always necessary to consider the atmosphere, the things, the circumstances.

In other settings, under other circumstances, whatever they may be in a normal situation, in a peaceful situation, a deed of this nature is never justifiable.
Especially in the middle of a crowd, in the presence of women, all these things,

which above all - I say - are the circumstances that lead us to take a condemnatory attitude toward something, even though some deeds of a political nature, some crimes of a political nature, may or may not be justified.

In the circumstances that surrounded the assassination of President Kennedy, we believe it has no justification.

But analyzing the question from the political, objective point of view, I also said it was serious news, bad news.

And some will ask why? Why precisely the Cubans, who have received so many aggressions on the part of the United States, from the Kennedy Administration itself, why can they say that it is bad news, why can they take an attitude of this kind in the face of this news? But in the first place we Cubans must react as Revolutionaries. In the second place, we Cubans, as conscious Revolutionaries, should not confuse men with systems. And we have to begin by considering that we do not hate men, we hate systems.

We hate the Imperialist system, we hate the Capitalist system, but this does not mean that we hate men as such, as individuals, part of a machine, a more or less important part of a system.

So we should not confuse hatred of a system with the sentiment we should harbor toward men, which is a different sentiment; it is not a sentiment of hatred, and much less a sentiment of hatred which in a case like this would be despicable.

As Marxist-Leninists, we know that the role of man is a relative role in each historical epoch, in each society, at each given moment, and we should know the role that man plays in each society. And above all it is a question of elemental principle: we do not hate men, we hate systems.

We would be happy at the death of a system; the disappearance of a system would always make us happy. The victory of a Revolution always makes us happy.

The death of a man, even though this man may be our enemy, does not make us happy. In the first place, this should be our attitude as a matter of principle.

And further it is very characteristic of us Cubans, of Latins, of Spanish-Americans - who are a mixture of races with certain characteristics - that death always ends our animosity. We always bow with respect in the face of death, even though it may be the death of an enemy.

But then, I said that the deed itself could have very negative repercussions on the interests of our country. But it is not the interests of our country in this case but the interests of the whole world that are involved. We must know how to place the interests of mankind above the interests of our country. I consider it a negative event for the interests of mankind. And I am going to explain why.

Because in certain International political situations, at a given moment, there can be bad situations or worse situations. The death of President Kennedy has all the perspectives involved in going from a bad situation to a worse situation: the possibility exists that from a determined situation, another situation could unfold and develop that could be highly damaging to the interests of peace, to the interests of mankind.

Why? Do we perhaps think that the United States holds a defensible political position in the International field? No, the International Policy of the United States cannot be defended. Its Policy of aggression, Policy of violating the rights of other nations, of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, of domination, of repression, of bloodshed, of alliance with the most Reactionary sectors of the world, of participation in bloody wars against the people who struggle for their liberation - as in the case of South Vietnam - its attitude towards the people of Latin America, its attitude towards us, and finally its International position, is in no way defensible from the moral point of view.

However, within American society and within the Policy of the United States, there are supporters of a much more Reactionary Policy, of a Policy much more aggressive, much more warlike.

And the whole condition of the internal Policy of the United States, the internal struggle for power in the United States, the currents that struggle within the United States, the assassination of President Kennedy, tend to convert the present Policy of the United States into a worse Policy and to aggravate the evils of U.S. Policy.

That is to say that there are elements in the United States who defend a more Reactionary Policy in every field, in International and internal Policy, and these are the sole elements who can benefit from the events that occurred yesterday in the United States.

Why? Because in the United States a number of forces, a number of very powerful bodies within U.S. society, very much influenced by big interests in the United States, have been developing, and there is no doubt that a U.S. President possessing the highest authority implies a situation less serious than a President without the highest authority, in such a situation.

A President is a political man, who should take into account many factors, advice, opinions, and influences, who is eminently political, who without doubt, behaves differently in general than those who we might say are not professional politicians, who have other professions, other interests, and those political reactions are always the worst reactions.

In the United States there are a number of powerful forces: economic, political, military. Many of these forces have a fixed Policy and more than once we have spoken of this problem. Take the clash, for instance, between the political currents of the State Department and the military currents of the Pentagon. We have often seen the manifestations of this struggle in Latin America, how there are currents in the United States, above all military currents that support the Policy of military coups, and there are political currents that defend another type of Policy - not that it is a good Policy, but clothed in a civilian government, even pseudo-liberal.

Unquestionably when [there] is a recognized, accepted, strong authority in the United States, the dangers that arise from the struggle of a whole series of Reactionary currents within the powerful organizations of the United States are much less than when this authority does not exist. And without any shadow of doubt, Kennedy had this authority in the United States.

Now, suddenly a new situation is created, where a President who, because of circumstances in which he holds power, that in being Vice President, and then because of an unexpected circumstance becoming President of the Republic, independent of what his character may be - because here it is not a question of the character of the person or his personality, but of the circumstances - does not come to power with the same personal authority as President Kennedy had. And therefore a question begins to arise in respect to the influence within all those forces, of the new authority who assumes power, of the new President who takes over the reins of Government.

In the United States there are very Reactionary currents, racist currents, that is to say opposed to the demand for the civil and social rights of the Negro population, Klu Klux Klan people, who lynch, who kill and use dogs, who bitterly hate all Negro citizens in the United States, who nurture a brutal hatred. Those naturally are the Ultra-Reactionary.

In the United States there are economic forces, powerful economic interests, just as Ultra-Reactionary, who have a completely Reactionary position on all International problems. In the United States there are forces that support an increased intervention by the United States [in] International questions, a greater use of the U.S. military in International questions. There are, for example, currents in the United States that are intransigent supporters of the direct invasion of our country. In the United States there are partisans of the application of drastic measures against any government that adopts the smallest measure of a nationalist character, of an economic character that benefits its country.

And finally, there are a number of groups that can all be included in one concept: the Ultra-Right in the United States, the Ultra-reaction in the United States, and this Ultra-reaction in each and every one of the internal and external problems of the United States is an advocate of the worst procedure, of the most aggressive and most dangerous and most reckless Policy against peace.

In the United States there are also liberal currents, some more liberal, some more advanced, other less advanced. There are some men on the Right who are more radical, and other more moderate. There are certain intellectual sectors that are not constantly thinking in terms of force, but are thinking along lines of diplomacy, instead of force, who have a less aggressive Policy - a more moderate Policy.

That is to say, in the United States there is a whole range of, political thinking that runs from men of the Extreme Right to men of the Extreme Left, men who are more to the Left in their political thinking.

And in this situation there is a variety of opinion, of more or less moderate attitudes. There are liberals, intellectual sectors of the United States who understand the errors in the Policy of the United States, who are not in agreement with many of the things that the United States has done in International Policy.

And what happened yesterday can only benefit those Ultra-Rightist and Ultra-Reactionary sectors, among which President Kennedy or some of the men who worked with him cannot be included. They could not be placed in the extreme reaction - in the Extreme Right.

And even within the situation in the United States, within the Policy of the United States, which as a whole is indefensible, Kennedy was strongly attacked by the most Reactionary, most aggressive, and most war-like circles.

You will recall that on the eve of the October crisis of last year, there was a whole campaign, with great pressure, including laws and resolutions in Congress, pushing Kennedy [and] the Administration towards war, trying to create a situation of Imperative action.

Everybody will recall that on other occasions, we have stated that one of the political errors of Kennedy in respect to Cuba was to have played the game of his enemies. For example, to have continued the invasion plans against Cuba that the Republican administration had organized.

And out of all this arose the possibility in the United States for a Policy of blackmail on the part of the Republicans. That is, Kennedy presented the Republicans with the weapon of Cuba. How? He continued the aggressive Policy of the Republicans, and they used it as a political weapon against him.

But at times very strong campaigns, powerful movements within the United States Congress pressed the Administration for a more aggressive Policy against us. All those factors and all these forces on the Extreme Right in the United States fought Kennedy very hard precisely on those points in which he did not agree with the extreme aggressive Policy called for by these sectors.

There are a number of issues that gave rise to constant criticism by these Ultra-Right sectors. For instance, the Cuban problem, the agreement reached at the time of the October Crisis not to invade Cuba, one of the points in Kennedy's Policy most consistently attacked by the Ultra-Reactionary sectors. The agreement on the ending of nuclear tests was another point very much debated within the United States, and it had the most resolute and fierce opposition of the most Ultra-Reactionary.

Elements in the United States were against agreements of this type.

Everyone knows what our position was on this problem. Everyone also knows the reason for our position, regardless of the fact that we consider that this was a step forward that could mark the beginning of a Policy of lasting peace, in favor of true disarmament, but a Policy that was never applied in our case. Because while the nuclear test ban treaty was being signed, the Policy of aggression against Cuba was accentuated.

But we are not now analyzing the problem in relation to what happened in our case, but in relation to what was happening in the world, and above all in relation to what some were doing and others thinking in the United States. That is to say, there were many sectors in the United States, many Ultra-Reactionary elements that carried out a fierce campaign against the nuclear test ban treaty.

There are other elements in the United States that violently opposed the legislation of civil rights proposed by Kennedy regarding the Negro problem in the United States.

We are not dealing with the case of a Revolutionary law or of a great effort, because this great effort in favor of equality and civil rights, especially in favor of the rights of the U.S. Negroes, has not been made in the United States. But be that as it may it was legislation that contained a series of measures that, from a legal point of view, tended to protect the rights of the Negro population. This legislation was blocked and held back by the strong opposition of the most Reactionary sectors in the United States, of those sectors in favor of racial discrimination.

And thus, on a whole series of issues of International Policy, there are in the United States elements that support a preventive nuclear war, who are in favor of launching a surprise nuclear war, because they stubbornly think that this should be the Policy of the United States. Reactionary and Neo-Fascist elements without any consideration whatsoever for the most elementary rights of nations or the interests of mankind.

And it is a strictly objective fact that there are such types of Capitalists, such types of reactionaries. And there is no doubt that the worst type of Capitalism is NAZIism; the worst type of Imperialism was NAZIism. And the most criminal mentality was the mentality of Imperialism in its NAZI form. And so there is a whole series of degrees in these questions.

So analyzing the question objectively, whenever a strong accepted personal authority is lacking in the situation, ways and conditions in which U.S. Policy is carried out, all these Reactionary forces find a magnificent opportunity, and in fact are finding a magnificent opportunity, to unleash their unbridled and Ultra-Reactionary Policy.

And these are the sectors, the currents, the only ones that could benefit by an event such as the one that occurred yesterday in the United States.

This is analyzing the automatic result of this event. Independent of another aspect of the question: What is behind the assassination of Kennedy? What were the real motives for the assassination of Kennedy? What forces, factors, circumstances were at work behind this sudden and unexpected event that occurred yesterday?

News that took everyone by surprise, something that possibly no one had even imagined.

Even up to this moment, the events that led to the murder of the President of the United States continue to be confused, obscure, and unclear.

And there are some things which are clear symptoms of what I have been saying: that the most Reactionary forces in the United States are at large.

For instance, the worst symptom is the advantage they are taking of the event to unleash within the United States a state of anti-Soviet hysteria and of anti-Cuban hysteria; this, in the first place. It means that the new administration that is taking over

may find itself facing a situation of hysteria, unleashed in the United States, precisely by the most Reactionary sector of the country, by the most Reactionary press, with the great resources that powerful political currents have within the United States.

That is to say that already they are combining to create a frame of mind in the U.S. public opinion, and its worst characteristic is that they are waging a campaign in the worst McCarthyite spirit, in the worst anti-Communist spirit.

At the time of President Kennedy's murder, it ran through the minds of most people . . . and surely it ran through the minds of the large majority of U.S. citizens, and this was only logical- that President Kennedy's assassination was the work of some elements who disagreed with his International Policy; that is to say, with his nuclear treaty, with his Policy with respect to Cuba - which they did not consider aggressive enough, and which they considered weak - with his Policy with respect to internal civil problems of the United States. Not many days

ago, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Adlai Stevenson was attacked in the same city of Dallas by Ultra-conservative elements of the John Birch Society and Counter-Revolutionary elements in league with them. This event drew the attention of us all.

I even thought, what degree of reaction will those people reach, when they consider that Stevenson deserves attack for his International Policy?

In spite of how Reactionary U.S. International Policy has been, there are elements who physically assault Stevenson, because they consider that U.S. Policy is a weak Policy, a bad Policy, that it is not a sufficiently Reactionary Policy.

This ran through everybody's mind. Did it run through the mind of anyone that it might be a Leftist? No, that did not occur to anyone. Why? Because the controversy within the United States today, the fierce controversy was taking place between the most Ultra-Reactionary elements, the Ultra-Right elements, and the more moderate elements of U.S. politics.

The internal controversy was not characterized by a struggle of the Communists of the United States with the Government of the United States; it was not characterized by a struggle of Leftist elements or liberal elements. This does not mean that the Leftist elements supported Kennedy's Policy; but the struggle, the battle waged without quarter was taking place within the United States between the Extreme Right, the extreme reaction, and the more moderate elements, in Congress, in the press, on the streets, everywhere.

International tension had even diminished considerably in recent months. These months were not months like the October crisis, not like the months following the October crisis The United States was not living through one of those stages of McCarthyism characterized by unbridled persecution of the most progressive elements of the United States. No, there have been other stages in which the struggle is between reaction and the progressives. The

main task of reaction was to persecute the progressive elements, and in such circumstances one might think that a progressive, persecuted by blood and fierce, a fanatic haunted by his ideas, might be capable of reacting in such a way. No, the United States was not living through such a period. It was not living

through a period of unbridled McCarthyism. It was living through a period of fierce controversy between the more moderate sectors - among which can be found many of Kennedy's collaborators - and the UltraReactionary sector of American society.

Therefore, it was neither logical, nor reasonable, that anyone could think that it could be a Leftist fanatic; in any case it would be a Rightist fanatic, if it was a fanatic at all.

But naturally it was very difficult in the face of an event of this nature for such unscrupulous people - like many U.S. politicians- such immoral people, such dishonest and shameless people as are many of those elements who represent the Reactionary cynical sectors of the United States, warmongers, irreconcilable enemies of Cuba, supporters of an invasion of Cuba - although this might be at the cost of thermonuclear war - it was very difficult for them not to try to take advantage of this circumstance to turn all their hatred, all their propaganda and all their campaign against Cuba.

This did not surprise us. I have already said that we were somewhat used to these things. The struggle, life, have made our people into a people with iron nerves, a serene people. We have just lived through the hurricane, and we faced the test with dignity and honor, we have faced many tests with dignity and honor. We foresaw that from these incidents there could be a new trap, an ambush, a Machiavellian plot against our country; that on the very blood of their assassinated President there might be unscrupulous people who would begin to work out immediately an aggressive Policy against Cuba, if the aggressive Policy had not been linked beforehand to the assassination, if it was not linked, because it might or might not have been. But there is no doubt that this Policy is being built on the still warm blood and the unburied body of their own tragically assassinated President.

They are people who do not have an iota of morality; they are people who do not have an iota of scruples; they are people who do not have an iota of shame; who perhaps may believe that in the shadow of the tragedy they can take us off guard, demoralized, weak, the kind of beliefs into which the Imperialists always so mistakenly fall. And sure enough, yesterday at 2 P.M. the first cable: November 22, UPI ... because we should note this; that of the news agencies, one has been more moderate, more objective - the AP - and there is another that has been excessively and unrestrainedly untruthful, a shameless promoter of a Policy and a campaign of slander against Cuba, that is UPI. But that is not all, because

there is a previous series of very interesting UPI reports, and even a series of UPI campaigns against President Kennedy himself, which links the news agency with the Ultra-Right groups, which are interested in taking advantage of the situation for their adventurous and warlike Policy, or because these circles are connected with the assassination of President Kennedy.

And we can see this clearly through the cables: "Dallas, November 22, UPI- today the police arrested Lee H. Oswald, identified as the chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committees, as the main suspect in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy." Right away Cuba and right away the Soviet Union. And so they dedicated themselves to carrying out a fierce anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign.

Cable: "The U.S. Embassy today confirmed that Lee H. Oswald was in the Soviet Union. An Embassy official stated that Oswald visited the Embassy in November of 1959 and according to available information he left the Soviet Union in 1962. He added that it was not known when the man suspected of killing President John F. Kennedy had traveled to the Soviet Union, what the purpose of his trip had been and how long he had stayed in the Soviet Union. There were unconfirmed reports that Oswald asked for Soviet citizenship and that he could not get it."

Thus, from the very first cables there is an attempt to suggest the responsibility of the Soviet Union and the responsibility of Cuba, as if anyone could believe - anyone who is not a half-wit - and has a little common sense - that any Government, the Soviet government or the Cuban Government . . . and if they don't want to believe us, they don't have to believe us; that is unimportant. Perhaps they will think that we are hot-headed; perhaps they feel that they have carried out too many aggressions against us, but to suggest that the Soviet Union could have any responsibility in this incident . . . can anyone believe that to suggest that we could have had any responsibility ... can anyone believe that? Anyone who is not a half-wit, who has a little common sense, who knows when men are working for a cause and who know which roads lead a cause to victory?

Yet, nevertheless, this was the first thing they tried to suggest. Listen to this cable "that they did not know the purpose of his trip and how long he stayed in the Soviet Union." That was the first insinuation. And that was what made all this seem suspicious, because it so happened that the most unexpected thing - as unexpected as the assassination itself - was that immediately a suspect appeared who - by a coincidence - had been in Russia, and-what a coincidence -he is

related to a Fair Play for Cuba Committee. That is what they began to say. And so, immediately a guilty person appeared: a suspect who had been in the Soviet Union and who sympathized with Cuba.

Of course, although it is extraordinarily difficult to manufacture a frame-up of this nature, it is possible that at this moment they are not pursuing such an objective. They are pursuing another objective, because they cannot invent just any kind of responsibility.

They are trying to organize a campaign of hysteria, to excite the minds of the people and unleash hysteria within the United States; an anti-Communist, anti-progressive, anti-liberal, anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban warmongering hysteria within the United States. If they had the slightest sense of responsibility, of seriousness, or of good faith, they would not unleash a campaign of this nature, as they have done, as can be seen in all the cables.

Let us read this one: "November 22, UPI- The assassin of President Kennedy is an admitted Marxist who spent three years in Russia trying to renounce his U.S. citizenship, but later changed his mind and got a return trip to the United States paid for by the United States Government." That is already a suggestion of blame to the Soviet Union. He was identified as Lee H. Oswald, 24 years old, ex-U.S. marine and chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

So, right after that, the insinuation against Cuba. And this is how they have begun all cables, all UPI cables, all reports, Through the reports they have twenty times repeated the same idea and the same thing, using a well-known technique at which they are masters- to insinuate what they want to insinuate, to sow the suspicion that they want to sow over this affair, to slander the Cuban Revolution, to slander the Soviet Union, to create hysteria against our countries.

It says: "Oswald was captured after a shooting fray when he hid in a movie house " ... Thousands of reports came in on this, many of them contradictory.

" . . . The police say that Oswald worked in a school textbook warehouse in Texas ... after the crime the police found a Mauser rifle in the building," etc . . . It says where he was born, it says that on October the 30th he turned up at the U.S.

Embassy in Moscow, on October 30th of 1959, and told the officials that he wanted to give up his American citizenship.

"According to reports, he told the Embassy officials: 'I am a Marxist.' The Federal Bureau of Investigations confirmed that Oswald went to Russia and requested Soviet citizenship.

"Oswald told the Embassy officials that he intended to disclose to the Soviet authorities everything he knew from the three years he had been in the Marine Corps."

Listen to that: "Oswald told the Embassy officials that he intended to disclose to the Soviet authorities everything he knew from three years he had been in the U.S. Marine Corps. The Embassy officials said that Russia never granted Oswald the citizenship he requested."

Already they have in their hands a guilty person- true or false? They have already produced someone who is guilty. They have him. And now look: you will see the whole course followed by this campaign.

" ... He told the officials that he intended to disclose all the secrets he knew." Well, later I will refer to that again.

In February, 1962 Oswald apparently changed his mind and returned to the United States. He had in the meantime married a Russian, Marina, had a child. This man, who is charged with something more than desertion, with being a spy, with confessing that he is going to disclose military secrets, simply returned peacefully to the United States- according to them.

It says: "The Embassy officials went over the case and since he had not been granted Soviet citizenship, they decided to give him a passport for the United States ... "

Can anyone who has said that he will disclose military secrets return to the United States without being arrested, tried, without being sent to jail?

It says: "Government records show that he left Moscow with 485 dollars for expenses, which the United States Government gave to him.

"This year Oswald requested another passport. He told the State Department that he wanted to visit England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Italy, and the Soviet Union; he said he planned to make a trip in October or December 1963, or in January of 1964. The passport was issued in New Orleans on June 25th; however, it is not known whether Oswald returned the money that was loaned to him for the first return trip to the United States.

"If he did not pay, the new passport should not have been issued," they say. We will use their own reports:

"Dallas, November 22 -another cable -the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, was shot to death today. The police arrested, as the main suspect of the murder, a pro-Castro American" . . .

Now we find that the man who murdered Kennedy is pro-Castro. We know there are very few pro-Castros - what they call "pro-Castros" in the United States.

They call them "pro-Castro." They label as "pro-Castro" anyone it suits them to according to their propaganda and the business at issue.

Now we find that the man who was yesterday in the Fair Play Committee-in the first cable-was then a "pro-Castro" American who had once tried to become a Soviet citizen. That is how all the cables go, you will see.

Another cable, "Dallas, November 22, UPI-Police arrested Lee H. Oswald today, a Marxist supporter of the Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro."

There is not a single cable in which they do not connect the action, the name of the individual whom they assure is guilty, with the Cuban Revolution, with the Soviet Union, with Fidel Castro, pro-Castro, supporter of the Prime Minister, admirer of the Cuban Prime Minister.

It says: "A supporter of the Cuban Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, who tried to obtain citizenship in the Soviet Union, where he lived for several years, denied any knowledge of the criminal action. Oswald killed a policeman. . ." etc.

And later on, in the same cable: " ... although Oswald, who heads the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Castro entity in this city, admitted ownership of the gun with which the policeman ..." They keep repeating this all the time.

This one comes later. The most noticeable item here is the lie that this gentleman headed a Fair Play Committee. A lie. We started putting together all the information and statements that have appeared, to see whether there was a Fair Play for Cuba Committee in that area of Texas or in New Orleans. They said that this man ... where did they get that? ... They said that he presented himself as secretary of a sectional unit of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans or in Dallas. Some cables say that it was in the month of August, other cables say it was last week. That is what they say.

That is the reason for calling this man "pro-Castro." And that he had defended the Cuban Revolution in a broadcast there.

All this is very queer. We had no news of any such statement. But we looked for reports: Cities where there were Fair Play for Cuba Committees of which we had knowledge - New York, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicago, Tampa, Youngstown, Washington, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Detroit - but nowhere is there a Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Dallas or in New Orleans.

Strange because within their Organization they are superinfiltrated by U.S. citizens, and F.B.I. and CIA agents. Isn't that so? Because everything that the CIA and the FBI do there has been proved. Later they said other things.

Here it says also: "The Chairman of the National Committee declared that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has never authorized the establishment of a chapter in any city of Texas or Louisiana. 'I can say that Lee Harvey Oswald was never Secretary or Chairman of any Fair Play for Cuba Committee in any city of the United States.' "

But you see, throughout the world, they began to spread the poison from the first moments, that a Fair Play for Cuba Committee was involved. Other things appear later on. Later we will try to analyze who this true or false culprit could be. And we must stick to what they say, we must base ourselves on what they themselves say. All right. That was the 22nd ...

"November 23, Dallas UPI - Pro-Communist Lee Harvey Oswald was charged today with the assassination of President Kennedy. Police said that the paraffin test on Oswald's hands gave positive results that traces of gun-powder were found " etc. . . .

Dallas, November 23rd, UPI- The result of the tests made on Oswald's face is still unknown. Such traces could only exist if the suspect had fired a gun."

So, in the first paragraph they start by saying, "proCommunist," in the second paragraph they speak of something else. Third paragraph - Oswald, a Marxist and sympathizer of the Communist regime in Cuba had oatmeal for breakfast ... In other words, in order to say what he had for breakfast, they repeat that he was a Marxist and sympathizer of the Communist regime of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Get it? It is clear enough. We know these people quite well; we have become almost experts in knowing these shameless characters.

They say: "He had oatmeal, apricots, bread, and coffee for breakfast, and sat down comfortably to wait for the authorities to continue questioning him."

"Dallas, November 23rd, UPI- The local police have proof that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Castro-Communist Lee Harvey Oswald, according to an official announcement today." So he was murdered by a Castro-

Communist? Now this man is no longer an American, he is no longer a Marine, this man whom they taught to shoot and kill in the Marine Corps, now this man whom they made an expert shot and sent to all U.S. Imperialist bases throughout the world is no longer a Marine. No, he was no longer an American, he was a Castro-Communist, even though we never in our life heard of the existence of this person.

You see how all this propaganda works. An American, a real American, born there, educated by American society and American schools, seeing American films, in the American armed forces, American in every way. All of a sudden he is no longer this; there is nothing of this in the cables. Now we read: 'By the Castro-Communist.'

All right, Captain Will Fritz said they were certain of this, etc. This was yesterday; now this was today in the afternoon: "Jesse Curry, Dallas Chief of Police, said today that Lee Harvey Oswald admitted being a Communist. And now he admitted it today; yesterday he admitted nothing. Today it appears that he admitted being a Communist. "Curry added that Oswald admitted to police officers questioning him last night that he was a member of the Communist Party." Now the man has turned out to be a member of the Communist Party. As time passes they discover more titles for this man. The true man or supposed man, this they do not know. Who can ... ?

All right. One thing is clear: among all the things connected with the assassination is the unleashing of a campaign of slander against the Soviet Union and against Cuba, and a series of perfidious insinuations that have no other object than to repeat a thousands times their intrigue and sheer infamy to create an anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria among the U.S. people and in public opinion.

So these gentlemen are playing a very strange role in a very strange play, and no one knows what sinister plans may be behind all this.

All right. On the other hand, there is an official statement by the State Department, issued today, which declares: "State Department authorities said today that they had no evidence to indicate that the Soviet Union or any other power is involved in the assassination of President Kennedy."

"Lee Harvey Oswald, a former Marine who lived three years in Russia, has been charged with the crime. When 24 years old Oswald went to Russia; he announced his intention of giving up his U.S. citizenship. After changing his mind and returning to the United States last year, Oswald became a sympathizer of the Cuban prime Minister, Fidel Castro." So they repeat themselves even in the cables where they say they deny they lie. . . . The cable goes on: "State Department officials say that they have no evidence that Cuba is involved in what Oswald did."

Naturally, there is no need for anyone to make excuses for Cuba. There is no need for anyone to apologize for Cuba. Cuba is not asking anyone to excuse her, or pardon her, because even the very idea that we should have to defend ourselves from such an infamy is repugnant in itself. Repugnant in itself.

So we have no need for anyone to defend us or apologize on our behalf. Why does the State Department have to come out today with such a statement? What does this show? It shows that the U.S. authorities themselves, some people in the United States, have become aware of the danger of the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign unleashed by the most Reactionary and warlike circles in the United States.

In other words, the State Department itself understands the danger of such a Policy, the very dangerous dead end into which such a campaign of slander and hysteria can lead the United States. So this shows that there are people in the United States who have understood the need to get out of this situation. This does not mean that the danger is over, because we do not know what is behind the assassination of Kennedy. What is behind the assassination of Kennedy is not known at the moment.

The statement does not eliminate the danger of some frame-up that could be concocted there, but indicates that there are already people in the United States who have understood the danger and risk in such a campaign and indicates that, possibly, there are people in the United States who do not agree with such an adventure, with such madness, with such nonsense that is being carried out in such a criminal and irresponsible way.

All right. The State Department has felt the need to Counteract this Policy, because who knows where this Policy, this campaign, may lead.

Later other things have appeared, because all this is very mysterious. Another cable, this time by Associated Press, says: "A 1961 letter ..." Of course the United Press International has said nothing on this because its campaign has been one-sided, in one direction only, but not just the UPI. We were listening yesterday to broadcasts of U.S. stations and the very same campaign was being carried on the radio. The name of Castro was mentioned almost more often than the name of the man whom they charge with the murder, incessantly repeated over the radio in the United States.

See how these people act and how much they hate the Revolution. Why should we not suspect that these people could be capable of anything, from the murder of Kennedy up to what they are doing now? People moved by such hatred, people who act with such absolute lack of scruples ...

The AP cable reads: "A letter dated 1961 found in Pentagon files raises doubts whether Texas governor, John Connally, and not President Kennedy, was the main target of the assassin who shot both yesterday in Dallas.

"The letter, dated January 31st, 1961, was written by hand in Minsk, Soviet Union, by Lee Harvey Oswald, a former Marine, charged with murdering Kennedy and wounding Connally.

"Oswald returned a year ago after spending three years in the Soviet Union.

"The letter was addressed to Connally, then Secretary of the Navy, asking that the dishonorable discharge of Oswald be canceled. The request was denied, and if it is shown that he is the man who fired at Kennedy and Connally, the question might be raised of whom he had more motive to want to kill.

"A copy of Oswald's letter was sent to Connally, who had left his post as Secretary of the Navy on December 20th 1961. Connally briefly replied to

Oswald on February 23, 1962, that he was no longer in the Navy and that he had referred his letter to the new Secretary of the Navy.

"A copy of Connally's letter was sent to the new official, Fred Korth, who referred it to the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps referred it to a court of appeals which confirmed Oswald's dishonorable discharge. Oswald's letter maintained that his discharge was a gross error or an injustice."

There are some other cables here in which they speak about a threat, cables that say that in the letter Oswald threatened the then -Secretary of the Navy, that he would take any means to avenge himself for that injustice. And that very same Secretary of the Navy was accompanying Kennedy.

So they themselves have now brought up another possible version.

We have here a report which reads: "District Attorney Henry Wade declared today that he expects to be able to secure a death sentence for Lee Harvey Oswald, former Marine, who has been formally accused of the murder of President John F. Kennedy, according to reports issued by U.S. new agencies.

The report adds that Wade has been District Attorney in twenty-four murder cases and secured twenty-three death penalties. It seems that this District Attorney is a hangman - a life sentence in the other case.

"Wade added that he is in possession of material evidence against Oswald, but refused to say what this evidence was. He said that it has not yet been established whether the Mauser that was found is the murder weapon.

"In all the questioning Oswald has denied that he took any part in the murder.

"Captain Will Fritz, Chief of the Homicide Squad of the Dallas Police, said that in his opinion, Oswald killed President Kennedy and that for him the case is closed."

Later we have to try to look at some of the facts on who this accused man can be, but we want to speak of the campaign carried on by United Press International.

It just so happens that these events occurred precisely at a moment when Kennedy was being severely attacked by those who considered his Cuban Policy too weak.

It could not be us, but only the enemies of the Revolution and the enemies, in general, of a more moderate Policy, a less warlike Policy, the enemies of a Policy like this who might be interested in the death of President Kennedy, the only ones who perhaps could have received the news of the death of Kennedy with satisfaction.

A few days ago an incident drew my attention. This was while the Inter-American Press Association Conference was taking place. It was a scandal, because several governments were strongly attacked, crudely attacked like the government of Brazil, by a certain Mexquita, who said horrible things about the President of Brazil, who even talked about and called for a coup in Brazil; where statements were also made against other presidents, against other Latin American countries, there in the United States, and they made long tirades publishing a whole series of opinions against the speech delivered by Kennedy in Florida, because the speech delivered by Kennedy in Florida was disappointing for a number of persons who favor a more aggressive Policy against Cuba. It was a disappointment for the Counter-Revolutionary elements and it was a disappointment for the warmongering elements in the United States.

And so, a series of cables. Here "Miami, Florida - The Cuban exiles waited tonight in vain for a firm promise from President Kennedy to take energetic measures against the Communist regime of Fidel Castro."

It says: "They waited tonight in vain for a firm promise" . . . Many met in the offices of the Revolutionary organizations and in their homes, to listen to President Kennedy over the radio. The Spanish translation broadcast over the radio station of the exiles. They listened when the President said: "We in the hemisphere should use all the means at our disposal to prevent the establishment of another Cuba in the hemisphere." That is, they did not accept

the fact he said "to prevent the establishment of another Cuba in the hemisphere," because they thought that it carried with it the idea of accepting one Cuba. Many exiles had hopes of more vigorous statements to liberate Cuba from Communism, but nevertheless, some felt that the U.S. government was waging a secret war of infiltration against Castro that could not be disclosed. It says that thousands of exiles attended an open air rally in view of Kennedy's arrival, and they heard criticism because of what they described as a weak U.S. Policy toward Cuba.

Jose Ignacio Rivero, Editor-in-exile of the Diario de La Marina, the oldest Havana newspaper (he will stay there all his life), and Emilio Nunez Portuondo, former President of the United Nations Security council, called for more positive action by the United States.

Rivero, a member of the Inter-American Press Association, where Kennedy spoke, expressed his doubts over a sinister intrigue among International politicians. That is an "intrigue " because they want to co-exist with us.

It says: He also said in the meeting that "the weak U.S. Policy towards Cuba and other American nations is an International shame." This was said by Ignacio Rivero, this one from Diario de La Marina, who you know is an Ultra-Ultra and who has to be linked to the Ultra-Ultra elements in the United States.

So these elements openly state there that "the weak U.S. Policy toward Cuban and other American Nations is an International shame...

"Miami Beach: Latin American newspaper publishers and editors in response to the speech delivered by President Kennedy tonight ... said that he had not taken a strong enough position against the Communist regime of Fidel Castro." That is, that there, where the most Reactionary representatives of the press within and without the United States met, according to UPI and AP cables, many of them said that he had not taken a strong enough position against the Communist regime of Fidel Castro ...

Augustin Navarre of El Espejo of Mexico, felt that the speech was extremely weak and that his observations on Cuba were not sufficient He added that "it

was necessary to rescue Cuba under Fidel Castro from Communism and not to maintain the status quo." They are speaking against any coexistence. Other Cuban newspaper owners in exile made similar statements. A series of cables began to arrive. Here: "The president of the Cuban Medical Association in exile, Enrique Huerta, stated that the speech did not clarify any of the fundamental questions related to the Cuba problem ... He wanted a unanimous attack, a unanimous attack of Kennedy.

The newspaper added that the weak Policy followed by the Kennedy Government in respect to Castro, as a result of the Policy followed by his predecessor Eisenhower, made it possible for Castro and Khrushchev to cement Cuba into a police state, where the people have practically no hope of successfully rebelling without large-scale outside help.

The newspaper continued: "Kennedy now refuses to allow Cuban exiles to launch attacks against Cuba from U.S. territory."

What is the difference between that way of thinking and taking advantage of the assassination of their President to carry out that Policy? See what some of those Reactionary circles thought about Kennedy. It says: "Kennedy now refuses to allow Cuban exiles to launch attacks against Cuba from U.S. territory, and in fact uses U.S. air and naval power to maintain Castro in power." That is to say, they accuse Kennedy of using naval and air power to maintain Castro in power.

"There is a considerable difference," says the newspaper, "between this attitude and the daring words about Cuba said by Kennedy during the 1960 Presidential campaign. We doubt that many voters have been disoriented by the President's remarks in relation to Cuba the day before yesterday." It says "And many voters will not have been disoriented."

So there was observed a current of unanimous criticism against what the Ultra-Reactionary sectors considered a weak Policy toward Cuba. And that is how these people think.

And there are cables and more cables and more cables, because they never wrote so many cables. It is obvious, how the news agencies made a tremendous

propaganda of all the criticisms made of Kennedy because of his Cuban Policy. The UPI overflowed with information as it had never done before, picking up all the criticisms of Kennedy because of his Cuban Policy

Julio Mexquita Ciro, an utterly shameless Reactionary who went there to speak against the President of Brazil to carry on a campaign against Brazil and to promote a Reactionary, Fascist coup against Brazil - see what he says: "Julio Mexquita Ciro, ... who yesterday moved the editors of the IAPA meeting with his analysis of the economic and political situation in his country,

said it was an error on the part of the United States not to have realized the danger that the presence of Cuba meant for the whole continent. Mexquita was in favor of collective action, armed collective action by the hemisphere against Cuba, because 'I am a defender of free determination of nations,' he said."

Mexquita, Mosquito, Mezquino, all means the same thing; just see how Reactionary he is. The cable adds; ". . . the Brazilian editor described as primitive President Kennedy's way of looking at the agrarian problem of the hemisphere, and he said that the agrarian problem cannot be measured with the same yardstick for all the nations of the hemisphere." Why did he say this? Because he represents the oligarchy, the big landholders in Brazil, and as I was talking precisely about different shades of Policy. Kennedy's Policy prompted a type of agrarian reform which is not Revolutionary, of course, which is not Revolutionary but which clashed with the interest of the oligarchs. And it is very strange that in these days, on the eve of the assassination of Kennedy, a coincidence as never before had been noted. In the opinion of the Ultra-Reactionary sectors within and without the United States

And this individual talks here about Kennedy's primitive way of looking at the agrarian problem. And then finally there is something very interesting - really very interesting ...

It says the third editor to express his opinion, Carbo, who is director of the Executive Council of the Inter-American Press Association - which is a very important job in the intellectual sectors of reaction and the oligarchy - emphasized that there were not strong statements in favor of the liberation of Cuba like the statements that had been made in previous speeches by President Kennedy, especially in the one he made after the heroic battle of Playa Giron - that "heroic battle" where every one of them ended defeated and imprisoned-forecasting the crisis of the Communist regime of Cuba. He claims in "Cuba the

situation of the government verges on the insoluble, economically, politically and Internationally since Castro is no longer reliable, not even to Russia.' '

But most important of all is how the statement made by this gentleman who holds an important post in Reactionary intellectual circles in the United States and abroad as Director of the Executive Council of the Inter-American Press Association, how his statement ends -and this is what drew my attention. The editor of the confiscated Havana newspaper ended by saying: "I believe a coming serious event will oblige Washington to change its Policy of peaceful co-existence." What does this mean? What did this gentleman mean when he said this three days before the assassination of Kennedy? What did this gentleman who holds an utmost post in the Ultra-Reactionary intellectual circles in and outside of the United States, the Director of the Executive Council of the Inter-American Press Association, mean in a cable that is not from Prensa Latina, but from Associated Press, dated November 19th -AP Num, 254, AP November 19th, Miami Beach - when he said: "I believe that a coming serious event will oblige Washington to change its Policy of peaceful co-existence?"

What does this mean, three days before the murder of President Kennedy? Because when I read this cable it caught my attention, it intrigued me, it seemed strange to me. Was there perhaps some sort of understanding? Was there perhaps some sort of thought about this? Was there perhaps some kind of plot? Was there perhaps in those Reactionary circles where the so-called weak Policy of Kennedy toward Cuba was under attack, where the Policy of ending nuclear threat was under attack, where the Policy of civil rights was under attack Was there perhaps in certain civilian and military Ultra-Reactionary circles in the United States, a plot against President Kennedy 's life?

How strange it is really that the assassination of President Kennedy should take place at a time when there was unanimous agreement of opinion against certain aspects of his Policy, a furious criticism of his Policy. How strange all this is.

And this man who appears as the guilty person, who was he? Who is he? Is he really guilty? Or is he only an instrument? Is he a psychopath, sick? He could be one or the other. Or is he by any means an instrument of the most Reactionary circles in the United States. Who is this man?

Here we have a report of the New York Times on Oswald that says, "Last July he tried to enter the Cuban Student Directory, to take part in the plans to overthrow the Revolutionary regime of Fidel Castro." It was no longer a Castroplot. According to the New York Times he was trying to enter a Counter-Revolutionary organization to overthrow the Cuban Revolution. The paper names Cuban refugee sources as the basis for this information.

Oswald was able to return to the United States thanks to a loan of 435 dollars and 71 cents granted to him by the U.S. Government. He succeeded in getting money after an appeal to Senator John G. Tower, Republican, Texas, and he returns from the Soviet Union on U.S. Government money through the intervention of a Republican Senator from Texas.

Oswald has at present a U.S. passport which he obtained as a photographer who wanted to travel abroad during the months of October, November, and December of this year and visit the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, and Italy. How strange it is. Since he was arrested yesterday in Dallas, as a suspect, the U.S. radio and television have been stressing that Oswald is the chairman of the Dallas chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

"Questioned in New York on this point the Executive Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee denied that Oswald held such a post, and added that there is no chapter of this organization in Texas."

The New York Times, in explaining the contact established between Oswald and the Cuban Counter-Revolutionaries, says that Jose Antonio Denuza, spokesman of the so-called Cuban Student Directory, had declared in Miami that Oswald met with the delegates of that anti-Castro group in New Orleans last July.

Denuza - The New York Times added - said that Oswald said he wanted to aid the Cubans in the fight against Communism, and offered 10 dollars contribution and his help in military training of an invasion.

Carlos Bringuier, delegate of the Counter-Revolutionary organization referred to, said to the New York Times that "at first I suspected Oswald. I frankly thought that he might be an FBI or CIA agent trying to find out what we were doing." So

Cuban Counter-Revolutionaries are saying that when Oswald tried to enter their organization he was not accepted because they believed he was from the CIA or FBI, and that he was trying to find out what they were up to.

How curious! And this is not what they publish but they say that he is a Castroite, a Communist, an admirer of Fidel Castro. And now it appears that he tried to enter the organization and was not admitted because they thought he belonged to the FBI or CIA. They must know pretty well the kind of agents the FBI and CIA have since they deal with them a lot.

But for the time being, without affirming anything, because we cannot affirm anything, since Oswald could be guilty or innocent, we can't tell; or he could be a CIA or FBI agent, as those people suspected, or an instrument of the most Reactionary sectors that may have been planning a sinister plot, who may have planned the assassination of Kennedy because of disagreement with his International Policy; or he could be a sick man now being used by U.S. Reactionary sectors.

However, there is a series of strange things about this man who is presented to be guilty, who tried to enter Counter-Revolutionary organizations and yet later they say turned up distributing pro-Castro propaganda - that is what they say - who later appeared on TV. That is strange ... because he was not a personality, and American television and radio stations do not call just anyone off the street and present him; much less do they go around calling the people of Fair Play for Cuba to carry out campaigns for Cuba. No! They close the newspaper doors to them, they close the radio and television doors to them. How strange that this Oswald - who was first trying to join a Counter-Revolutionary organization - should turn up now, resorting to television to defend us. How strange! How strange that this former marine should go to the Soviet Union and try to become a Soviet citizen, and that the Soviets should not accept him, that he should say at the American Embassy that he intended to disclose to the Soviet Union the secrets of everything he learned while he was in the U.S. service and that in spite of this statement, his passage is paid by the U.S. Government on the backing of a Texas Republican Senator who is considered to be, as it says here: Texas is considered by them to be . . . Well, I cannot find the paper, but there is a cable around here where they themselves say that Texas is the bulwark of Reactionary spirit. And then we find that this man, who says in the Embassy ... who makes a statement in the Embassy that he is going to disclose the secrets he knows to the Soviet Union, later returns with money given on recommendation of a Republican Senator from Texas. He goes back to Texas and finds a job. This is all so strange!

He is not tried, he is not sentenced, he is given money to return, supported by a Senator from Texas and then, again they give him a passport to travel. This is all so strange! What is there behind all this? What sinister maneuver are they scheming behind all this? Who are those guilty for the murder of Kennedy? Who will benefit from this murder, who could be the only ones to benefit from this murder? The supporters of the invasion of Cuba, the supporters of brink of war Policy, and the supporters of war; enemies of peace, the enemies of disarmament, the worst enemies of Negro rights in the United States, the worst enemies of progressive elements and of liberal thought in the United States.

Who can benefit from this, from this action, from this murder, if not the worst reaction, the worst elements of U.S. society? Who could be the only ones interested in this murder? Could it be a real Leftist, a Leftist fanatic, at a moment when tensions had lessened, at a moment when McCarthyism was being left behind, or was at least more moderate, at a moment when a nuclear test ban treaty is signed, at a moment when speeches are described as weak with respect to Cuba were being made?

It says here - now more things are beginning to come out: "Dallas, Texas, November 23rd, AP- All his life Lee Harvey Oswald has been a solitary, an introverted type with Communist ideas, but he was not regarded as a troublemaker. Deep down, his introverted personality was imbued at an early age by an alien ideology enunciated a century ago by Karl Marx."

Dallas police chief Jesse Curry has said that Oswald readily admitted being a Communist. How strange, what contradictions. He does not confess to committing the crime. It is supposed that if a fanatic commits a crime of this kind he says so or as someone said: fanatics fire their revolvers in front of everybody, they run out with a revolver as the car passes. The strange case of a fanatic who denies committing a murder, but on the other hand, readily confesses to being a Communist- according to the cables.

" 'Apparently he feels proud of being a Communist,' Curry added. 'He does not try to conceal it.' "

All these are new stories which did not appear yesterday. They are of today. "Although accused of the assassination of the President, Lee Harvey Oswald has resisted all efforts by the authorities to make him confess; Oswald has told newsmen: 'I did not kill President Kennedy. I did not kill anyone.' "

What sort of person was Oswald before his arrest? He was born in New Orleans on the 18th of October, 1939. "My father died before I was born," Oswald said. "His widowed mother brought the family to Fort Worth. A Fort Worth police officer, who asked that his name not be revealed said he has known

Oswald since both were in fifth grade, until he entered high school at Fort Worth. This police officer, Oswald's former classmate, recalled the following: he always opposed any sort of discipline. He seemed to hold something against people there, against any authority; he was never like the rest of the kids. He rarely associated with them, but he never was a troublemaker.

"At high school he talked a lot about how things should be. Oswald - he added - began to be interested in Communism when he was 15 years old, when a Marxist pamphlet came to his hands. Later, he read Karl Marx's Capital, the bible of Communism. At 17, Oswald left school only 23 days after the high school term started, and soon joined the Marine Corps.

"His military career was a failure. On two occasions he was court martialed for violating regulations. His specialty was as an operator of electronics equipment. He served in Japan but never got farther than private first class.

"Oswald's career in the Marines concluded on September 11th, 1959, when he was given leave to support his mother. He was transferred to inactive reserve but later on was dishonorably discharged.

"One month later, Oswald arrived in Moscow. On October 26th, 1959, he visited the American Embassy and announced his intention of giving up his citizenship. He told Embassy officials: 'I am a Marxist.'

"In February 1962, after a study of his case, the conclusion was reached that Oswald had not acquired Soviet citizenship and therefore at his request they

gave him a U.S. passport and granted him a loan in order to return to the country.

"Back in the United States, Oswald went to his native New Orleans. Last June, he requested a new passport to return to the Soviet Union. In the meantime he was involved in a dispute with an anti-Castro Cuban, Carlos Bringuier, who said: 'I suspected him from the beginning. Frankly I thought he could be an agent of the FBI or CIA who tried to infiltrate us and see what we were doing.' "

The rest is similar to what we already have read here. But there are new ingredients. In fact a whole series, a whole propaganda chain, distributed in doses.

First that he is a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which was false. Later a man who lived in the Soviet Union. Afterwards, a whole series of insinuations in several cables. Today, he is not only all that, he is also a Communist and a very willing Communist at that, he admits it. In fact all this is really very strange.

Their description is not that of a fanatic. But that of an individual with a number of characteristics that really fit what U.S. reaction wants like a ring on a finger, that fit the worst Policy of the United States; a person who seems to have been expressly made for this purpose, expressly made for specific ends: to create hysteria, to unleash an anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban, anti Communist, anti-progressive, anti-liberal campaign in the United States; to eliminate a President whose Policy collided head on with the Policy promoted by the most Reactionary circles in the country after the nuclear test ban treaty, after several speeches which were unanimously attacked for being weak toward Cuba.

What can have been the motives for the assassination of President Kennedy? What can there be behind all this? We cannot affirm anything because we do not have other elements for judgment: both the personality of the individual and the propaganda being carried out are suspicious, everything is suspicious.

We cannot categorically affirm what is behind all this, but we do affirm that it is suspicious; that we must be careful, that we must be vigilant, that we must be

alert. Because this man may be innocent, a cat's paw, in a plan very well prepared by people who knew how to prepare these plans; or he may be a sick man and if so, the only honest thing is to hand him over for a medical examination and not to be starting a campaign extremely dangerous to world peace; or he may be an instrument very well chosen and very well trained by the Ultra-Right, by Ultraconservative reaction of the United States with the deliberate aim of eliminating a President who, according to them, did not carry out the Policy he should have - more warlike, more aggressive, more adventuresome Policy. And it is necessary for all people of the United States themselves to demand that what is behind the Kennedy assassination be clarified.

It is in the interest of the U.S. people and of the people of the world, that this be made known, that they demand to know what is really behind the assassination of Kennedy, that the facts be made clear: whether the man involved is innocent, sick or an instrument of the reactionaries, an agent of a macabre plan to carry forward a Policy of war and aggression, to place the Government of the United States at the mercy of the most aggressive circles of monopoly, of militarism and of the worst agencies of the United States. It is in our interest, in the interest of all people and of the U.S. people that we demand this.

We believe that intellectuals, lovers of peace, should understand the seriousness of a Policy of this nature, a campaign of this type. They should understand the trend of the events and the danger that maneuvers of this kind could mean to world peace, and what a conspiracy of this type, what a Machiavellian Policy of this nature could lead to.

This is the analysis we wanted to make and the things we wanted to take into consideration; to express our opinion, the opinion of our Party and of our Government; to make known the strong antagonisms between the governments of the United States and ourselves, to make known the more moderate side of their Policy, that least warlike; the Policy that is less aggressive than the Policy advocated by the others, or by the other U.S. sectors. So that we, as Revolutionaries, as conscious men and women, may know how to analyze problems of this nature, difficult problems, delicate problems, complex problems; because Policy in a country like the United States is very complex. A countless number of factors are taken into consideration in the Policy making of this country. Very often they are contradictory factors. But undoubtedly, these things that we have been pointing out about the campaign are some of the means - certainly the most immoral - by which Policy is worked out.

What are these Right-wing circles trying to do? To impose on the new administration? What is the plan of these circles? To place the new administration in a de facto situation facing an inflamed public opinion, exacerbated by propaganda, by the

campaign; a public opinion moved by profound hatred toward the Soviet Union, toward Cuba, toward progressive ideas, even towards liberal ideas. That is, this campaign tends to place the United States in the worst International position, in the most Reactionary International position. And that surely is a serious threat to peace.

We are not worried about ourselves. We are worried about the interests of mankind.

We know that the fate of our country depends also on the fate of mankind; we do not fear for ourselves; we are and always will be calm. We are concerned about peace and about calling attention to all these events.

We are concerned to give warning of the dangers of these events. We want the people to be informed and calm, as they have always been, as staunch and as willing as always, to defend the Revolution. That they be ready always to defend the fatherland, with a morale as high as ever, as high as the Turquino mountain - as Camilo used to say: that they be ready, alert, and vigilant as always, facing intrigues and dangers, whatever they may be!

However contemptible, however infamous, however criminal these campaigns may be, let the enemies of our country know that they will always find us unwavering, that they will always find us alert, with our head held high, ready to fulfill our slogan, Homeland or Death! We will win! [PÁTRIA O MUERTE - ¡VENCEREMOS!]

[/quote]

So was there a party at the Murchison
home on 11/21/63 in which both

Madeleine Brown and LBJ attended? Gary Mack does not think so.

My opinion - it is possible, but not probable, that Lyndon Johnson arrived very late to the party at the Murchison home in Keller Springs which was about 30-40 minutes away by car.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clint_Murchison,_Sr.

November 21, 1963

Murchison was friends with [Madeleine Duncan Brown](#), an advertising agent who would later claim to have had an extended love affair and a son with [Lyndon B. Johnson](#).

In an appearance on the television program [A Current Affair](#), Brown asserted that on November 21, 1963, she attended a gathering at Murchison's home in Dallas that she described as "one of the most significant gatherings in American history." Others at the meeting included guest of honor J. Edgar Hoover, Tolson, oil magnate [H. L. Hunt](#), [John J. McCloy](#), [Richard Nixon](#), [George R. Brown](#), [Robert L. Thornton](#), and others from the [Suite 8F Group](#), a network of right-wing businessmen; at the end the evening Johnson also arrived. According to Brown:

Tension filled the room upon his arrival. The group immediately went behind closed doors. A short time later Lyndon, anxious and red-faced, reappeared. I knew how secretly Lyndon operated. Therefore I said nothing... not even that I was happy to see him. Squeezing my hand so hard, it felt crushed from the pressure, he spoke with a grating whisper, a quiet growl, into my ear, not a love message, but one I'll always remember: "After tomorrow those goddamn Kennedys will never embarrass me again - that's no threat - that's a promise."[\[1\]](#)

Gary Mack claims that Madeleine Brown's story is untrue:

"Madeleine has claimed over the years that she attended a party at Clint Murchison's house the night before the assassination and LBJ, Hoover and Nixon were there. The party story, without LBJ, first came from [Penn Jones](#) in *Forgive My Grief*. In that version, the un-credited source was a black chauffeur whom Jones didn't identify, and the explanation Jones gave was that it was the last chance to decide whether or not to kill JFK. Of course, Hoover used only top FBI agents for transportation and in the FBI of 1963, none were black. Actually, there is no confirmation for a party at Murchison's. I asked Peter O'Donnell because Madeleine claimed he was

there, too. Peter said there was no party. Madeleine even said there was a story about it in the Dallas Times Herald some months later (which makes no sense), but she had not been able to find it. Val Imm (Society Editor of the Dallas Times Herald) told Bob Porter (of the [Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza](#) staff) recently she had no memory of such an event and even looked through her notes – in vain.

Could LBJ have been at a Murchison party? No. LBJ was seen and photographed in the Houston Coliseum with JFK at a dinner and speech. They flew out around 10pm and arrived at Carswell (Air Force Base in northwest Fort Worth) at 11:07 Thursday night. Their motorcade to the [Hotel Texas](#) arrived about 11:50 and LBJ was again photographed. He stayed in the Will Rogers suite on the 13th floor and Manchester ([William Manchester](#) – author of *The Death of a President*) says he was up late. Could Nixon have been at Murchison's party? No. Tony Zoppi (Entertainment Editor of The Dallas Morning News) and Don Safran (Entertainment Editor of the Dallas Times Herald) saw Nixon at the Empire Room at the Statler-Hilton. He walked in with [Joan Crawford](#) (Movie actress). [Robert Clary](#) (of Hogan's Heroes fame) stopped his show to point them out, saying "... either you like him or you don't." Zoppi thought that was in poor taste, but Safran said Nixon laughed. Zoppi's deadline was 11pm, so he stayed until 10:30 or 10:45 and Nixon was still there." [\[2\]](#)

H.L. Hunt says he was a great admirer of John Kennedy! (1970)

H.L. Hunt was one of the key players who murdered JFK. He is lying just LBJ was lying about Castro having killed Kennedy.

H.L. Hunt says he was a great admirer of JFK (1970) - a transparent lie:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mrlIwMRTkA4&feature=related>

Texas in the Morning by Madeleine Duncan Brown:

"We may have lost a battle but we are going to win a war." H.L. Hunt to Madeleine Brown, LBJ's girlfriend, upon Lyndon Johnson losing the Democratic nomination to John Kennedy in 1960.

H.L. Hunt: "How long are we going to let this go on? Are we goin' to have to shoot those mafia bastards to get them out of office?" [Texas in the Morning, p. 163]

The KGB had concluded by 9/16/65 that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK Assassination.

Hoover sent a memo on 12/1/66 informing LBJ of this

JFK Assassination Review Board Releases Top Secret Documents

Anna K. Nelson, American University
Copyright © Organization of American Historians

Web page: <http://www.indiana.edu/~oah/nl/98feb/jfk.html>

<http://www.indiana.edu/~oah/nl/98feb/jfk.html#d1>

This is one of the jewels produced by the ARRB: a memo from J. Edgar Hoover dated 12/1/66 (and sent to LBJ on that day) which stated that as of September, 1965 the Soviets were telling their KGB agents in America that they had concluded that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK assassination.

Also, go to page 1,492-1,496 of Doug Horne's Volume V of his book "Inside the Assassinations Record Review Board." The leader of the FBI records team Phil Golrick told author Doug Horne that "the specific language in the FBI report indicates that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance, not human intelligence, and it should be considered a very reliable record of what the KGB had been telling its own people behind closed doors in its own Residency in New York City." (Horne, p. 1493, Volume 5, Inside the ARRB).

I consider this to be of gargantuan significance for understanding the JFK assassination. It is up there with Gen. Ed Lansdale being photographed at TSBD. Up there with Antonio Veciana identifying "Maurice Bishop" aka David Atlee Phillips with Oswald.

This is extremely important because it is coming from Soviet internal intelligence, not their propaganda organs (who were accusing the Texas oil men closely associated with LBJ). FBI counter-intelligence discovered in the mid 1960's that the Soviets believed internally that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK assassination. The Russians at that time had the largest foreign intelligence agency in the world. They were quite competent, too, having stolen our complete atomic bomb secrets in the early mid 1940's.

The FBI found out what the Soviets were telling their KGB Residency in New York through electronic surveillance.

<http://www.indiana.edu/~oah/nl/98feb/jfk.html#d1>

Link to Hoover memo in Govt. archives

<https://www.archives.gov/files/research/jfk/releases/docid-32204484.pdf>

Hoover sent this memo to Lyndon Johnson on 12/1/1966. (Johnson's mental condition in that time period was not good at all. I think the stresses of Vietnam as well as his participation in the JFK assassination were weighing heavily on him.)

Document 1

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Lenihan

December 1, 1966

REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who was in Russia on the date of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy advised on December 4, 1963, that the news of the assassination of President Kennedy was flashed to the Soviet people almost immediately after its occurrence. It was greeted by great shock and consternation and church bells were tolled in the memory of President Kennedy.

According to our source, officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union believed there was some well-organized conspiracy on the part of the "ultraright" in the United States to effect a "coup." They seemed convinced that the assassination was not the deed of one man, but that it rose out of a carefully planned campaign in which several people played a part. They felt those elements interested in utilizing the assassination and playing on anticommunist sentiments in the United States would then utilize this act to stop negotiations with the Soviet Union, attack Cuba and thereafter spread the war. As a result of these feelings, the Soviet Union immediately went into a state of national alert.

Our source further stated that Soviet officials were fearful that without leadership, some irresponsible general in the United States might launch a missile at the Soviet Union. It was the further opinion of the Soviet officials that

only maniacs would think that the "left" forces in the United States, as represented by the Communist Party, USA, would assassinate President Kennedy, especially in view of the abuse the Communist Party, USA, has taken from the "ultraleft" as a result of its support of peaceful coexistence and disarmament policies of the Kennedy administration.

62-109060

REL:kas

(8)

REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

According to our source, Soviet officials claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald had no connection whatsoever with the Soviet Union. They described him as a neurotic maniac who was disloyal to his own country and everything else. They noted that Oswald never belonged to any organization in the Soviet Union and was never given Soviet citizenship.

(CG 5824-S*)

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on November 27, 1963, that Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the Permanent Representative to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, held a brief meeting with all diplomatic personnel employed at the Soviet Mission on November 23, 1963. During this meeting, Fedorenko related for the benefit of all present the news of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and stated that Kennedy's death was very much regretted by the Soviet Union and had caused considerable shock in Soviet Government circles. Fedorenko stated that the Soviet Union would have preferred to have had President Kennedy at the helm of the American Government. He added that President Kennedy had, to some degree, a mutual understanding with the Soviet Union, and had tried seriously to improve relations between the United States and Russia. Fedorenko also added that little or nothing was known by the Soviet Government concerning President Lyndon Johnson and, as a result, the Soviet Government did not know what policies President Johnson would follow in the future regarding the Soviet Union.

According to our source, Colonel Boris Ivanov, Chief of the Soviet Committee for State Security (KGB) Residency in New York City, held a meeting of KGB personnel on the morning of November 25, 1963. Ivanov informed those present that President Kennedy's death had posed a problem for the KGB and stated that it was necessary for all KGB employees to lend their efforts to solving the problem.

According to our source, Ivanov stated that it was his personal feeling that the assassination of President Kennedy had been planned by an organized group rather than being the act of one individual assassin. Ivanov stated that it was therefore necessary that the KGB ascertain with the greatest possible speed the true story surrounding President Kennedy's assassination. Ivanov stated that the KGB was interested in knowing all the factors and all of the possible groups which might have worked behind the scenes to organize and plan this assassination.

REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Our source added that Ivanov also emphasized that it was of extreme importance to the Soviet Government to determine precisely what kind of man the new President Lyndon Johnson would be. Ivanov said that President Johnson was practically unknown to the Soviet Government and, accordingly, the KGB had issued instructions to all of its agents to immediately obtain all data available concerning the incumbent President. Ivanov said that it would be necessary for KGB personnel to gather and correlate all information concerning President Johnson, including his background, his past working experience and record in Congress, his present attitude toward the Soviet Union, and particularly all information which might have bearing upon the future foreign policy line he would follow (NY 3653-S*)

On September 16, 1965, this same source reported that the KGB Residency in New York City received instructions approximately September 16, 1965, from KGB headquarters in Moscow to develop all possible information concerning President Lyndon B. Johnson's character, background, personal friends, family, and from which quarters he derives his support in his position as President of the United States. Our source added that in the instructions from Moscow, it was indicated that "now" the KGB was in possession of data purporting to indicate President Johnson was responsible for the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. KGB headquarters indicated that in view of this information, it was necessary for the Soviet Government to know the existing personal relationship between President Johnson and the Kennedy family, particularly between President Johnson and Robert and "Ted" Kennedy.

On March 3, 1964, Yuri I. Nosenko, Soviet defector whose bona fides has not been established, advised that he was handling Soviet Committee for State Security (KGB) investigations of tourists from the United States at the time Lee Harvey Oswald visited Russia in 1959, and consequently was fully cognizant of the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

According to Nosenko, Oswald came to the attention of the KGB when he expressed a wish to defect to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shortly after his arrival in Russia. However, the KGB, after inquiry, decided he was mentally unstable and informed him he had to return to the United States upon

completion of his visit. Thereafter, when Oswald missed a sight-seeing tour he was to take, his hotel room was forced open and he was found with one of his wrists badly cut.

NY Daily News 10-27-2017, by
Christopher Brennan

Soviets thought President Lyndon B. Johnson was behind Kennedy assassination: document

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/soviets-thought-lbj-behind-kennedy-assassination-document-article-1.3592501>

Garrison's Case Finally Coming Together

by Martin Shackelford

In 1969, government secrecy severely hampered the investigation by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison into the assassination of President Kennedy. Today, with the documents released under the JFK Records Act, some of that secrecy has crumbled, and elements of Garrison's case look stronger today than in 1969.

Perry Raymond Russo, the key witness who described conspiratorial conversations including the defendant Clay Shaw and the deceased David Ferrie, maintained the veracity of his testimony until his death in 1995.

The case was sabotaged, however, by Garrison's inability to establish supporting claims that David Ferrie had long known Lee Harvey Oswald, and that Clay Shaw was connected to the CIA. There is no longer any doubt that both of these claims are true.

Clay Shaw (right) with attorney Irvin Dymond

As late as 1993, with the publication of Gerald Posner's book *Case Closed*, Garrison's critics were denying that David Ferrie was in the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans at the same time as Oswald (the mid-1950s), despite contrary witness testimony. Shortly after the publication of Posner's book, however, the PBS news program "Frontline" located two photographs showing Ferrie and Oswald together at a CAP barbecue; one, shown on the program "Who Was Lee Harvey Oswald?," has since been widely published. In addition, former Deputy Counsel Robert Tanenbaum of the House Select Committee on Assassinations has stated that his staff located a film showing Oswald and Ferrie at an anti-Castro training camp near New Orleans in the summer of 1963.

Clay Shaw's connections to the Central Intelligence Agency are now thoroughly documented. Though he told reporters he was in the Medical Corps during World War Two, documents show that he worked for an Army Counterintelligence group called the Special Operations Section. His military record remains classified. In Europe, he became involved with a Rome-based CIA front organization, the Centro Mondiale Commerciale. Between 1948 and 1956, he filed reports with the CIA's Domestic Contact Division, and provided documents to the Foreign Documents Division.

The CIA paid for one of Shaw's trips in 1955, and the following year he actively solicited information for them. Although a CIA internal report described him as a valuable informant, his formal connection with the Agency suddenly ended in 1956. His CIA activities, though, continued. The House Select Committee on Assassinations learned, but didn't report, that Shaw was heavily involved in anti-Castro activities; he allowed one group rent-free space in his International Trade Mart. He had a working relationship with former FBI agent Guy Banister, many of whose former employees now confirm that Banister employed Oswald in the summer of 1963.

As late as 1967, Shaw had a "covert security" classification for a top secret program called QKENCHANT. The program remains so highly classified that we are still unable to learn anything about its nature, but Shaw's classification was approved by the CIA's then covert operations chief, Richard Helms, and we know that clearances were being granted in December 1962. Former CIA official Victor Marchetti said that QKENCHANT was most likely run out of the Domestic Operations Division of the Clandestine Services, run by Tracy Barnes. Support for this comes from recently-released documents identifying Barnes' then-deputy, E. Howard Hunt, as another individual involved with QKENCHANT. We also know that a pilot was considered for clearance for the program. [Barry Seale, member of Ferrie's CAP???

One of the few others known to have been cleared for QKENCHANT was Monroe Sullivan, director of the San Francisco Trade Mart, and Shaw's alibi witness for November 22, 1963.

At the time of the House Select Committee investigation in 1976, inquiries to the CIA about Clay Shaw were coordinated by J. Walton Moore, the former Dallas CIA contact for George DeMohrenschildt.

Another recently-released document connects Shaw to the top secret project ZRCLIFF, which was run out of William Harvey's super-secret Staff D along with the ZRRIFLE assassination program.

[Harvey was busted by JFK, and demoted by the CIA to Rome for the BoP. He eventually drank himself to death.].

In February 1967, New Orleans CIA office Chief Lloyd Ray wrote to the Director of the CIA's Domestic Contact Service: "We believe that there is some truth in the allegation of the Garrison investigation and the matter is under a discreet and sensitive investigation by the FBI."

A September 1977 memo written by HSCA staff counsel Jonathan Blackmer concluded: "We have reason to believe Shaw was heavily involved in the anti-Castro efforts in New Orleans in the 1960s and possibly one of the high-level planners or 'cut out' to the planners of the assassination."

[Missing from this is the information that the CIA's CMC was head organization of Permindex, an assassination group in Europe that was expelled after a failed attempt on the life of Charles DeGaulle. They relocated to South Africa under the wing of Schlumberger, the supplier of explosives to the Lake Pontchartrain group, where LHO and Ferries were filmed together in summer 1963. Schlumberger was run in the US by Jean DeMenil, LBJ's closest buddy for 30 years.]

Jim DiEugenio on the movie JFK by Oliver Stone

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18799&pid=247179&st=0&#entry247179>

a past post by Jim DiEugenio...

Having written a book on this subject, and done much archival research on it, and edited an academic journal that did much writing about New Orleans and Garrison, and been asked by Stone to do a thirty minute AV essay for his film on the new documents on the subject, just how off was Stone?

1. Garrison commissioned an investigation of the Kennedy case the day of the assassination. TRUE
2. Ferrie's name came up. TRUE
3. Ferrie was called in for an interview and gave some strange replies. TRUE
4. Garrison referred Ferrie to the FBI. And the FBI not only let him go without batting an eyelash, they then announced it was not their idea to interview him.

If you can believe it, the above is TRUE.

5. The WC was then appointed by LBJ with some very strange people involved like Dulles, McCloy and Ford. They issued a cover up which JG did not buy.
-

TRUE.

6. Garrison's interest was later revived. PARTLY TRUE. The latest evidence here says that he never really completely lost interest.

7. Garrison discovered that Oswald was not really a communist, partly through the 544 Camp Street address on his flyers. And partly through Martin's animus toward Banister striking him. TRUE

8. Garrison then discovered the morass that was Banister's office, and that it was a cover for anti Castro activities and the CIA. TRUE

9. Garrison then discovered that the mysterious Bertrand character was Clay Shaw. TRUE. (And by the way, the FBI knew this was so way back in 1963 and they covered it up deliberately to make Garrison look bad.)

10. Garrison's office was wired for sound. TRUE. (What the film does not reveal is that this was done twice. Once by Gordon Novel working with Walter Sheridan, and once by the FBI.)

11. Ferrie died under mysterious circumstances while he was on the verge of cracking and right before JG was going to arrest him. TRUE

12. Garrison met with a mysterious character who told him about the secret Cuba and Vietnam operations as a motive for killing Kennedy. PARTLY TRUE. Garrison did meet with Nagell in NYC, and he told him about the Cuban angle. At the time of his inquiry a professor from Ohio University wrote him a 25 page handwritten letter about Kennedy's intent to withdraw from Vietnam and how this was likely a reason for his murder. JG did adopt this position at the time. Garrison did not actually meet Prouty until well after the trial of Clay Shaw.

13. Garrison called in Shaw for questioning and Shaw gave some rather equivocal answers. TRUE.

14. While preparing for the SHaw trial, Garrison's office was infiltrated and his progress was fouled up and many attempts were made to smear him personally. TRUE.

But very much understated in the film. This covert aspect has now been partially declassified as one of the most important works of the ARRB. The infiltration of JG's office began way before what is depicted in the film. It actually began with CIA heavy Bernardo De Torres walking into Garrison's office in late 1966 and offering to help his inquiry with former JM WAVE Cubans in Miami. A couple of months later, within 24 hours of Ferrie's death, del Valle ends up dead also, his body cut up gangland style right near De Torres' apartment. Needless to say, Ferrie and del Valle worked together and De Torres then split.

15. The media made numerous attempts to smear Garrison. TRUE.

But again, understated in the film. We know today that Sheridan was actually in contact with the CIA during the making of his infamous special. We know today that NBC, at the highest levels, cleared Sheridan to do all kinds of unethical things in order to produce his hit job. This means bribing and intimidating witnesses, tailing them at all hours of the day and night, even to church on Sundays. Threatening their livelihoods by contacting their employers and also threatening them with IRS audits. We also know that Sheridan was getting a black budget through a CIA law firm in New Orleans in order to pay infiltrators like Novel. We also know that the Life Magazine special issue on the Mafia was done in part to smear Garrison with the Mob brush and that it was worked on by FBI asset Sandy Smith, Billings, and Blakey.

16. The Paines were suspicious characters who aided the cover up. TRUE. But again very understated. Today its almost overwhelming they were undercover surveillance agents at the time and later. And they willingly participated in the cover up. (IMO at the request of Allen Dulles through his former employee and paramour Mary Bancroft.)

17. George DeM introduced Oswald to the rather odd WHite RUssian community. TRUE. WHat the film leaves out is that it was a the request of the local CIA station chief.

18. Garrison took Shaw to trial even though some in his office resisted it to the point of helping the other side. TRUE

19. Shaw was seen with Ferrie and Oswald in CLinton -Jackson. TRUE. Today there are dozens of witnesses to this and even a picture was discovered.

20. Shaw was taken to trial and Garrison played a part in the proceedings. PARTLY TRUE. Garrison did examine some witnesses and he did deliver a summation. But two assistants handled most of it since Garrison was very sick with Hong Kong FLu and a back injury.

21. Pierre Finck testified at Shaw's trial and blew open the military role in controlling the autopsy. TRUE. Though underplayed.

22. Garrison thought of calling a barmaid at Ruby's who saw Ferrie there with Oswald. NOT TRUE.

23. Willie O'Keefe was a witness for Garrison. PARTLY TRUE. This was a composite character made up of actual testimony from Dave Logan, Ray Broshears and Perry Russo. The scene where O'Keefe is introduced at a prison is based on the Alcock interview with Logan.

24. Clay Shaw had a wild gay sex life. TRUE. But I wish it had not been depicted in the film.

25. Shaw was acquitted and Garrison ran for office again and won. TRUE. But simplistic. The CIA was so angry at Garrison for bringing Shaw to trial that they plotted with local allies on the ground to recruit Harry Connick, a Justice Dept lawyer who had worked on Shaw's defense. They then brought phony charges against him, timed with a later election so even though Garrison was acquitted, it created such a distraction that Connick won. As part of his Faustian deal, Connick then began to incinerate Garrison's files left behind, and even grand jury records. Gary Raymond did not follow instructions so we have some grand jury records.

Vince Palamara with some key facts about the JFK assassination:

Fact #1:

Contrary to recent testimony before Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr by current Secret Service Director Lewis Merletti and Deputy Assistant Attorney General Gary Grindler, President Kennedy did not instruct agents not to ride on the rear bumper of his car several days before Dallas. Former agents Gerald A. Behn (#1 man on JFK's detail), Floyd M. Boring (the #2 man), Arthur L. Godfrey (another top man, one of the three Shift Leaders on Kennedy's Texas trip), Rufus W. Youngblood (#2 man on LBJ's detail on 11/22/63, riding in the V.P.'s car), Samuel A. Kinney (the driver of the Secret Service follow-up car in Dallas), Dave Powers (loyal Kennedy aide who rode with Kinney), Cecil Stoughton (White House photographer in the Dallas motorcade), Donald J. Lawton (also on the Texas trip), Martin E. Underwood (Democratic National Committee advance man for JFK's trip to Houston), Robert I. Bouck (head of the Protective Research Section), Robert Lilley (a member of JFK's detail from election night until one month before Dallas), Maurice G. Martineau (the agent in charge of the Chicago office), Abraham W. Bolden (the first black member of the White House Detail), and John Norris (a member of the Uniformed Division), collectively and in no uncertain terms, told me that President Kennedy *never ordered the agents off the rear of his car*, was not difficult to protect, and, in fact, was very cooperative with the Secret Service. Jerry D. Kivett (who rode in the V.P. follow-up car in Dallas) and June Kellerman (widow of the #3 man on Kennedy's detail) also confirmed to me that Kennedy was not difficult to protect for the Secret Service. More than anything else, this debunks the "JFK as scapegoat" notion of history -- and the buck stops with the Secret Service.[emphasis added]

Fact #2:

Contrary to all prior accounts, including those attributed to President Kennedy himself, former agent Samuel A. Kinney was adamant to me, on three occasions, that he was SOLELY responsible for the bubbletop's removal on that fateful day in Dallas.

Fact #3:

The Secret Service was knowledgeable about prior recent threats to President Kennedy but, not only was nothing done to relay this information to the agents in Dallas, at least 3 separate checks of the Protective Research Section for any threats or harmful subjects in Dallas yielded nothing, something two agents, Roy H. Kellerman (to the Warren Commission) and Abraham Bolden (to me), said was highly unusual, to say the least. DNC advance man Marty Underwood told me that he was getting all sorts of rumors, merely 18 hours before the assassination, that JFK was to be assassinated in Dallas, even conveying this information to President Kennedy himself, who told Underwood not to worry (indeed, JFK had told San Antonio Congressman Henry Gonzalez that the Secret Service had taken care of everything and, thus, there was no need for worry)! Agent Kinney told me that there was a scare four days before Dallas when Kennedy was in Florida, separate from the accurate assassination prediction of one Joseph Milteer (an ardent right-wing supporter), in Miami on November 9, 1963. Agent Bouck told me he was aware of this threat knowledge before Dallas (and documents confirm that the Secret Service did indeed have material regarding this in their files). Five years before the revelations of the four agents who spoke to Seymour Hersh, Bouck told me he also was aware of Kennedy's philandering, crucial compromising information for a top man in Kennedy's detail to have.

Fact #4:

Although Kennedy normally had much motorcycle "coverage" in his motorcades, including at least 3 to 6 motorcycles riding on each side of the car on all prior Texas stops, as well as many other foreign and domestic trips in 1963, the plans were altered by the Secret Service for Dallas, giving JFK a measly 4 non-flanking outriders: the reason being that, as with the allegations that JFK did not want the men on the car (debunked) or the bubbletop (debunked), the president did not want a lot of motorcycles, especially ones right by his side, which effectively opened him up to crossfire and/ or eliminated more key professionally-trained eye and ear witnesses from the scene (and out of harm's way). My interviews with agents Sam Kinney and Arthur Godfrey dispelled the notion that JFK ever said that he did not want motorcycles by the car, as films, photos, and the prior Texas stops make quite clear in and of themselves.

Fact #5:

Although Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley adamantly denied to the Warren Commission that his agency was responsible for the printing of

the motorcade route in Dallas, the author has traced the critical decision back from LBJ aide Bill Moyers to what Moyers described as "the agent in charge of the Dallas trip"!

Fact #6:

In a related matter, the motorcade route itself went against both common sense and Secret Service protocol by involving turns of 90 and 120 degrees, which slowed the limousine down to a dangerous speed by both the Texas School Book Depository (Oswald's alleged lair) and the infamous grassy knoll area --- DNC advance man Underwood and uniformed agent Norris were two men who strongly criticized the route in interviews with this author. Furthermore, the #1 agent in the president's detail, Jerry Behn, told me that the Dallas route was changed from some other (unknown) choice, as the House Select Committee on Assassinations asked him in Executive Session in still unpublished testimony in the late 1970s. Furthermore, agents Kinney and Winston G. Lawson confirmed for this author that there were indeed alternate routes (two, according to Kinney), and the author discovered much confusion in the newspapers and perhaps unwitting obfuscation in the strangely conflicting accounts of the route Kennedy was to take in Dallas.

Fact #7:

The press photographers who normally rode in a flatbed truck directly in front of JFK's limousine, as they had done countless times before, were relegated to a position "out of the picture" well behind the president's limousine. According to reporter Tom Dillard, this change occurred at "the last minute" at Love Field, where two Secret Service agents, Winston G. Lawson (who the author interviewed) and Roger Warner, were responsible for lining up the cars for the motorcade, including the use of numbers for the automobiles. In addition, JFK aides Godfrey McHugh and Ted Clifton -- one of whom usually rode in the front seat of the limousine taking notes between the two agents -- were also relegated to a position behind JFK and out of sight. McHugh said that this was unusual and that this was achieved through a first-time ever request by the president's aide Ken O'Donnell and the Secret Service. Furthermore, official White House photographer Cecil Stoughton, who normally rode in the Secret Service follow-up car taking films and photos, including even riding on the rear of Kennedy's car from time to time, was also moved to a position far out of view of the presidential limousine (Stoughton rode in the back-up car from July 1963 until 11/21/63, the day before the assassination). Stoughton would not give the author a reason for this change in seating arrangements in Dallas. Finally, the White House and pool Press Busses, which also normally rode close to JFK, were positioned far to the rear and out of harm's way.

Fact #8:

Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker, who rode in the lead car in front of JFK's limousine in Dallas, ordered his men not to participate in the security of

the motorcade, according to Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig. Surprisingly, as this author discovered, Decker had offered his "full support" to the agent in charge of the Dallas office, Forrest V. Sorrels (a fellow passenger in the lead car), a mere day before the assassination. In addition, the car that Decker, Sorrels, Lawson, and Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry were riding in was a CLOSED SEDAN, not a convertible, which was a most ineffective choice for monitoring windows and other security concerns.

Fact #9:

An important discovery by the author was found in the video from ABC television's Dallas/ Fort Worth affiliate WFAA depicting the start of the fateful motorcade at Love Field: agent Henry J. Rybka is shown being recalled by shift leader (and commander of the follow-up car detail) Emory P. Roberts. As the limo begins leaving the area, Rybka's dismay and confusion is made manifest by his unambiguous body language of throwing his arms up several times before, during, and after the follow-up car passes him by, despite agent Paul E. Landis making room for Rybka on the running board of the car. After the assassination, the author discovered three different reports, two of which were written by Roberts on 11/22/63, which mistakenly place Rybka IN the follow-up car! Emory Roberts would go on to make a mysterious radio broadcast (depicted in the famous Altgens's photo), separate from his calls before and after the shooting, which is unaccounted for in the record (the Secret Service's radio transmissions, if transcribed, have yet to surface) offered no assistance to the president himself --- not even a shout of alarm or an alert to his men; recalled agent John D. Ready, which was erroneously blamed on the speed and distance of the two cars (as borne out by the descriptions and changes---in Roberts and Ready's reports); and, amazingly, according to the driver of the follow-up car seated right beside

Roberts, Sam Kinney, the shift leader ordered the men not to move -- although Roberts was one of a select few who recognized the first shot as a rifle blast. As nine agents were involved in the infamous late-night drinking incident the night before the assassination, including four on the follow-up car, the actions and inactions of Roberts were crucial to JFK's security (even the late arrival of agent Clinton J. Hill, who was assigned to Jackie).

Fact #10:

Windows were not systematically watched in Dallas, since no order was given (as confirmed by Dallas policeman Perdue Lawrence), although it was agent Lawson's "usual instructions" to do so. Also in regard to Lawson's responsibilities, the Dealey Plaza triple underpass was NOT cleared of spectators (as Lawson himself testified that he was trying to wave them off shortly before the shooting began). In addition, ambulances (such as the one on standby for JFK that was called to Dealey Plaza five minutes before Kennedy arrived to pick up an alleged

"epileptic seizure" victim) were called to this same area on false alarms in the days and weeks before November 22, as ambulance driver Aubrey Rike told me (He even stated that the FBI believed there was something to this)!

Fact #11:

The president and the vice president were permitted in the same city in slow, open vehicles in close proximity to each other -- former agents Lawson and Bolden stressed how unusual this was. In Bolden's case, he stated that this was a security hazard, as common sense would seem to dictate (keeping in mind that the First Lady was ALSO in this motorcade). Further complicating and confounding matters, the driver of the presidential limousine car, Secret Service agent Bill Greer, slowed the limousine down during the shooting, looked back twice at the president, disobeyed his superior, Roy H. Kellerman, who told him to get out of line before the fatal shot was fired, and, at least part of the way, led the race to Parkland Hospital -- actions that agent Greer later denied to the Warren Commission -- despite the testimony of others, the films, and the photographs (this author is the first researcher to put ALL of these elements together).

Fact #12:

Surprisingly, several of these agents told the author that they believe there was indeed a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963---Sam Kinney, Abraham Bolden, Maurice Martineau, Marty Underwood, and John Norris are the men that believed this to be the case. In addition, June Kellerman, widow of the late Roy Kellerman, as well as their daughter, stated that both Roy and Bill Greer knew there was more to the assassination than what was officially pronounced. Finally, two key elements discovered by the author may be the "living answers" to the security concerns and planning for JFK's Texas trip: Lawson's forgotten partner, David B. Grant, who joined Lawson in Dallas four days beforehand -- and was working with him since November 13, 1963 -- and Floyd M. Boring, who, although back in Washington, was in charge of all of the advance work during the Kennedy years AND was in charge of planning the Texas trip from the Secret Service's viewpoint!

**Doug Caddy on phone calls he received
in 2003 from someone seeking to stop
the publication of Barr McClellan's
book "Blood, Money & Power: How LBJ
killed JFK:**

Doug Caddy 3/3/12 posted at Education Forum. Web link:
<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18833&st=0&gopid=247779&>

When Barr McClellan's book, LBJ Killed JFK, was about to be released in 2003, both Barr and I independently received about a half dozen phone calls from someone who was vitally intent in stopping its publication or limiting its impact. The person who called always remained unidentified and the phone number from which the call was made was later found to be non-existent. In one of the phone conversations with me, the person in response to my bringing up Robert Caro hopefully covering LBJ's involvement in JFK assassination, told me that "We are not worried about Caro. He is on board." I was disappointed to hear this because I took it to mean that Caro may downplay LBJ's involvement in his forthcoming final volumes on the biography of LBJ.

In 1985 or 1986, Robert Caro gave an address at the University of Houston on the subject of urban planning. I attended his speech accompanied by my father. After the speech I approached Caro, who was answering questions posed by about half a dozen attendees gathered around him. I decided to pose my own question to him, asking, "Do you plan to cover the role of Mac Wallace in your biography of LBJ?" Caro looked startled and shaken and grabbed me by the lapels of my business suit, saying "Who are you? How can I get in touch with you?" I gave him my business card, which he examined on the spot and pocketed it. However, I never heard anything more from him.

Also: Lawyer Doug Caddy vouches for the credibility of his former client Billie Sol Estes:

In answer to your questions:

- 1) I give great credibility to the accusations made by Billie Sol Estes in the relevant 1984 letter to the U.S. Department of Justice. There were contemporaneous newspaper reports of the untimely deaths of almost all of the persons listed by him in the letter. In addition, Texan historian J. Evetts Haley in his 1964 book, A Texan Looks at Lyndon, wrote in great detail about Estes and the victims.
 - 2) I don't think my having met Estes, which originally occurred in 1983 when I was asked to do so by Shearn Moody, Jr., of the Moody Foundation in connection with a grant request from Estes, influenced my assessment of the accusations one way or the other. This is because there already existed in the public record much evidence to support Estes' accusations.
 - 3) U.S. Marshal Clint Peoples, who had closely followed Estes' activities for 25
-

years, told me on several occasions that his research supported Estes' accusations. His exact words to me: "It is about time that the truth comes out." It was Marshal Peoples who arranged for Estes to testify in 1984 before the Robertson County grand jury. Press reports at the time disclosed that Estes reiterated his accusations in his grand jury testimony.

4) There was no signed and notarized document of Estes dating before I met him that recorded his accusations. He had not determined to tell what he knew until while still in federal prison at Big Spring, Texas, he contacted Shearn Moody, Jr. in 1983 and indicated he was prepared to relate for the public record what he knew.

5) Estes has maintained that he has taped recordings of conversations of the conspirators that support his accusations. I have not heard the recordings and have no knowledge of their whereabouts,

6) He confided in U.S. Marshal Peoples of what he knew. Peoples is now deceased. However, the transcript of Estes' testimony before the Robertson County grand jury in 1984, if it were unsealed, would clarify much.

7) At the time of JFK assassination, LBJ was facing criminal proceedings stemming from his involvement in the Billie Sol Estes and the Bobby Baker scandals that were reaching the explosive stage. LBJ's involvement in these two scandals certainly adds credence to what Estes has alleged.

John Connally (1982): "You know I was one of the ones who advised Kennedy to stay away from Texas," Connally said. "Lyndon (Johnson) was being a real asshole about the whole thing and insisted."

http://www.opednews.com/articles/opedne_doug_tho_060330_is_deception_the_bes.htm

March 29, 2006

Is deception the best way to serve one's country?

By Doug Thompson

The handwritten note lay in the bottom drawer of my old rolltop desk, one I bought for \$50 in a junk store in Richmond, VA, 39 years ago. "Dear Doug & Amy," it read. "Thanks for dinner and for listening." The signature was a bold "John" and the letterhead on the note simply said "John B. Connally" and was dated July 14, 1982.

.....

The handwritten note lay in the bottom drawer of my old rolltop desk, one I bought for \$50 in a junk store in Richmond, VA, 39 years ago.

"Dear Doug & Amy," it read. "Thanks for dinner and for listening." The signature was a bold "John" and the letterhead on the note simply said "John B. Connally" and was dated July 14, 1982.

I met John Connally on a TWA flight from Kansas City to Albuquerque earlier that year. The former governor of Texas, the man who took one of the bullets from the assassination that killed President John F. Kennedy, was headed to Santa Fe to buy a house.

The meeting wasn't an accident. The flight originated in Washington and I sat in the front row of the coach cabin. During a stop in Kansas City, I saw Connally get on the plane and settle into a first class seat so I walked off the plane and upgraded to a first class seat right ahead of the governor. I not only wanted to meet the man who was with Kennedy on that day in Dallas in 1963 but, as the communications director for the re-election campaign of Congressman Manuel Lujan of New Mexico, I thought he might be willing to help out on what was a tough campaign.

When the plane was in the air, I introduced myself and said I was working on Lujan's campaign. Connally's face lit up and he invited me to move to the empty seat next to him.

"How is Manuel? Is there anything I can do to help?"

By the time we landed in Albuquerque, Connally had agreed to do a fundraiser for Lujan. A month later, he flew back into New Mexico where Amy and I picked him up for the fundraiser. Afterwards, we took him to dinner.

Connolly was both gracious and charming and told us many stories about Texas politics. As the evening wore on and the multiple bourbon and branch waters took their effect, he started talking about November 22, 1963, in Dallas.

"You know I was one of the ones who advised Kennedy to stay away from Texas," Connally said. "Lyndon (Johnson) was being a real asshole about the whole thing and insisted."

Connally's mood darkened as he talked about Dallas. When the bullet hit him, he said he felt like he had been kicked in the ribs and couldn't breathe. He spoke kindly of Jackie Kennedy and said he admired both her bravery and composure.

I had to ask. Did he think Lee Harvey Oswald fired the gun that killed Kennedy?

"Absolutely not," Connally said. "I do not, for one second, believe the conclusions of the Warren Commission."

So why not speak out?

"Because I love this country and we needed closure at the time. I will never speak out publicly about what I believe."

We took him back to catch a late flight to Texas. He shook my hand, kissed Amy on the cheek and walked up the ramp to the plane.

We saw Connally and his wife a couple of more times when they came to New Mexico but he sold his house a few years later as part of a bankruptcy settlement. He died in 1993 and, I believe, never spoke publicly about how he doubted the findings of the Warren Commission.

Connally's note serves as yet another reminder that in our Democratic Republic, or what's left of it, few things are seldom as they seem. Like him, I never accepted the findings of the Warren

Commission. Too many illogical conclusions.

John Kennedy's death, and the doubts that surround it to this day, marked the beginning of the end of America's idealism. The cynicism grew with the lies of Vietnam and the senseless deaths of too many thousands of young Americans in a war that never should have been fought. Doubts about the integrity of those we elect as our leaders festers today as this country finds itself embroiled in another senseless war based on too many lies.

John Connally felt he served his country best by concealing his doubts about the Warren Commission's whitewash but his silence may have contributed to the growing perception that our elected leaders can rewrite history to fit their political agendas.

Had Connally spoken out, as a high-ranking political figure with doubts about the "official" version of what happened, it might have sent a signal that Americans deserve the truth from their government, even when that truth hurts.

Originally published at and © Copyright 2006 by [Capitol Hill Blue](#)

I do not think John Connally was involved in the JFK assassination:

Let's be logical here. *Would you put yourself and your wife in a limo if you knew it was going to be a kill zone with bullets flying in it?* I would not, no matter how I hated Kennedy. Secondly, post assassination Connally was rejecting the linchpin of the magic bullet theory - that a shot hit him and JFK at the same time. That is like saying there were multiple shooters. Thirdly, and folks don't know this, but Connally and LBJ were not getting along at that time. LBJ was a neutered eunuch as VP, a turd about to be flushed down the toilet by the Kennedys. Connally was the rising star to replace LBJ in Texas as the #1 politico.

Connally went along with LBJ in getting JFK to Texas. Connally insisted on the change of venue from the Women's Pavilion (outdated) to the Trade Mart for luncheon but the Trade Mart was a modern, showy place worthy of a presidential luncheon.

And finally, if Connally were involved in JFK assassination, he would not be having dinner with a stranger Doug Thompson and telling him the Warren Commission was bullshit in 1982.

Compare that behavior to GHW Bush at the Ford funeral in 2007:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s9Jw0pwTtus>

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=6467&st=30&gopid=247990&#entry247990>

(I do not believe John Connally was involved in the JFK assassination. I do believe he was manipulated by Lyndon Johnson to do certain things that made the JFK assassination possible. - Robert)

My Encounter with the Connallys

By Al Navis, JFK researcher

At the 1992 version of ASK (The Assassination Symposium on John F. Kennedy), the final event of the weekend was to be 'The Dealey Plaza Walk About'. That was to run from 2:00 until 4:00 p.m. and there were maybe ten of us 'tour guides' who would take groups of interested symposium attendees—as well as members of the general public who happened to find themselves there—on a tour of Dealey Plaza.

It was perhaps 3:45 p.m. and all the other tour guides were either back at the hotel, on their way back or wrapping up their last group when I glanced up towards Old Elm Street. That part of Elm that ran right in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building and led to the parking lot which is behind the picket fence atop the infamous 'Grassy Knoll'.

A black Cadillac stretch limousine had pulled up and had parked. Getting out on the curbside was former Texas Governor John Connally wearing a white Stetson hat. Moments later, his wife Nellie also appeared. They had been invited by the ASK organizers for the 2:00 p.m. 'walk about' but hadn't shown up. I hustled up the hill towards the Governor and his wife, held out my hand and introduced myself.

The Governor apologized that his aide had written down the time of the ending of the event instead of the start and he wondered if it was too late. I explained that all the other guides as well as the organizers had already headed back to hotel but that I would be honoured to take them for a brief tour, until it got dark. While it was warm, and it was Texas, it was still the end of November and the thousands of birds that call Dealey Plaza home during the evenings were coming in to roost.

As we strolled slowly across Old Elm and then around the east end of the triangular block and began walking down the gentle slope of Elm Street, I could see that the Governor seemed a bit ill-at-ease.

"I guess," I said, "That every time you come back to this place, the memories are not at all pleasant."

"Actually," replied John Connally, "This is the first time that we've been here since...since...that day."

He hesitated and I could see that even 29 years later, the events of 'that day' were a part of John Connally's daily life...and always would be.

"Nellie and I didn't live here," he said. "Austin is where the Governor's mansion is and then there were the years in Washington. Sometimes I'd have to be here in Dallas for a dinner or an event, but I never allowed the car to come anywhere near here."

Nellie Connally said, "Al, you don't know how tough it was for me to get John to agree to come here today."

She squeezed his arm and they looked at each other and I could see genuine affection that only a combination of years together and crises weathered can produce.

We continued down Elm Street until we were right below the concrete pedestal on which Abraham Zapruder and his secretary Marilyn Sitzman stood while filming the assassination. I pointed it out to the Connallys, pivoted and turned to face east, directly at the County Records Building. As I pointed up to the roof of that building, I said, "That is where the shooter was who shot you. The bullet entered your back and exited your chest."

Now I turned to face north and looked up at the sixth floor of the Book Depository and said, "The top floor of windows is the seventh, so the next floor down is the sixth. Way over on the east end is where the Warren Commission said that Lee Oswald was...but we all know he wasn't. However someone was in that window.

"The shooter who shot you a second time, was in the..."

"A second time?" John Connally interrupted.

"Yes sir," I responded. "That shooter was on the same floor but in the far west window. While your wife was pulling you towards her, a bullet went through your right wrist and ended up in your left thigh."

When I said this, I saw Nellie Connally elbow her husband in the ribs gently and say, "See, John, I told you that I felt something hit you when I was pulled you over. Now I have proof."

"Mrs. Connally," I said. "This isn't proof, it's just my take on who was where on that day. I looked at the wounds on both the Governor and the President as well as the spectator who was hit way down there by the underpass on Commerce Street. I just did what a ballistics person would do at any other shooting scene. Work backwards. Don't let yourself be swayed by what other people have said happened. Work it out for yourself."

"For years," said Nellie Connally, "I have believed that John was struck by two shots, but he has insisted that he felt only one."

I said, "I think that by the time the second shot hit, maybe two seconds after the first one, that the Governor was already in shock and that he wasn't capable of feeling anything. He also would have had a loud rushing noise in his ears, so until he was down in your lap and the car was on its way to the hospital, he probably couldn't hear anything either."

The Governor was silent for a moment and then asked, "Al, how many shooters do you think were firing at us?"

"Six," I said.

John Connally chuckled a bit and said, "That's what shoots you conspiracy buffs down in the press. You always over-reach. How could that many people keep a secret for almost thirty years?"

"Governor?" I asked, "Do you remember the armoured car robbery in Boston in the early fifties?"

"Of course," he said.

"Imagine that you and I are just chatting about what we've done in our lives and I say that I was part of that armed robbery. Do you honestly think that anyone involved in that case would say anything to anyone even forty years after the fact?"

"Probably not," the Governor said after thinking for a few moments.

"Well," I said, "At the centre of this event, when you put aside all the theories, trajectories, reports, obfuscations, misdirections and even outright lies, there is one simple fact: a homicide occurred. John Kennedy was killed and the statute of limitations never runs out on murder. So why would anyone risk coming forward even thirty years later?"

The Governor said nothing but I could see him formulating a reply. "So how many people who were involved, know everything?"

"Everything?" I repeated. "Nobody. It wouldn't be safe for anyone to know everything. The same way that covert operations use 'cutouts' and anonymous people to deliver messages and material, I can't see anyone even wanting to know everything. That is except us!"

The three of us laughed at that and I felt that if I could get John and Nellie Connally to laugh at a place where one of them was shot and both of them scarred forever, then I did my job.

"How long have you been interested in the case?" Nellie Connally asked.

"Early on," I replied. "I guess I really became interested when I saw Jack Ruby shoot Lee Oswald on live television from ABC Buffalo, while I watched from Toronto."

"Toronto?" the Governor exclaimed. "You mean you are Canadian?"

"Guilty, Governor Connally," I said.

"Then your early interest in the assassination is even more interesting," said Nellie Connally.

"So," said the Governor, "You said that you thought there were six people involved. Where were they?"

"I said that there were six people shooting at you," I corrected, "And they were everywhere. My scenario has the first shot hitting the President in the throat fired from behind the picket fence. The second, third and fourth shots were almost simultaneous. One was the shot that hit you, fired from the roof of the Country Records Building. Another was from the co-called 'Oswald window' or 'sniper's nest' which hit the President in the back. The third of these three shots was fired from the second floor window of the Dal-Tex Building, went through the limousine's windshield and then hit the curbstone down by the triple underpass and Commerce Street. A fragment either of the bullet or the curbstone that it hit flew up and slightly wounded a spectator named James Tague. The next shot was the second shot that hit you in the wrist and ended up in your left thigh, fired from the west window on the sixth floor. The final shot is controversial. I believe that it was fired from this storm drain."

By then I had slowly walked the Connallys down Elm Street until we were at the base of the stairs that led up the 'grassy knoll'. I moved them gently to the curb, without stepping into traffic.

"In 1963," I began, "This opening was a full eight inches high. Plenty of room for a person to fire a handgun and the shot was very close. When I first spoke to Bill and Gail Newman—who were just up Elm Street from here on that day—about eight years ago, I mentioned to Bill that I had heard a radio interview with him done on the afternoon of the assassination and that he had said the last shot 'sounded different'. When I said this to him, I could see him replaying the assassination in his mind—as I'm sure that both you and Nellie, uh, sorry, Mrs. Connally..."

"Al, 'Nellie' is just fine," she interrupted. "And so is 'John'. He hasn't been 'The Governor' for a long time now!" She laughed.

"I kinda liked being called 'Governor' again, dear," said John Connally and smiled at his wife.

"Well Billy Newman said that when he thought about it now, the last shot *did* sound different. I asked him if it was more of a 'boom' while the others were more of a 'crack' and he said that was it exactly! I asked him if it could have been fired by a handgun instead of a high-powered rifle, from underground instead of from a window and from down to his right, instead of behind him? Newman looked at me and nodded."

"Why so many people?" asked Nellie Connally.

"If each shooter fired only once, he didn't need to re-acquire his target and re-aim. It was just pull the trigger and then get the hell outta here. I bet that the gunman who fired the first shot that hit you was already off the roof and down the stairs before the limousine went under the triple underpass. By the time anybody would have thought to look, the shooters were all long gone. Each one in a different direction. I also believe that they didn't even know where the other shooting locations were either."

During our little stroll a few people had recognized the Connallys and had come over, some asking for autographs, but most just watching from a distance.

In all, I spent perhaps thirty to forty minutes with the Connallys and when it was over and I walked them back to their limousine, John Connally shook my hand and said. "Son, you've given me a lot to think about today and I thank you for that."

Nellie Connally also shook my hand and gently kissed my cheek. "Thank you, Al," was all she whispered.

They got into the limousine which during our tour had turned around so the it was now heading east on Old Elm. As the limousine slowly pulled away I thought about my little brush with history. The first time the Connallys had been back in Dealey Plaza since the assassination. I wondered if any of my fellow researchers would believe me when I got back to the Hyatt Reunion Hotel, but some attendees had seen me with the Connallys and others had come up for autographs.

When I got back to the hotel, a few of the researchers had already heard that the Connallys had finally arrived and that I had been their tour guide and I got some good-natured ribbing. When I got back to Toronto a few days later, I roughly wrote down most of the conversation that we shared as best as I could remember it.

But it wasn't until 14 years later, with the help of those notes, that I finally put together this little narrative.

Alan Page, a JFK researcher, once ran into John Connolly on the back side of the Texas School Book Depository

Alan Page: interview with Connally. Late 70's early 1980's - He was waiting for his limo on the back stoop of the Texas School Book

depository. He had been going through JFK research materials in the building. As Alan stepped out of the TSBD on the back side he ran into John Connally, the former governor of Texas, who was waiting for his ride to pick him up. Alan says he remarked to Connally, "Interesting stuff, huh?"

According to Page, Connally's reply was, "Well, I am a public person so I have a public opinion. But I also have a personal opinion." Page continued, "Then he gave me a strange look almost like a wink as he got into his limo."

[Robert Morrow interview with Alan Page on 7-21-15]

JFK Researcher Pat Speer on what John Connally believed:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=21898>

PAT SPEER ON WHAT JOHN CONNALLY BELIEVED:

While it would be most convenient for your position, David, to believe Nellie was the only obstacle between big John and the single-bullet theory, this is a puff of smoke burped out by those refusing to look at the record.

1. Connally's initial belief was that the first two shots--the ones he was later told were fired by Oswald using a bolt-action rifle--were extremely close together--and were fired by an automatic weapon.
2. At the request of the Warren Commission, he studied the Zapruder film, and came to believe Kennedy was hit before going behind the sign, while he was hit just after coming out from behind the sign.
3. He trusted his doctor Robert Shaw, who told him the bullet hitting him had not hit Kennedy first.

So it wasn't just Nellie that told him the SBT was incorrect--it was everything he trusted...his ears, his eyes, his doctor, AND his wife.

PAT SPEER CONTINUES:

John Connally's final words on the subject: (From In History's Shadow, 1993) "I happen to support the major findings of the Warren Commission. I believe there were errors, including the so-called "magic bullet." My ear and my body told me that I was not wounded in three places by a bullet that hit President Kennedy. I remain convinced that he was hit twice, and I once, by three separate shots."

As far as his comments in 1966 (and then 1967), David, context is everything. As detailed on my website, the release of Epstein's and Lane's books, when coupled with Connally's appearance in Life magazine, completely flipped out the Johnson Administration. Arlen Specter was brought out

to defend the SBT, Boswell was forced to pretend the back wound was a neck wound, Connally was dragged back out to say that Mark Lane was a scavenger, and that the SBT was possible. And Hoover was forced to pretend he accepted the SBT.

It's all there in chapter 10, in a section entitled "The Boswell Incident".

Lyndon Johnson was a Rampant Bisexual. He also had sex with his grandmother!

Gay Activist Ray Hill of Houston used to work at the Alfred Kinsey Institute in the 1960's and he read Lyndon Johnson's sexual history interview

LBJ was certainly sexually promiscuous with the women. Even today in Austin, TX, I still hear all kinds of stories - from people who do not know each other - about LBJ's rampant sexual promiscuity. Once, about 10 years ago, I was at a nursing home and one resident said the lady who lives in that room used to be the Lyndon Johnson's mistress. (Which one? I don't know; later I found out LBJ had multitudes.)

Another lady who is still in real estate in Austin and age 78 today, told me that story of LBJ, with alcohol on his breathe, hitting on her and trying to pick her on the day of the 1964 presidential election while she was a news director interviewing Lyndon Johnson for her Houston radio station. After her interview with Johnson on the tarmac of the Houston airport, LBJ was trying to get her on a plane to go to the LBJ Ranch that night, and he was ready to kick someone else off the already full campaign plane.

A lawyer friend in Austin, told me that LBJ's question before hiring a secretary was "Does she shuck her drawers?" LBJ was that crude, vulgar and upfront with his sexual demands/tastes.

After he became president Lyndon Johnson told one of his mistresses that "You are going to get to (blank) the president of the United States!" When one starts studying Lyndon Johnson, one comes across countless anecdotes like this. My source on this was a friend in Dallas of one of LBJ's girlfriends.

In January of this year, I was helping a friend read his real estate lease. The landlord, a man age 65 today, was age 22 in 1969. He told me that he used to date some of the Austin Aquafest beauty contest winners, who were invited out to the LBJ ranch. He said the girls told him that LBJ would make passes at them

when they went out there to "meet the president." LBJ had a jeep and he would take these young ladies (or lady) off to a secluded part of the ranch and then make a move on them. This would be in 1969 when LBJ was age 60. (The same time period Lyndon Johnson had a very close relationship with author Doris Kearns who has all but admitted having sex with LBJ. Doris says that LBJ was very jealous of her other boyfriends and that he used to 1) crawl into bed to talk with her 2) pressed her hard for sex the first year she knew him and 3) asked her to marry him. Let me repeat that Lyndon asked Doris Kearns to marry him. Think about that for a bit and what it means for his state of mind and grandiose sense of entitlement.)

Ronald Kessler says that his Secret Service sources told him that Lyndon Johnson was having sex with 5 of his 8 secretaries AND that a friend of his was allowing his wife into the White House to have sex with LBJ. Using deductive reasoning, I conclude that that "friend"/sycophant was Jack Valenti and his wife was Mary Margaret Wiley (Valenti), who was a former secretary to Lyndon Johnson. Mary Margaret worked in LBJ's Senate office. In the early years of the marriage, I have been told by several old timers, that Jack Valenti was serving as a "beard" for Mary Margaret Wiley (Valenti) while she still sleeping with LBJ.

Lyndon Johnson once said that he gotten more women by accident than John Kennedy had gotten on purpose. LBJ was a lothario - or "man whore" - of the first degree.

So did Lyndon Johnson have a homosexual side? I think he did. I think that Lyndon Johnson was rampantly bisexually promiscuous.

That Lyndon Johnson was had a "homosexual side" to him that is not well known to biographers or most JFK researchers. It is not in the biographies (yet) or even posted around the internet.

There are 2 big reasons I think that I think Lyndon Johnson was bisexual.

1) In early 2011 I interviewed Ray Hill, a longtime gay activist in Houston, and he told me that when he worked at the Alfred Kinsey Institute in the 1960's that he access to the detailed sexual histories given by Lyndon Johnson to Alfred Kinsey. Kinsey made a habit of interviewing famous people and documenting their sexual histories for his research. Ray Hill told me that he had cracked the code for how Kinsey labeled these interviews. Kinsey would use the last name of the person being interviewed and write it backwards, using every second letter.

For example, Johnson would be written as NSHJ: that is "Johnson" written backwards and using every second letter as part of the coding for the interview. Then Kinsey would assign a number to the interview. Just as an example, it might be labeled as 25-NSHJ. Meaning interview #25, Lyndon Johnson.

Ray Hill described to me the contents of LBJ's sexual history interview, which he read back in the mid 1960's at the Alfred Kinsey Institute in Cleveland. Ray Hill said that Lyndon Johnson's sexual history interview described rampant sexual

promiscuity, including homosexual acts by Lyndon Johnson, as well as the startling admission that Lyndon Johnson had sex with his grandmother.

Alfred Kinsey Institute: <http://www.kinseyinstitute.org/>

Here is Ray Hill's <http://www.theprisonshow.org/> . Here is an article on Ray Hill: <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/Ray-Hill-celebrates-30-years-of-building-hope-on-1700942.php>

For historians and researchers who want to confirm this by reading the actual interview - good luck because these interviews at the Kinsey Institute are not available for the public to read. The only reason I know is because Ray Hill who worked at the Kinsey Institute told me that he had read Lyndon Johnson's sexual history given to Alfred Kinsey.

If Lyndon Johnson had sex with his grandmother it would have been maternal grandmother Ruth Ament Huffman (1854-1936). LBJ's other grandmother was Eliza Bunton who died when LBJ was age 8. I guess-estimate that LBJ would have done this between the ages of 14 and 17 (years 1922-1925) and when grandmother Ruth Ament Huffman was ages 66 to 69.

Lyndon Johnson's genealogy:

<http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/faqs/genealogy/geniealbj.asp>

2) I have another friend - an "internet" friend name Jon Gentry who lives in the Dallas, TX area. Jon Gentry had a friend Richard Stokeley who once saw Lyndon Johnson engaging in heavy petting with another man at a Democratic event. It was either backstage, in the green room or at a private after party of the event. Apparently, Richard Stokeley died of a heart attack around 2005-06.

Jon Gentry had been trying to locate Richard Stokeley so that I could interview him. Gentry was having a hard time finding Stokeley until a common friend told him he had died. Here is Gentry's email to me from 3/3/2012 describing what Stokeley had told him about his experiences with Lyndon Johnson. Stokeley had actually seen Lyndon Johnson making out with another man.

Jon Gentry 3/3/2012:

".... But my suspicion was that had caused Stokeley a case of cold feet. I had no idea how cold. He was elderly, but quite spry. Other than some serious reconstruction on a foot partly amputated during a plane crash, Stokeley appeared in good health last I saw him.

So, his death was not my first thought, although it was in the mix. Stokeley was a fine man. I miss him, a bit belated albeit, but I do miss him.

For whatever it's worth, my memory of Richard's account of his experience is this:

Richard was running as a democratic candidate for a State post. Don't recall which.

Somehow he was at the Democratic Convention. Somehow he was singled out and

invited backstage with LBJ and Rock Hudson. I don't recall what backstage meant,

whether a green room, some other location after the party moved. Stokeley was there. He witnessed that both LBJ and Rock Hudson had boyfriends they were engaging in heavy petting with, French kissing. Stokeley was not personally propositioned, but he was mortified by their brashness. Stokeley left. He changed his

party affiliation the very next day, as I recall. Dropped out of the running as a democrat. I imagine this had to take place in the Sixties.

There is a chance a comprehensive search would reveal records of a Richard Stokeley

as a candidate. That's likely the only element verifiable; his change of party.

That's

about it. I have footage of Stokeley speaking at various meetings. Very likely CLR,

Citizens for Legal Reform; also some of the Pembina Nations meetings which were

conducted by Ron Brakke here in Dallas. Stokeley spoke there.

Sorry, but that's all I have.

You can certainly quote me on what I recall of our conversation.

The account, plus footage of Stokeley, could be powerful in a documentary video.

That's the extent of my imagination on it.

Regards,

JG"

3) The third example I have is from a man (who I will keep anonymous for now) who today is age 75 but who knew LBJ back in 1962 when he was age 25. LBJ had wanted this made to replace the role of Bill Moyers who had gone off to join the Peace Corps. This man knew Walter Jenkins, LBJ's chief of staff, and he knew LBJ's daughters Luci Johnson and Lynda Johnson.

[Walter Jenkins, the close LBJ aide, was a married man with 5 children. He was arrested twice (once in 1959 and once in 1964) for having sex with a man in the bathroom of the Washington, DC YMCA. The second time Jenkins was arrested it caused a national uproar because it was in homestretch of the 1964 election and Jenkins had to resign. While Jenkins was in the hospital with some sort of

nervous breakdown in reaction to his arrest, J. Edgar Hoover sent him flowers. Hoover, of course, had a gay relationship with Clyde Tolson, the #2 at FBI.]

In 1962, this man (attractive with brown hair) was having a Sunday lunch with LBJ, Lady Bird, Luci Johnson and her boyfriend Boyd Ritchie (who is now chair of the Texas Democratic party). There were only 5 people at this lunch. At one point Johnson starts asking questions of this young man who felt he was being "looked over."

LBJ asks him how old are you? 25 years old.

How tall are you? 6' 2"

How much do you weigh? 175 pounds.

I asked the man was LBJ hitting on you or looking you over sexually? He said that he did not know, but that LBJ's demeanor and questions felt strange to him.

JFK was a good friend of Cong. Albert Thomas

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=5301&st=15>

Kenn Thomas writes:

In Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye, a book published at the time the Torbitt Document began to circulate, Dave Powers and co-authors Kenneth O'Donnell and Joe McCarthy, summarized their perspective of Kennedy's behind-the-scenes relationship with Thomas at the time of the assassination:

"President Kennedy also timed the trip to Texas so that he could appear on Thursday night at a testimonial dinner for Representative Albert Thomas in Houston, the Congressman's hometown. The elderly Thomas was one of the President's favorite congressmen and had done important fiscal favors for Kennedy in his capacity as chairman of the subcommittee that approved supplementary appropriations. Thomas had raised the money for the launching of the space program. The President initiated the costly drive to put astronauts on the moon not only for national prestige, but equally because he thought that large government spending on the space project was urgently needed to stimulate the national economy. He felt deeply indebted to Thomas for his support of the program and raised no objection when NASA located its Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, instead of somewhere in the Midwest or near Boston, where the President would have liked to have seen its huge payroll spent.

"The President knew, of course, that NASA picked Houston for only one reason -- Albert Thomas. It was always entertaining to watch the President listening impatiently to a visitor who was beating a long-winded path around the bush and then interrupting with one quick question which immediately brought the heart of the matter into suddenly clear focus.

When James E. Webb, the director of NASA, came to the President to explain the choice of the Manned Spacecraft Center's site, he began with a lengthy technical discussion about national geography. The President's eyes strayed to a written proposal that Webb had placed on his desk, and when he saw halfway down the page the first mention of Houston, he looked up at Webb and said, 'How is Albert Thomas feeling these days?'

"Appearing at the Albert Thomas dinner was especially important to the President because Thomas was thinking of retiring due to poor health and the President had been urging him to stay on in Congress for at least another term. We paid no attention to it at the time, but later we remembered that the President said in his speech about Thomas, "I asked him to stay as long as I stayed -- I didn't know how long that would be." [13]

Jim Garrison explores the Texas oil connection and also the military contractors in the JFK assassination - as told to Warren Hinckle in 1968

***Warren Hinckle's book, "If You Have a Lemon, Make
Lemonade," in a section about Jim Garrison:***

"My last communication with Garrison was on November 5, 1968. It was not untypical.

.....Garrison began talking when I picked up the mailroom extension: "This is risky, but I have little choice. It is imperative that I get this information to you now. Important new evidence has surfaced. Those Texas oilmen do not appear to be involved in President Kennedy's murder in the way we first thought. It was the Military-Industrial Complex that put up the money for the assassination - but as far as we can tell, the conspiracy was limited to the aerospace wing. I've got the names of three companies and their employees who were involved in setting up the President's murder. Do you have a pencil?"

I wrote down the names of the three defense contractors - Garrison identified them as Lockheed, Boeing, and General Dynamics - and the names of those executives in their employ whom the District Attorney said had been instrumental in the murder of Jack Kennedy. I also logged a good deal of

information about a mysterious minister who was supposed to have crossed the border into Mexico with Lee Harvey Oswald shortly before the assassination; the man wasn't a minister at all, Garrison said, but an executive with a major defense supplier, in clerical disguise. I knew little about ministers crossing the Rio Grande with Oswald - but after several years of fielding the dizzying details of the Kennedy assassination, I had learned to leave closed Pandora's boxes lie; I didn't ask

George Herbert Walker Bush and his ties to Oswald's best friend in Dallas, George De Mohrenschildt

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=13858&st=45>

From Russ Baker's Family of Secrets

Then, barely into his new job as director of the CIA in 1976-- a job that he claimed was his first work for the Agency, but which is proven blatantly false by this book-- George H.W. Bush received this desperate plea for help from his old personal and family acquaintance:

Maybe you will be able to bring a solution into the hopeless situation I find myself in. My wife and I find ourselves surrounded by some vigilantes; our phone bugged; and we are being followed everywhere. Either FBI is involved in this or they do not want to accept my complaints. We are driven to insanity by this situation... I tried to write, stupidly and unsuccessfully, about Lee H. Oswald and must have angered people... Could you do something to remove this net around us? This will be my last request for help and I will not annoy you any more.

The writer signed himself "G. de Mohrenschildt." (1) (p. 67, Baker, Family of Secrets)

The CIA assumed the latter writer to be a crank, Just to be sure, however, they asked their boss: did he by any chance know a man named de Mohrenschildt?

Bush Responded by Memo, seemingly, self-typed: "I do know this man DeMohrenschildt. I first met [sic] him in the early 40's [sic]. He was an uncle to my Andover roommate. Later he surfaced in Dallas (50's maybe)... Then he surfaced when Oswald shot to prominence. He knew Oswald before the assassination of Pres. Kennedy. I don't recall his role in all this."

Here is a 1995 letter from Pierre Salinger to author, Jerry Kroth, author of "Conspiracy in Camelot":

"Dear Dr. Kroth, ... Kennedy pushed me to have mistresses, which convinced me he was having mistresses. During the campaign, I got side information from journalists (who in those days were not interested in publishing that information) that John F. Kennedy was having an affair with Pamela Turnure, who later became Jackie's press secretary. There were rumors in the White House about Fiddle and Faddle, but I did not get specific information. And, finally, no employee assigned to my office had an affair with the President. One did in the next term with Lyndon Johnson.

Best Regards,

Pierre Salinger (Source: Personal correspondence, October 20, 1995)"

[Kroth, "Conspiracy in Camelot, p. 206]

My take on this: JFK is asking Pierre Salinger to join in on the debauchery. Get at girl, come be like me, JFK! Kind of like when fat people want you to pig out with them. Or when someone offers you a joint because "everyone is doing it."

I don't think Mr. Salinger knew everything that was happening under his nose as far as JFK and the girls. We *know* Barbara Gammarekian was not not having an affair with JFK -just look at her picture and read her oral history as she seethes with jealousy and justifiable resentment - but it looks like Mimi Alford slipped by Salinger's attention.

"Conspiracy in Camelot:" <http://www.amazon.co...31444343&sr=1-1>

Mimi Alford is in my opinion about as pristine and truthful of historical witness as you will find. Her book is a well-written, introspective look at how keeping her affair with JFK secret affected her in her life and marriage.

David Lifton on Lyndon Johnson:

"Here's my favorite quote, from WC attorney Eisenberg's memo of February 17, 1964, recording for posterity what Chief Justice Warren had told him (and the other WC attorneys) as to what LBJ had said:

QUOTE:

The President stated that rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went so far as attributing the assassination to ***a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson.*** UNQUOTE

Yeah, that's right Lyndon!"

David Lifton again:

"And there's one other quote I love, but forgot to make a note of--some months back--when I had the appropriate file open. It was a record of telephone transcripts between LBJ and others, in the week following the assassination. And Lyndon was on the phone with Congressman John McCormack, Speaker of the House.

Is there anything I can do? asked McCormack.

Replied Lyndon: "Stop investigating."

Yes. . that's what LBJ said: ***"Stop investigating."***

If someone can find that quote, please do send it to me."

David Lifton on JFK sanctioning the plots to kill Castro:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18804&st=120>

"Let's first start with David Belin, Executive Director of the Rockefeller Commission who really pursued the question of the Castro plots --yes, he pursued this matter seriously, even though he was (imho) a confirmed lone nutter.

Here's what Belin found, on the subject of who was behind, and aware of, the Castro plots;and here's what he wrote in is book, "FINAL DISCLOSURE", published by Scribners in 1988.

From Chapter 19, "The Amnesia Syndrome":

There was little doubt in my mind that Robert McNamara was not telling me the truth. He was nervous and ill at ease. . . within a few minutes, he started to apologize for his lack of his memory.

The words just did not ring true. .

Top officials inside the Kennedy administration were directly aware of the assassination plots against Fidel Castro. (118); moreover, some of those officials were actively encouraging his liquidation.

And:

I believe that Robert McNamara was one of those parties; I also believe that Robert Kennedy was another; and, if Robert Kennedy knew, then I believe that his brother, President John F. Kennedy, also knew and approved of the plans."

=====

Desmond Fitzgerald on the JFK assassination

Evan Thomas:

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1316/is_n12_v27/ai_17828366/pg_5/

.....On November 22, 1963, Des FitzGerald had just finished hosting a lunch for an old friend of the CIA, a foreign diplomat, at the City Tavern Club in Georgetown, when he was summoned from the private dining room by the maitre d'.

FitzGerald returned "as white as a ghost," recalled Sam Halpern. Normally erect and purposeful, FitzGerald was walking slowly, with his head down. "The President has been shot," he said. The lunch immediately broke up. On the way out the door Halpern anxiously said, "I hope this has nothing to do with the Cubans." FitzGerald mumbled, "Yeah, well, we'll see.".....

Lyndon Johnson's diversionary tactics
on who was responsible for the JFK
assassination:
Fidel Castro was a favorite whipping
boy

Lyndon Johnson told the truth to his longtime mistress Madeleine Duncan Brown on 12/31/63 when he said that Texas oilmen that she knew and "renegade intelligence bastards" killed John Kennedy. He was accurate in all respects except that he left himself out.

He also told his chief of staff Marvin Watson that the CIA did it.

From Robert Kennedy and His Times by Arthur Schlesinger (1978)
(p. 616 in a footnote):

"In 1967 Marvin Watson of Lyndon Johnson's White House staff told Cartha DeLoach of the FBI that Johnson "was now convinced there was a plot in connection with the assassination. Watson stated the President felt that CIA had had something to do with this plot." (Washington Post, December 13, 1977)

LBJ's comments were diversionary tactics designed to camouflaged his own participation in the JFK assassination. LBJ later commented to Janos in an interview that he NEVER believed in the lone nutter theory. In the early hours of the assassination, Johnson told 3 or 4 parties that there was an "international conspiracy" or just a "conspiracy." It is obvious that LBJ was overselling and hamming it up. He told Malcolm Kildoff there was a conspiracy; ditto a Dallas policeman at Parkland; ditto Gen. Godfrey McHugh who found LBJ so hysterical muttering about a "conspiracy" that McHugh had to *slap* LBJ in the bathroom of Air Force One (or just outside of it) (source Christopher Anderson).

That must have felt good.

LBJ told other folks that the Diem family killed JFK in retaliation.

But the cover story that Lyndon Johnson leaned on the most over the years was Fidel Castro did it - which I assess at a 1 in 100,000 probability. I've got LBJ and CIA at 99 to 1.

Gus Russo has a good section in his book on all the people that Lyndon Johnson told that Castro did it. It is on pp. 376-378 of "Live By the Sword: The Secret War Against Castro and the Death of JFK." Of course Russo's book is pure garbage, but those 3 pages are full of Lyndon Johnson telling everyone under the sun that Castro did it.

<http://www.amazon.co...31786665&sr=8-1>

LBJ told Howard K. Smith "Kennedy tried to get Castro — but Castro got Kennedy first." - LBJ. My version of that quote is a few posts up.

It is also what LBJ meant when he said we were running "Murder, Inc." in the Carribean. LBJ is implying the Kennedys were trying to kill Castro, but Castro got JFK first.

It was his most popular cover story over the years. It is also the CIA's most popular cover story. When I interviewed Adm. Bobby Ray Inman in 2009 he told me "I will go to my grave thinking that Castro killed JFK." I don't think Inman is lying to me. I think that for political and social reasons a lot of those government folks have the psychological need to believe a comfortable lie.

Here is Ed Tatro writing to Marianne Means who wrote a dumb column on the JFK assassination in 2001:

"Lyndon Johnson, through the years, questioned whether the Russians did it, whether Castro did it, whether the CIA did it, whether the Mob did it, whether the Vietnamese did it... all in the name of diversion...and you fell for it. Only to the mother of his illegitimate child did he tell the truth....and even then, he neglected to include himself in the mix."

David Lifton on LBJ's diversionary tactics of blaming it all on Fidel Castro:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18804&st=210>

LBJ said different things to different people--he did not tell the exact same story, the exact same way, upon his return to Washington, after Kennedy's murder in Dallas. So, to get the complete picture, you have to track him carefully, and pay close attention to what he said to the following persons, and on what dates:

- Jack Valenti (boards AF-1 in Dallas, immediately becomes top aide to LBJ)
- Theodore Sorenson (counsel to JFK)
- Bill Moyers (boards AF-1 in Dallas, immediately becomes top aide to LBJ)
- Robert McNamara (Sec Def)
- senior military officials
- Cyrus Vance (Secretary of the Army)
- Joe Califano (aide to Vance)
- Al Haig (Military Assistant to Cyrus Vance, then Sec of the Army)
- News reporters (Marianne Means, and Howard K. Smith)

Most important: one must pay close attention to *when* he started disseminating the "Castro did it" story.

About eight years ago (circa 2004) I spent quite a bit of time researching this particular issue and--mostly from memory --here's what I found:

1) Johnson and Sorensen on Saturday, November 23, 1963

LBJ told Sorensen his "Castro did it" story on Saturday, November 23. (The source: Manchester's *Death of a President*. The author recounts (with less than optimal detail, but it's there) how LBJ floated his belief to Sorensen, attempted to show him some documentation; Sorensen looked at what LBJ proffered, rejected

it, and then basically told LBJ that the evidence wasn't sufficient. And that was the end of that conversation [as described by Manchester])

2) Johnson at the Pentagon on Sunday morning, 11/24/63

Johnson made a trip to the Pentagon--on Sunday morning, 11/24/63, and told a meeting of senior military officials his "Castro did it" story. That is recounted by Al Haig--then "Colonel Al Haig", military assistant to Army Sec Cyrus Vance--in his memoir *INNER CIRCLES* (1992). From notes I made some eight years ago when I spent many hours at the UCLA library pursuing the matter:

*A little later in the morning [at the Pentagon], I became aware of a subdued atmosphere of bustle and expectation. Soon, president Johnson arrived with a small retinue; and he, McNamara, Vance and a few others met in McNamara's office. Busy with my own concerns, I paid little attention to this. Later on however, I learned** that Johnson had expressed deep concern over the circumstances of President Kennedy's death and the effect it might have on the future of the Democratic party.*

** DSL Note: "Later on. . . I learned. . ." When, and from whom?? The implication is that what follows is a description of what was conveyed, by LBJ, at the meeting.

The fact of the matter is that Lyndon Johnson believed then, and believed until the day he died, that Fidel Castro was behind the assassination of John F. Kennedy; and that the murder of the President resulted from Robert Kennedy's "obsessive desire to eliminate the Cuban leader." As Johnson put it to Califano, among others, "Kennedy tried to get Castro, but Castro got Kennedy first."

Johnson and Joe Califano (then Gen Counsel of the Army, and an aide to Vance)

The dates here are a bit murky, but Califano was an "easy sell," because--as recounted in his memoir, *INSIDE* (2004) -- and in the chapter "Getting Fidel"--Califano had been working with Haig to provide Pentagon support for all the raids ordered by RFK. (Vance was the DOD rep to the ICCCA; but Califano would attend the meetings as his rep). So it didn't take much to persuade Joe Califano that this had been a Castro "preemption." Califano was an eyewitness to (and an integral part of) the operations to destabilize the Castro regime. Its all spelled out in his memoir *INSIDE*, and in the chapter "Getting Fidel."

Johnson and Robert McNamara

According to Haig, McNamara was with Johnson on Sunday morning, 11/24/63, when he told his "Castro did it" story at the Pentagon. By implication, then, McNamara was the recipient of the story, at least at that time--but I think much earlier, and very possibly over the radio-telephone connection from Air Force One on 11/22/63. (That is my personal opinion; I'm most anxious to see exactly what LBJ said to McNamara, if and when the fully unedited version of those tapes becomes available).

Johnson and Cyrus Vance (JFK's Sec of the Army)

Same as previous. Vance was the DOD rep to the ICCCA meetings; Califano attended on his behalf.

Johnson and journalists Howard K Smith and Johnson and Marianne Means

Johnson told both these reporters the same story, swearing them to secrecy (and they didn't reveal their "secret" until the Spring of 1975 or 1976); but I don't count that as "primary" because Johnson didn't tell them his big "secret" until some years later.

In the case of Howard K Smith, the revelation occurred on June 24, 1976, at the time of the release of the Schweiker-Hart report on the JFK assassination. In his national broadcast, Smith related what Johnson told him (in "strictest confidence," of course):

"I'll tell you something [about Kennedy's murder] that will rock you," Mr. Smith quoted the late President as saying. "Then he said, Kennedy was trying to get to Castro, but Castro got to him first," Mr. Smith continued.

"I was rocked all right. I begged for details," Mr. Smith added. "He refused, saying it will all come out one day." SOURCE: New York Times, 6/25/76 (page 12)

An important witness who has never spoken on this matter is Bill Moyers.

Moyers was with LBJ on Air Force One. He returned with him to the White House. Moyers kept a journal.

I believe Bill Moyers journal would constitute important evidence as to when Johnson first told him the "Castro did it" story (and its hard to believe he never told it to him). The same is true of Jack Valenti.

General Chester Clifton:

Also please do note: when I had my 2 hr plus interview with Major General Chester Clifton (on 7/15/80), Clifton told me that when he raced into Parkland Hospital, and demanded access to a phone, and immediately called the NSC in Washington, he hadn't the slightest doubt that this was the work of the Soviets. (So there you have another top official contributing to the general "gestalt" that "the communists" were responsible. Also, Clifton told members of his family, when the Warren Report was released: "Do not believe the Warren Report."

Finally, and as an illustration of the fact that Johnson said different things to different people (depending on the audience), let me once again invoke Eisenberg's memorandum from February, 1964, recording what Chief Justice Earl Warren told the staff, at the very first staff meeting on January 20, 1964. On that occasion, Johnson told Warren about the rumors which could get out of hand, and said: *"Some rumors went so far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by*

President Johnson." Of course, and as John Newman likes to quote (and properly so), Johnson bragged to Russell how he showed Warren some evidence of Oswald in Mexico City, and that brought tears to his eyes, because of the specter of a super-power nuclear confrontation growing out of the issue.

Earl Warren: Under great pressure to prove JFK's killers were NOT Lyndon Johnson and NOT the Russians:

[Ahttp://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18804&st=225](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18804&st=225)

From chapter 1 at patspeer.com:

Pat Speer:

While J. Lee Rankin, general counsel to the Warren Commission, and the man tasked with heading its investigation, is reported to have told his staff that the truth was their "only client," much evidence has arisen over the years to indicate that this simply was not so. The available record, in fact, now suggests that the Commission had another client, one whose interests were to be placed above and beyond the Commission's search for truth. This client was called... "national security."

One need look no further than the memoirs of Chief Justice Earl Warren, for whom the commission was named, in fact, to see that this is true. There, in the final pages written at the end of his long life, Warren admitted that he was strong-armed into chairing the Commission only after Kennedy's successor, President Lyndon Johnson, told him that if people came to believe there was foreign involvement in the assassination it could lead to a war that would kill 40 million. This, one can only assume, gave Warren the clear signal he was NOT to find for a conspiracy involving a foreign power.

Now that would be bad enough, but it appears that Warren was also under great pressure NOT to find for a domestic conspiracy. In his biography of Warren, writer Ed Cray reported that he had spoken to an unnamed friend of Warren's, and that this friend had claimed that Warren had confided "There was great pressure on us to prove, first, that President Johnson was not involved, and, second, that the Russians were not involved." As the finding for any domestic conspiracy would no doubt bring doubts about Johnson's involvement, the Commission's options, regarding conspiracy, were apparently quite limited.

This was clear from the get-go. The Voice of America, the U.S. Information Agency's worldwide radio network, had initially reported, in the moments after the shooting, that "Dallas is the scene of the extreme right wing movement." It soon stopped doing so. This suggests that someone in the government was

particularly sensitive to the idea that the right wing would be blamed for the shooting, and had ordered the Voice of America to downplay the possibility of a domestic conspiracy.

This "sensitivity," moreover, was in the air and spreading. Acting Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, whose discussions in the days after the shooting sparked the creation of the Warren commission, testified on 9-21-78 that his basic concern at that time was "the amount of speculation both here and abroad as to what was going on, whether there was a conspiracy of the left or a lone assassin or even in its wildest stages, a conspiracy by the then vice president to achieve the presidency, the sort of thing you have speculation about in some countries abroad where that kind of condition is normal." Yikes. These words make clear that Katzenbach, who was only running the Justice Department in the aftermath of the assassination, considered Johnson's involvement unthinkable, and not even worth investigating.

That the Warren Commissioners shared Katzenbach's concern about speculation regarding Johnson, and that they were equally closed to the possibility it should be investigated, also seems apparent. The transcripts of the first meeting of the Warren Commission, on December 5th, 1963, in fact, reflect that Senator Richard Russell, Johnson's long-time friend and mentor, admitted "I told the President the other day, fifty years from today people will be saying he had something to do with it so he could be President." That this concern was shared by Johnson and was a factor in the commission's creation is confirmed, furthermore, by a 2-17-64 memo written by Warren Commission counsel Melvin A. Eisenberg. While reporting on the Warren Commission's first staff conference of 1-20-64, Eisenberg recalled that Chief Justice Warren had discussed "the circumstances under which he had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission," and had claimed that he had resisted pressures from Johnson until "The President stated that the rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went as far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson. Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into a war which could cost 40 million lives."

And, should one still doubt that Johnson was at least as concerned with suspicions of himself as of the Soviets, there is confirmation from at least one other source: Johnson himself. In a rarely-cited interview with columnist Drew Pearson, cited in a November 14th, 1993 article in The Washington Post, Johnson admitted that, in his conversation with Warren, in which he convinced Warren to head his commission, Johnson brought up the assassination of President Lincoln, and that rumors still lingered about the conspiracy behind his murder 100 years after the fact. According to Pearson, Johnson admitted telling Warren that "The nation cannot afford to have any doubt this time." Well, this says it all. The doubt that, according to Johnson, the nation could not afford to have, was doubt about Southern and/or military involvement in the assassination. The rumors about Lincoln's death revolved largely around his being murdered by The Confederate Army as revenge for his successful campaign to re-unite the States, or his being

murdered by his Secretary of War, or his being murdered by his Vice-President, a Southerner named JOHNSON.

And there's also this...In October 2007, the Johnson Library released a batch of previously withheld recordings of President Johnson's phone calls while President. Most interesting of these was a January 11, 1967 phone call between Johnson and his most trusted adviser, Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas. In this call, Johnson drops his guard completely, and tells Fortas that he believes Robert Kennedy and his supporters are behind the recent spurt of books and articles on the assassination. He claims: "They've started all this stuff...they've created all this doubt...And if we'd had anybody less than the attorney general--ah, the chief justice--I would've already been indicted."

So there you have it, straight from the horse's--ah, President's--mouth. Johnson felt that his having left-wing icon Earl Warren chair the commission investigating President Kennedy's murder not only stopped Kennedy's brother Robert Kennedy from having him (Johnson) investigated as a suspect, but stopped him (Johnson) from actually being indicted.

But Johnson's creation of a commission in part to clear himself is only part of the story. If one is even remotely prone to suspicion, it is also intriguing that Johnson initially hoped to avoid an independent commission altogether, and instead pressured the FBI and a Texas Court of Inquiry to investigate the crime, and, presumably, clear his name. In a 12-23-68 interview conducted on behalf of the Johnson Library, Leon Jaworski, Special Counsel to the State of Texas during its inquiry, explained the circumstances of its creation: "Here and in Europe were all kinds of speculations, you know, that this was an effort to get rid of Kennedy and put Johnson in, and a lot of other things. So he immediately called on Waggoner Carr, who was Attorney General of Texas, to go ahead and conduct a Court of Inquiry in Texas." That Johnson would call on Texans with right-wing political affiliations to investigate a crime many suspected was committed by Texans with right-wing political affiliations was not lost on Jaworski, who clearly saw the need for something with a more national flavor. In his memoir *Confession and Avoidance*, Jaworski, who met with Johnson in Washington a few days after the assassination, describes the circumstances of their meeting as follows: "a problem had developed. The city was seething with rumors and accusations surrounding John Kennedy's death. Some sources in Europe had jumped on the story that Johnson himself had disposed of Kennedy in order to ascend to the presidency. Any investigation that was localized in Texas would be, to put it gently, under suspicion."

From Jaworski's words we can see that Johnson was desperate to deflect any speculation about his own involvement in the assassination, and that he created the Warren Commission in large part because it had become clear that an investigation by Texas officials and the FBI would fail to be convincing to those most needing to be convinced. But, in hindsight, this should always have been obvious. While Warren was purportedly asked to chair the Commission because as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court he had unparalleled credibility with the

American public, the truth is that Warren was probably the last person Johnson would want to deliver the message that the Russians were not involved in the assassination, as those likely to believe communist involvement would not believe anything Warren had to say, and considered him pretty much a communist himself. It seems clear then that Johnson drafted Warren onto the commission chiefly to convince those who trusted Warren--the liberals and intellectuals throughout the world who loved Kennedy and were most suspicious of Johnson--that there was no right-wing conspiracy behind the killing. It should be noted, furthermore, that Warren quite possibly pushed Johnson into this by publicly eulogizing Kennedy within hours of the assassination as having "suffered martyrdom as a result of the hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our nation by bigots." Johnson, who counted among his biggest supporters many of these very same bigots, could not have been pleased.

And so the Warren Commission was born. The participation of the famously liberal Warren appeared to offset the otherwise inexplicable participation of Kennedy's biggest opponent on civil rights, Senator Richard Russell, and a man who Kennedy had fired, former CIA director Allen Dulles. The political make-up of the commission--five Republicans and two conservative Democrats--moreover, assured that no one would follow any suspected right-wing or left-wing conspiracies beyond where Johnson would want them to go. Now this is not to say the Warren Commission would deliberately and consciously cover-up the truth. It seems clear, however, that such a commission, created under such circumstances, and comprising such men, would be unlikely to disagree with the FBI's conclusion that there had been no conspiracy, and would most certainly never push upon the public that perhaps just perhaps their current president was behind the murder of their former president. In his book *Real Answers*, Gary Cornwell, an assistant counsel to the HSCA (the congressional committee that eventually reviewed the work of the commission) asserted that in order to find a conspiracy you have to at first suspect a conspiracy, and act a little paranoid. The Warren Commission, not surprisingly, refused to act paranoid, even a little. They were, in fact, barely interested in their work. Its members attended less than half its hearings and participated in the questioning of only a small percentage of its witnesses. They relied almost exclusively on inexperienced junior counsel and the FBI, even though they acknowledged in private they didn't trust the FBI.

And there is reason to believe this was all according to plan. In a 1991 article about Oliver Stone's film *JFK*, former Senator and longtime Washington insider Daniel Patrick Moynihan asserted that the Warren Commission "was Lyndon Johnson at his worst; manipulative, cynical. Setting a chief justice of no great intellect to do a job that a corrupt FBI was well content should not be done well."

This was not just an old pol letting off steam. Moynihan's comments are justified by the official record.

This record, furthermore, reflects that Johnson was not alone in his desire to put

the past behind him and reassure the public that their president was not a murderer.

From the boardrooms to the newsrooms, he found plenty of support.

Lyndon Johnson bellowing in Tarzan style "I am the king!"

"Four reporters in the press pool were sharing highballs with President Johnson in his airborne parlor on another occasion when LBJ began ruminating aloud about all the changes that had occurred in world leadership. He was in a buoyant mood, savoring his tremendous election victory over Goldwater in 1964.

"Looking around the world," Johnson was saying. "Khrushchev's gone. Macmillan's gone. Adenour's gone. Segni's gone. Nehru's gone. Who's left - de Gaulle?"

There was a sneering tone in Johnson's voice as he uttered the French president's name, Cormier said. Then leaning back in his massive "throne chair," as the crew dubbed it, LBJ thumped his chest in Tarzan fashion and bellowed, "I am the king!"

As reporters left the plane, Reedy took pains to remind them that they had been the President's social guests and were not there as news gatherers.

"Gentlemen," Reedy solemnly intoned, "you did not see the President of the United States tonight."

[J.F. terHorst & Col. Ralph Albertazzie, The Flying White House: The Story of Air Force One, p. 215]

LBJ had no photos of John Kennedy in his Home at LBJ Ranch

"After Johnson died, Secret Service agents guarding Lady Bird were amazed to find that even though their home was crammed with photos of Johnson with famous people, not one photo pictured him with JFK." [Ronald Kessler, "In the President's Secret Service: Behind the Scenes with Agents in the line of Fire and the Presidents they Protect, p. 21]

LBJ Watching Porn on the Presidential Yacht Sequoia

http://www.politico.com/click/stories/1011/lbj_watched_risqu_films.html

This weekend, C-SPAN3 will air a program on the U.S.S. Sequoia presidential yacht. The film crew got a behind-the-scenes tour by owner Gary Silversmith, who unearthed this unknown gem:

"Lyndon Johnson would put a film projector on this table and come up here and watch certain risqué movies ... reportedly in a robe and in his underwear so he was relaxed and alone, and they would sail to Mount Vernon."

The yacht served presidents from Herbert Hoover to Jimmy Carter. Silversmith purchased the National Historic Landmark in 2000.

Lyndon Johnson told Liz and Leslie Carpenter that he was get off the 1964 Democratic ticket before the Kennedys could kick him off of it.

Fall, 1963

(Bobby Baker had resigned as Secretary of the Senate on 10/7/63)

But denying any intent to dump Johnson was good politics. There is no doubt that if scandal sank the vice president, not a tear would have been shed in the White House. More important, Johnson believed the Kennedys wanted him off the ticket. Shortly after the Baker scandal broke, Johnson had dinner with friends, including Liz and Leslie Carpenter. Johnson's car took the couple home and Johnson rode with them. "Park in the driveway and let's talk a few minutes," Johnson said. "I think I'm going to announce that I'm not going to run again for vice president so that I can get off that ticket before they try to knock me off. What I would like to do is go back to Texas and be president of Southwest Texas State Teachers College."

[Randall Woods, "LBJ: Architect of American Ambition, p. 414, Leslie Carpenter oral history]

Lyndon Johnson told Robert Novak in summer, 1962 that the Kennedys were losing the cold war against the Soviet Union, losing to conservatives in Congress and that Robert Kennedy was planning to dump him off the 1964 Democratic ticket.

Robert Novak later married Geraldine, an aide to LBJ

Notice how Johnson is telling Novak in the summer of 1962 how the Kennedy Administration was "losing" the cold war to the Russians. This is before the fall, 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. I imagine Johnson was using these same arguments with the generals, the Texas oil men and the military intelligence in the lead up to the JFK assassination.

Robert Novak:

"After a Texas-style cookout, LBJ reclined, nearly prone, by the swimming pool. It was just the two of us drinking Scotch, and he spoke with a candor he never bestowed on me before or after. He felt the Kennedy administration was in serious trouble, losing the cold war to the Soviet Union and losing the legislative war to conservatives in Congress. He said that he had done everything the Kennedys had wanted, including foreign missions that only guaranteed him bad publicity.

He was repaid with insults and humiliation, especially from the attorney general. Johnson was sure Bobby Kennedy was plotting to dump him in 1964. "But I'm going to fool them," he said. "I'm going to pack it in after the term ends and go home to Texas." That would have been a huge scoop, but I knew Johnson was just blowing off steam.

As for going back to Texas, the political environment there was hardly more congenial for LBJ than it was in Washington. Johnson's protege, John B. Connally, had just won the Democratic nomination for governor of Texas, which still all but guaranteed election in Texas. As secretary of the Navy, Connally had been the highest Kennedy administration official bearing the LBJ brand.

But campaigning for governor, Connally removed the brand. With JFK and LBJ both unpopular in Texas, Connally ran against the administration he had just left, and won. Talking about Big John in that summer evening in 1962 led Johnson into self-pity. "John has turned my picture to the wall," LBJ told me. "You know I would never turn *his* picture to the wall."

[Robert Novak, "The Prince of Darkness," p. 90-91]

Katharine Graham and her salons: CIA guys well represented as well as Lyndon Johnson

I do think the deep CIA/military connections of Lyndon Johnson and his Texas oil men served them well on 11/22/63. Note that LBJ was one of the key congressional overseers of the CIA in the early 1950's. Frank Wisner and Phil Graham were 2 of the key cogs of Operation Mockingbird, the vast CIA operation to manipulate the media. Phil Graham was also a significant LBJ supporter in 1960. - Robert

Author Deborah Davis:

"The Graham salons were also, at times, purely social events. Katharine wrote her mother about one of these in the early fifties. The dinner had been given for John Stembler, a college friend of Phil's with whom he still kept in touch, and his wife Kate, who were in town from Atlanta. Katharine noted to Agnes that the occasion gave her an opportunity to repay sixteen obligations, so she hadn't minded the large group. The party included quite an assortment of people, from both journalism and government: Crosby Boyd, Philip Perlman, the U.S. solicitor general; George Neese Clark, the U.S. treasurer, who the next day sent Lally and Donny dollar bills that she had signed; the Drew Pearsons; the Frank Wisners; G. Frederick Reinhardt, from the Office of Eastern European Affairs at the State Department ; and his wife. Also present were Benjamin Bradlee, a young reporter at the Post whom Phil thought highly of, and his wife, Jean. Jean was a cousin of Senator Leverett Saltonstall, the former governor of Massachusetts,

who had been appointed to the Senate in 1944 to fill the vacancy created when Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., joined the army. He was one of a very small and secret group of congressmen and senators who met informally to oversee the CIA, a group that included Richard Russell, Harry Byrd, and Lyndon Johnson, an opportunistic young senator from Texas whom Phil Graham was bothering about civil rights." [Deborah Davis, Katharine the Great: Katharine Graham and the Washington Post, p. 141]

Lyndon Johnson and his deep, deep CIA/military connections. LBJ was their "go to guy" in Congress for enormous amounts of funding.

Lyndon Johnson, since the early 1950's, was one of a handful of senators/congressmen giving congressional oversight over the newly created CIA.

Also, Lyndon Johnson and his aide Walter Jenkins had "Q clearance" for atomic and nuclear material related matters. That was the highest clearance given at that time and it was the equivalent of what President Eisenhower himself had. In other words, LBJ and Walter Jenkins had access to *everything* relating to nuclear/atomic matters. My source for this was someone who worked for Lyndon Johnson (not privileged to say who, yet).

Q clearance: http://en.wikipedia....iki/Q_clearance

Additionally, during the 1950's, there was no more powerful figure in Congress who was an advocate for CIA/military spending than Lyndon Johnson. By the late 1950's, the Democratic Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson was wielding power in Washington, DC that was not much less than President Dwight Eisenhower.

Lyndon Johnson during these times was establishing deep CIA/military ties that paid off in spades for him during the JFK assassination. Here is a passage that illustrates LBJ's associations at the highest levels with CIA/military. LBJ was their congressional "go to guy" for enormous amounts of money including black budget intelligence funding.

[Evica, "A Certain Arrogance," p.215]

When Senator Lyndon B. Johnson became chair of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Science, the Texas powerbroker had been able to wear two significant military/intelligence hats, chairing both the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee and Aeronautical and Space Science. In 1959 and then in 1960

during Senate hearings called "Missiles, Space, and Other Major Defense Matters," Johnson gave a splendid "I'm shocked" response to testimony from the Bureau of the Budget, the Joint Chiefs, and from a raft of "military experts." Even Eisenhower's Secretary of Defense cooperated with Senator Johnson in establishing the fictional but crucial "missile gap." A typical LBJ topic- how big was his "missile" opposed to any one else's- had been established (despite its military fiction), and, given LBJ's enthusiastic support, it became a major political argument in the JFK/LBJ presidential campaign, an issue often mistakenly attributed to John F. Kennedy himself.

LBJ, the Bureau of the Budget, and Funding the CIA and the Pentagon

Having for several years tanked in every encounter with the Pentagon, the Bureau of the Budget took another dive during the 1960 LBJ Senate hearings as the Bureau wore the somber colors of Eisenhower's "administrative failures." Senator Johnson was able to generate "a litany of military requests" that became, in fact, a Defense Department "shopping list." Throughout the Eisenhower Administration, Senator Johnson was the crucial ally of the military/intelligence coalition as it collected its funding from inside the Pentagon budget, especially after the heavily publicized threats of Soviet space and missile programs. The softest entry for the U.S. intelligence's black budget operations then became the hot areas of "air" and "space," specifically through the U.S. Air Force's programs in research and development, and then through NASA, hence Johnson's 1959-1960 Senatorial pressure on the Eisenhower White House that was topped by his 1960 Senate hearings.

What followed were the "research and analysis" contracts (with their significance intelligence dimensions) for aircraft and space companies and think tank/development corporations funded by the Pentagon, all of them ostensibly working for the Air Force and the U.S. "aerospace" program. For LBJ and Texas, following his collaboration with the USAF, aerospace research and development (both in the government and business), the Budget Bureau, and with covert intelligence operations hidden inside persistent Pentagon funding appeals, the payoff was staggering: "As President, [LBJ] helped engineer the greatest Pentagon raid on the [U.S.] treasury since World War II. Among other results was a gigantic defense-industry boom for his home state, Texas."

Johnson had elected to join the Budget Bureau/Pentagon/black budget intelligence team in the early 1950's, collecting Senatorial power and privilege; then as Vice President he acquired more potency for U.S. space and missile programs, the only areas that really mattered to him and Texas, until he "rode the tiger of military [and covert intelligence] spending into the White House ...[and] it rode him out."

[Evica, "A Certain Arrogance," p.215]

Some Relevant Facts About the JFK Assassination

<http://www.newsmax.com/Pre-2008/Some-Relevant-Facts-About/2003/11/18/id/677423/>
<http://home.earthlink.net/~sixthfloor/brennen.htm>

Phil Brennan

Wednesday, Nov. 19, 2003

There's an explosive new book that lays out a very detailed - and persuasive - case for the probability that the late President Lyndon Baines Johnson was responsible for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

I say persuasive because the author, Barr McClellan, was one of LBJ's top lawyers, and he provides a lot of information hitherto unknown to the general public - much more of which he says is buried in secret documents long withheld from the American people.

"The American public has waited forty years to hear the truth about the JFK assassination," McClellan says. "For government agencies to withhold critical evidence and not cooperate with the [1998 investigation conducted by the Assassination Records Review Board (ARRB)] is a form of obstruction of justice. Under the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, the public should be granted access to these documents."

According to McClellan and Doug Horne, a former ARRB investigator, hundreds of relevant documents were withheld from the 1998 investigation into the JFK assassination. They believe that these materials are now in the possession of the National Archives, relocated from sealed files previously controlled by the CIA and FBI.

McClellan also asked for a formal review of the evidence in his book, "Blood, Money & Power: How L.B.J. Killed J.F.K.," which establishes a direct connection between LBJ and an individual involved with the assassination and cover-up.

"At this time we need to see what else is missing and what else would be helpful to presenting the entire truth," McClellan

continued. "The Senate Judiciary Committee and the Department of Justice could make the request of the National Archives and should do so."

Now, in normal circumstance I would tend to view this latest explanation of who was behind the killing of JFK as exactly that - just another theory among dozens. But the circumstances are not normal. Poll after poll establishes that an overwhelming majority of Americans believe that the official verdict of the Warren Commission is simply not borne out by what little is known publicly about the case.

McClellan's new book adds to those facts and names a second suspect he says was a longtime assassin for Lyndon Johnson, whom he portrays as ... well, as being homicidal whenever he or his many concealed interests were threatened.

Add to that the incredible inconsistencies in the FBI and Secret Service investigations, which reek with the stench of cover-up, and one can't escape the conclusion that if LBJ did nothing else in dealing with the aftermath of the assassination, he sure as hell clamped a lid on any evidence that contradicted the official finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone gunman acting solely on his own initiative.

I report all of this as a prelude to revealing what I know about the matter but have never before written about - in the beginning, because I had a wife and seven children to protect, and since, because I had no reason to revisit the matter.

Let's start with this: McClellan and others before him have discussed the fact that LBJ faced some pretty awful prospects, including not only being dumped from the 1964 ticket but also spending a long, long time in the slammer as a result of his role in the rapidly expanding Bobby Baker case - something few have speculated about because the full facts were never revealed by the media, which didn't want to know, or report, the truth.

Sometime in early 1963 I was approached by a young lady with whom I had worked on Nixon's 1960 campaign staff. She asked

me if I would meet with her fiancé, who was in great difficulty - and in danger of being murdered.

At the time I was on the staff of the House Republican Policy Committee, and one of my assignments was to keep my bosses up to date on what was going on behind the scenes in the Cold War, analyzing intelligence that came our way and otherwise engaging in a never-ending clandestine, back-alley war with the Democrat majority.

I was also writing a Washington column for Bill Buckley's National Review magazine under the cover name Cato, a fact known only to the top GOP House leadership, which allowed me to do the column as long as I didn't use my byline or write it on government time.

Moreover, in my Cato column I had recently broken the story about the Billie Sol Estes scandal, which involved Estes' crony, Lyndon Johnson.

The young lady knew all that, and that's why she came to me. I agreed to meet with her fiancé, a South Carolinian named Ralph Hill. We met at the Market Inn, had a couple of martinis, and Hill told me his tale of woe.

He had come to Washington some time before and was steered to a fellow South Carolinian, one Bobby Baker, the powerful secretary of the Senate and a very close associate of Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

To make a long story short, Baker advised Hill to go into the vending machine business and promised him he'd arrange to get some major defense contractors to install the machines, which vended soft drinks, sandwiches, cigarettes and the like.

There was only one catch - Baker wanted under-the-table payoffs for his part in setting up what would be a very lucrative business opportunity with tens of thousands of potential customers who worked in defense plants.

True to his word, Baker got a number of defense contractors to agree to allow Hill the exclusive right to install his vending

machines on their premises. It was an opportunity to print money by the barrel, and with those golden contracts in hand, Hill was able to go to the bank and borrow all the funds he needed to buy the vending machines and go into business. For a while he prospered - as did Baker.

But whatever he was paying Baker was not enough to satisfy the man who, for all intents and purposes, had the Senate under his thumb. He saw that the members of the Democrat majority got whatever they wanted - money, bimbos, LBJ's help, you name it. They were all in his pocket.

He could arrange multimillion-dollar contracts for the defense industry or take them away if he wanted. He was LBJ's guy and was all-powerful and a very dangerous man to have as an enemy, a fact Ralph Hill learned when Baker put the bite on him for bigger payoffs.

The problem for Hill was that he had big payments to make on the loans he'd taken out to buy the equipment and set himself up in business, had some pretty steep overhead, and simply didn't have enough left over to boost his payments to Baker.

He tried to explain that fact of life to Baker, but the secretary of the United States Senate wasn't having any. He simply repeated his demands and threatened Hill that if he didn't pay up he'd see that Hill lost all those juicy defense plant contracts.

Bad went to worse, Baker made good on his threats, and Hill was facing bankruptcy. Moreover, it was made known to him that if he didn't simply fold his tent and go off without making trouble for Baker, he might meet with an unfortunate - and probably fatal - accident.

But Hill was facing bankruptcy and the loss of everything he had, and he simply would not give up. He was fighting for his life. And he had the guts to hang in there.

He asked me to help him. But I was completely a creature of the House side of Capitol Hill - the Senate side was foreign territory

and, I hate to admit it, I didn't even have the vaguest idea of who this Bobby Baker, the Senate's imperial potentate, was.

I told Hill that his only way out was to expose Baker publicly, to get the story out - once it was public, Baker could not afford to retaliate. I advised Hill to file suit against Baker, laying out all the sordid details in the complaint, and once he had served Baker, to give me the complaint papers and I'd see that the media on the Hill got their hands on copies.

He did and I did - and I now found myself a potential target, not only of Baker's but of the media as well, but that's another story. I was able to get only two reporters to write the story - the late Clark Mohlenhoff, one of the best investigative reporters in Washington, and one other whose name I don't recall.

For the most part, the Washington press corps kept the lid on the story - until the late Bob Humphrey, then the GOP Senate leadership's spokesman, an incredibly gifted strategist and a mentor, asked me to tell the story to the late Delaware Republican Sen. John Williams, a crusader for good government and a crackerjack of an investigator.

Sen. Williams asked me to introduce him to Hill and I did. They got together with some Senate investigators for the GOP minority and Hill told them the whole story, including the part played by Vice President Johnson. Williams got his committee to launch an investigation and the lid came off.

A few days later, the attorney general, Bobby Kennedy, called five of Washington's top reporters into his office and told them it was now open season on Lyndon Johnson. It's OK, he told them, to go after the story they were ignoring out of deference to the administration.

And from that point on until the events in Dallas, Lyndon Baines Johnson's future looked as if it included a sudden end to his political career and a few years in the slammer. The Kennedys had their knives out and sharpened for him and were determined to draw his political blood - all of it.

In the Senate, the investigation into the Baker case was moving quickly ahead. Even the Democrats were cooperating, thanks to the Kennedys, and an awful lot of really bad stuff was being revealed - until Nov. 22, 1963.

By Nov. 23, all Democrat cooperation suddenly stopped. Lyndon would serve a term and a half in the White House instead of the slammer, the Baker investigation would peter out and Bobby Baker would serve a short sentence and go free. Dallas accomplished all of that.

Sometimes I wonder: If I had not met Hill and convinced him to go public with the story, and the Bobby Baker case and Lyndon's part in it had not come out as a result, would Dallas not have happened? I don't like to think about that.

And that's why I am convinced that McClellan is on to something. I hope he persists. There's an incredible amount of sordid government corruption that needs to be aired in public. As McClellan says, it's about time that the American people learned the truth about the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

And a lot more.

*** * * * ***

Phil Brennan is a veteran journalist who writes for NewsMax.com. He is editor & publisher of Wednesday on the Web (<http://www.pvbr.com>) and was Washington columnist for National Review magazine in the 1960s. He also served as a staff aide for the House Republican Policy Committee and helped handle the Washington public relations operation for the Alaska Statehood Committee which won statehood for Alaska. He is also a trustee of the Lincoln Heritage Institute and a member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers.

He can be reached at phil@newsmax.com.

Is Gangster Lucky Luciano Referring to Lyndon Johnson in this vignette? Or was Luciano trying to slander Estes Kefauver?

***Luciano, an associate of Meyer Lansky, lived from 1897 to 1/26/62
I NOW think Luciano is slandering a dead man, Estes Kefauver***

Do you think gangster Lucky Luciano is describing Lyndon Johnson in this vignette cited below? [Note: I do not now, I originally thought it might be Lyndon Johnson...]

Speaking of the politicians, check out this little vignette from pp. 378-379:

REF: Last Testament of Lucky Luciano. Richard Hammer, Dell Pub Co (June 1981)

“One day Luciano had a surprising visitor to his new home, a United States senator. “If you want to see some real crooks, take a look at our senators and congressmen in America. They call somebody a gangster, a racket guy or a crook because he’s doin’ somethin’ against the law, when they’re the worst kind of thieves, within the law. The United States was lendin’ a lot of money to Europe, most of the time puttin’ it into partnerships with the foreign country where there was plenty of profits. The dough would sit in Europe and pile up and they called the account ‘counterpart funds.’ It came to billions of lire in Italy and it was controlled by the American Embassy. So a senator and his family and friends and his staff would arrive in Rome on a U.S. government plane, which they got the use of free, and somebody from the embassy would meet ‘em and hand ‘em a big bagful of lire from that counterpart fund; it happened all over Europe the same way. And these guys from Washington would spend the dough like it was dishwater, payin’ their expenses, buyin’ presents for the family, fur coats and jewels for their wives, you name it.

“This one senator who come to see me in Naples, he drank more booze, took out more airline stewardesses and embassy secretaries, and spent more counterpart funds than any nine congressmen put together, and to top it, he had a yen to be in the White House. He also had a yen to meet me. So we met, and I found out he would steal a red-hot stove. He talked about tryin’ to fix up a way for me to come back to the States. He said he knew my record, but he also knew that Asslinger (Henry Anslinger ed.) was way off base where I was concerned; he said he’d asked the American Embassy guys, includin’ [Charles] Siragusa, to show him proof that I was connected with the drug traffic in Italy, and he said they had

come up empty.

“Just before he left my apartment, he happened to look at this ring I wear on my pinky [a star sapphire and diamonds set in platinum] and he said to me, “That’s a beautiful ring. I’ve always wanted one like that.’ I could’ve thrown that hayseed right off the roof. Instead I said, ‘Senator, you can have it and a lot more the day I set foot in New York—permanent.’ We shook hands and he left and that’s the last I ever saw of that chiselin’ son of a bitch.”

(Off to one side of the room during this conversation sat an Italian friend of Luciano’s who spoke no English. But he remembered the meeting clearly, for when it was over Luciano told him the man was an important United States senator. He was not told the visitor’s name, but recently he described him as “a tall, thin man. He wore glasses and he had a very prominent nose. What I remember best about him is his enormous capacity for drinking.”

The author never names the senator, but have you ever seen a better description of Lyndon Baines Johnson? Feelings of emptiness spurred him to eat, drink, and smoke to excess. Sexual conquests also helped to fill the void. He was a competitive womanizer. When people mentioned Kennedy’s many affairs, Johnson would bang the table and declare that he had more women by accident than Kennedy ever had on purpose.

<http://www.amazon.co...10&sr=1-2-spell>

Lucky Luciano lived from 11/24/1897 until 1/26/1962:

http://en.wikipedia....i/Lucky_Luciano

Estes Kefauver was tall, thin and wore glasses. And Wiki says he was a heavy drinker and smoker.

Estes Kefauver Wiki: http://en.wikipedia..../Estes_Kefauver

Death

On August 8, 1963, Kefauver, a heavy smoker and drinker,[9] suffered what was reported as a ‘mild’[10] heart attack on the floor of the Senate while attempting to place an antitrust amendment into a NASA appropriations bill that would have required that companies benefiting financially from the outcome of research subsidized by NASA reimburse NASA for the cost of the research. Two days after the attack, Kefauver died in his sleep in Bethesda, Maryland, of a ruptured aortic aneurysm.[11] He was interred in the family cemetery in Madisonville. That November, President Kennedy named his widow the first head of the new Art in Embassies Program—Kennedy’s last appointment.

Charles Drago on the role of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination:

http://www.amazon.com/review/R1LDUQXCQE9VN9/ref=cm_cr_rev_detup_redir?_encoding=UTF8&cdForum=Fx89ZN4CV7IC7N&cdPage=3&asin=1616083778&store=books&cdThread=TxH9MG6OG2GT8O&newContentID=Mx2WGGE1USOECA#Mx2WGGE1USOECA

Charles Drago:

"Let me set the record straight: My friend and mentor George Michael Evica correctly understood and thoroughly documented LBJ's criminal role in the assassination conspiracy to be that of Facilitator. He properly identified LBJ as a FALSE Sponsor of the assassination.

Further, George Michael was among the vanguard of deep political scientists who at an early date understood and documented the fact that far from pulling deep political strings, the occupants of the Oval Office were in fact among the puppets whose strings were being pulled by forces who operated behind and above the painted backdrops of Cold War differences.

With the exception, that is, of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Hence the need for his removal."

Robert Morrow's reply: if Lyndon Johnson, as Vice President, was a "facilitator" in the JFK assassination, then by definition LBJ was one of the key, core, inner circle plotters of JFK's murder. The new president Lyndon Johnson would be critical to the cover up of the JFK assassination and the plotters were fully aware of this. LBJ could not have been a "backbencher," he had to have been one of the "star players" of the JFK assassination.

Curtis LeMay and his hatred of JFK

Web Link: <http://curtis-lemay.tripod.com/index.htm>

Here is a good link on Gen. Curtis LeMay, who was a rabid Kennedy hater. He is an excellent candidate to have been involved in the JFK assassination and certainly the cover up at the autopsy of JFK at Bethesda where he was present.

t had accomplished since World War II. The chiefs resented the Kennedys and their whiz kids who had little or no experience in military command; the chiefs were accustomed to presidents who let them do their thing without meddlesome interference from politicians.

Perhaps the two most dangerous of all the generals were Curtis LeMay and his head of the Strategic Air Command, General Thomas Power. General LeMay is legendary for his mania to start World War III by goading the Soviet Union with unauthorized reconnaissance flights that penetrated their forbidden boundaries.

LeMay was [an] extremely crude character.... Dino Brugioni in Eyeball to Eyeball wrote of LeMay's excesses:

Meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were alluded to by some as a three-ring circus. General Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force chief of staff, was characterized by one observer as always injecting himself into situations "like a rogue elephant barging out of a forest." There are many stories of LeMay's crudeness in dealing with his colleagues on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He found the meetings dull, tiring, and unproductive. Petulant and often childish when he didn't get his way, LeMay would light a cigar and blow smoke in the direction of anyone challenging his position. To show utter disgust, he would walk into the private Joint Chiefs of Staff toilet, leave the door open, urinate of break wind loudly, and flush the commode a number of aggravating times. He would then saunter calmly back into the meeting pretending that nothing had happened. When angry with individual staff members, he would resort to sarcasm; if that failed, he would direct his wrath to the entire staff.

LeMay was in policy conflicts with the Joint Chiefs. He battled with Admiral Arleigh Burke over the control of the nuclear Polaris submarines. LeMay wanted them under his command and actually achieved some control in the Pacific theater. But Burke successfully fought the Air Force every way he knew -- in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Congress, and in the press -- any way to prevent LeMay's power grab.

LeMay apparently had grown immune to the horror of killing. He had directed the gasoline-jelled fire bombing of Japan -- estimated to have killed "more persons in a six-hour period than at any time in the history of man." He said of war: "You've got to kill people, and when you've killed enough they stop fighting." He once said, "We killed off -- what -- twenty percent of the population of North Korea." More than two million civilians died in LeMay's campaign from napalm bombing and destruction of massive dams to flood waterways.

LeMay was a ringleader in the Joint Chiefs of Staff insofar as urging Kennedy to go to war in the Bay of Pigs and later in the Cuban missile crisis. Kennedy wisely resisted the Joint Chiefs' recommendations. LeMay was the foremost proponent of the nuclear first strike, saying that we should give the Russians the "Sunday punch" before they did it to us.

In the 1950's, under Eisenhower, LeMay had the authority to order a nuclear strike without presidential authorization if the president could not be contacted. That option was extended down to General Thomas Power, head of SAC, whom LeMay himself described as "not stable" and a "sadist." LeMay's proposal for a nuclear first strike and massive destruction of the Soviets was thwarted by Eisenhower, whom LeMay came to consider as indecisive. He was even more disgusted with Kennedy, whom LeMay believed to be a coward. LeMay talked openly about a preemptive attack in which one hundred million people would be killed.

If ever there were a mad, rogue general who would lead a coup, it would appear to have been General Curtis LeMay.

After LeMay retired from the Air Force, he teamed with segregationist governor George Wallace in an unsuccessful candidacy for the vice presidency. In the years following LeMay's failed political race, he became somewhat of a recluse, seldom leaving his home. He died in 1990.

"I remember Curtis LeMay sitting there [in the gallery at the JFK autopsy] with a big cigar in his hand." --Paul O'Connor, laboratory technologist who assisted in the autopsy of President Kennedy, cited by William Law, *In the Eye of History*

"Restraint! Why are you so concerned with saving their lives? The whole idea is to kill the bastards! At the end of the war, if there are two Americans and one Russian, we win!" --Thomas Power, commander in chief of the Strategic Air Command from 1957 to 1964, speaking to William Kaufmann of the RAND Corporation in 1960, cited by Fred Kaplan, *The Wizards of Armageddon*

"Well, maybe if we do this overflight right, we can get World War III started." --Curtis LeMay, speaking to RB-47 'Stratojet' crew member Hal Austin of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, cited by Paul Lashmar, *Washington Post*, "Stranger than 'Strangelove': A General's Forays into the Nuclear Zone," 3 July 1994, C9

"Looking back on that whole Cuban mess, one of the things that appalled me most was the lack of broad judgment by some of the heads of the military services. When you think of the long competitive selection process that they have to weather to end up the number one man of their particular service, it is certainly not unreasonable to expect that they would also be bright, with good broad judgment. For years I've been looking at those rows of ribbons and those four stars, and conceding a certain higher qualification not obtained in civilian life. Well, if ----- and ----- are the best the services can produce, a lot more attention is going to be given their advice in the future before any action is taken as a result of it." --President Kennedy, speaking to Assistant Navy Secretary Paul Fay, *The Pleasure of His Company*

"At a Georgetown dinner party recently, the wife of a leading senator sat next to Gen. Curtis LeMay, chief of staff of the Air Force. He told her a nuclear war was inevitable. It would begin in December and be all over by the first of the year. In that interval, every major American city -- Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles -- would be reduced to rubble. Similarly, the principal cities of the Soviet Union would be destroyed. The lady, as she tells it, asked if there were any place where she could take her children and grandchildren to safety; the general would, of course, at the first alert be inside the top-secret underground hideout near Washington from which the retaliatory strike would be directed. He told her that certain unpopulated areas in the far west would be safest." --Marquis Childs, nationally syndicated columnist, *Washington Post*, 19 July 1961

Robert Novak on covering Gen. Curtis LeMay in 1968

The LeMay announcement produced one of the most bizarre moments in my half century of covering politics. When the general was asked about "your policy in the employment of nuclear weapons," he was off and running.

[LeMay:]

Now, nuclear war would be horrible. To me any war is horrible. It doesn't make much difference to me if I have to go to war and get killed in the jungle of Vietnam with a Russian knife or get killed with a nuclear weapon. As a matter if I had the choice, I'd lean towards the nuclear weapon.

That was incredible, but LeMay was not finished. He launched into discussing what he purported to be a government study of animal life on Bikini Atoll in the Pacific after extensive testing of nuclear weapons there, with the good news that "the rats out there are bigger, fatter, and healthier than they were ever before."

It really did sound like General Jack D. Ripper. I had my eyes fixed on Wallace, his expression betraying astonishment and despair. Los Angeles Times reporter Jack Nelson, a relentless critic of Wallace, asked LeMay about the nuclear bomb: "If you found it necessary to end the [Vietnam] war, you'd use it, wouldn't you?" LeMay replied: "If I found it necessary, I would use anything that we could dream up, including nuclear weapons." ...

[Skip to the next page]

Wallace told me he had wanted as his running mate Albert B. (Happy) Chandler- former governor of Kentucky, former U.S. senator, former commissioner of baseball. Chandler was seventy years old and eager to get back into politics on the Wallace ticket. "But mah' money men" - he didn't name them - "vetoed Happy." Chandler was too liberal on economics and race. He had not been forgiven for his role in breaking baseball's color bar with Jackie Robinson.

The "money men" were intent on LeMay, Wallace went on. "I said yes against my better judgement, and I never should have. He's an *absolute* disaster. Did you *hear* him yesterday? But that's the last you will ever hear from him. Nothing more! Not a word!""

[Robert Novak, "The Prince of Darkness," pp.173-174]

Curtis LeMay as described by Wikipedia:

"During the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, LeMay clashed again with U.S. President John F. Kennedy and Defense Secretary McNamara, arguing that he should be allowed to bomb nuclear missile sites in Cuba. He opposed the naval blockade and, after the end of the crisis, suggested that Cuba be invaded anyway, even after the Russians agreed to withdraw. LeMay called the peaceful resolution of the crisis "the greatest defeat in our history".[31] Unknown to the US, the Soviet field commanders in Cuba had been given authority to launch—the only time such authority was delegated by higher command.[32] They had twenty nuclear warheads for medium-range R-12 ballistic missiles capable of reaching US cities (including Washington) and nine tactical nuclear missiles. If Soviet officers had launched them, many millions of US citizens would have been killed. The ensuing SAC retaliatory thermonuclear strike would have killed roughly one hundred million Soviet citizens, and brought nuclear winter to much of the Northern Hemisphere. Kennedy refused LeMay's requests, however, and the naval blockade was successful.[32]"

Curtis LeMay in summer, 1961 thought that Nuclear War with the Russians was Imminent.

"At a Georgetown dinner party recently, the wife of a leading senator sat next to Gen. Curtis LeMay, chief of staff of the Air Force. He told her a nuclear war was inevitable. It would begin in December and be all over by the first of the year. In that interval, every major American city -- Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles -- would be reduced to rubble. Similarly, the principal cities of the Soviet Union would be destroyed. The lady, as she tells it, asked if there were any place where she could take her children and grandchildren to safety; the general would, of course, at the first alert be inside the top-secret underground hideout near Washington from which the retaliatory strike would be directed. He told her that certain unpopulated areas in the far west would be safest." --Marquis Childs, nationally syndicated columnist, Washington Post, 19 July 1961

Curtis LeMay, in his oral history with the LBJ Library, calls the Kennedy people “cockroaches” who were

“vindictive,” “ruthless” and with [low] “moral standards”

http://web2.millercenter.org/lbj/oralhistory/lemay_curtis_1971_0628.pdf

Frantz : As long as they rescue a portion of it well they are Where were you at the time of the assassination?

LeMay : I was in Washington at the time--the Chief of Staff of the Air Force .

Frantz : You were at work on that particular day?

LeMay : No, I was off some place, at the actual time of the assassination, I was called back .

Frantz: Yes, what was the situation that you found when you got back to Washington? Was there a little bit of tenseness or was it pretty well decided that Lee Harvey Oswald was just after one man?

LeMay: Well there wasn't much of a flap . Everybody was a little concerned that they didn't know what made the attack, the assassination, so they wanted everybody present for duty . That's the reason they were called back.

Frantz: Was there any great difference between working on the Joint Chiefs under Johnson than it had been with Kennedy or did the fact that you had the same Secretary of Defense insure the continuity?

LeMay : No, I didn't understand exactly what was going on . For several months before the President was assassinated they were rumors, and then they got to be a little more than rumors, Vice President Johnson was going to be dropped for the coming election . And all the Kennedy team was finally got to openly to giving to the Vice President to the back of their hands, and it was rather embarrassing for the country around Washington because it was so apparent . Then bang, all at once he is President .

Frantz : Yes.

LeMay : And I believe all of this hard feeling grew up around the flight from Fort Worth back was brought on by these people who had really been vulgar in my opinion and snubbing the Vice President who expected to be stepped on like the cockroaches they were, and he didn't do it . As a matter of fact quite the contrary . From all I got the President was extremely polite to Mrs . Kennedy and the family and bent over backwards to do everything he could to soften the blow if that is possible . It isn't, but he certainly was a Southern gentleman in every respect during this period . And I think this rather surprised these people because they expected the same kind of treatment that they had given him and he didn't give it to him . Why, I don't know : I really don't know because well I can understand in having to face an election and I can understand him being a smart enough politician to know if he threw out all of the Kennedy crowd and put his in, this might split the Democratic party at the time in the next election and so forth . So I can understand him keeping these people around until the election was over, but then he won the election--he won it with the greatest majority

that any President has ever had, but he still kept these people around . The same people that had treated him so miserably during this period just before President Kennedy's assassination .

Frantz : This is curious .

LeMay : Yes . I could never understand, never could figure it out yet . The only answer I could come up with is that knowing the vindictiveness of these people, knowing the moral standards of these people, how ruthless that they were, they must have had some threat over the President that he knew that they would carry out .

Frantz: Did you get the feeling that he was satisfied with Secretary McNamara's performance as Defense Secretary?

LeMay : I don't know that I can answer that question . It would seem that if he wasn't satisfied, why he would have gotten a new one early in the period . Afterwards I think he was actually dismissed finally . Things got so bad that he had to get rid of him, but he did it in such a way to make it look like it was a normal progression .

Frantz: Did you ever get any idea where he stood on this manned-bomber vs . missile controversy?

LeMay: Well I don't know that there was a manned-bomber vs . missile controversy, one being "either," "or ." We never believed that in the Air Force or any place else . We thought we needed both . We needed both . As a matter of fact, I get credit for being the big bomber General . Can't see anything beyond the blinders . When I was in the research and development business after the war started all in the big missile programs, the Atlas and the Navaho and the basic facilities that gave us the missiles, we had to have them, still like we have to have them and that we need both, we need both .

Frantz: There was it seemed to me at this time an outbreak of increased emphasis on missiles and loss of flexibility of the manned equipment .

LeMay : It became apparent to me that McNamara's goal was to try to build a strategic force that was equal to the Russian force . Sort of dragged his feet until the Russians built up to what we were equal . These men believed that if we were equal in strength then there wouldn't be any war . Well this is an indication of how impractical these type of people are . To me this is the best way of guaranteeing a war because you can only have peace if you have a mutual respect between people, and if you don't have that and one is plotting against the other, then eventually when he thinks he can get away with it, he will come attack you . This has always been true in history in the past . If they have got something you want and if he thinks he can get it, he goes and gets it . This is just a human history . Even if by some miracle you could design these two forces where they would be equal, will everybody think they are equal? You can't control men's minds . Then, if by some miracle you can design these two forces, how long are they going to stay equal? One is an opened society ; the other a closed society . When is the closed society going to come up with a breakthrough on some weapon system that will give them a tremendous advantage that you don't know anything about? You're handicapping the open society by such an arrangement . So I believe this is what Mr . McNamara was aiming at, although he would never admit it any place along the line . He wouldn't admit it now, I am sure, but that was what it was aimed at, and I honestly

believe that he thought about 1000 minuteman missiles would be enough for this .

Frantz: That's interesting in view of the fact that the big run on the missile gap was 1960, which may or not have been an actual

"I remember Curtis LeMay sitting there [in the gallery at the JFK autopsy] with a big cigar in his hand." --Paul O'Connor, laboratory technologist who assisted in the autopsy of President Kennedy, cited by William Law, *In the Eye of History*

"Restraint! Why are you so concerned with saving *their* lives? The whole idea is to *kill* the bastards! At the end of the war, if there are two Americans and one Russian, we win!" --Thomas Power, commander in chief of the Strategic Air Command from 1957 to 1964, speaking to William Kaufmann of the RAND Corporation in 1960, cited by Fred Kaplan, *The Wizards of Armageddon*

"Well, maybe if we do this overflight right, we can get World War III started." --Curtis LeMay, speaking to RB-47 'Stratojet' crew member Hal Austin of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, cited by Paul Lashmar, *Washington Post*, "Stranger than 'Strangelove': A General's Forays into the Nuclear Zone," 3 July 1994, C9

"Looking back on that whole Cuban mess, one of the things that appalled me most was the lack of broad judgment by some of the heads of the military services. When you think of the long competitive selection process that they have to weather to end up the number one man of their particular service, it is certainly not unreasonable to expect that they would also be bright, with good broad judgment. For years I've been looking at those rows of ribbons and those four stars, and conceding a certain higher qualification not obtained in civilian life. Well, if ----- and ----- are the best the services can produce, a lot more attention is going to be given their advice in the future before any action is taken as a result of it." --President Kennedy, speaking to Assistant Navy Secretary Paul Fay, *The Pleasure of His Company*

"At a Georgetown dinner party recently, the wife of a leading senator sat next to Gen. Curtis LeMay, chief of staff of the Air Force. He told her a nuclear war was inevitable. It would begin in December and be all over by the first of the year. In that interval, every major American city -- Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles -- would be reduced to rubble. Similarly, the principal cities of the Soviet Union would be destroyed. The lady, as she tells it, asked if there were any place where she could take her children and grandchildren to safety; the general would, of course, at the first alert be inside the top-secret underground hideout near Washington from which the retaliatory strike would be directed. He told her that certain unpopulated areas in the far west would be safest." --Marquis Childs, nationally syndicated columnist, *Washington Post*, 19 July 1961

Nellie Connally on the JFK Assassination

By Robert R. Rees,
CyberProfile Contributing Editor

First Lady of Texas", Nellie Connally spoke about the assassination. Charm, poise, and strength are traits in common with her late husband, John, the former Texas. To say that Mrs. Connally will never forget 1963 is to miss the point entirely. A new era of social issued in the day President Kennedy was executed; Connally's goal at this luncheon was to share her of that special time in history from her own uniquely perspective.

John Connally began his autobiography with the Kennedy assassination, as that's what most people know about. Nellie Connally began her talk by that she had taken back in 1963, after she had husband home to their mansion from Parkland account was originally kept as a record to share with grandchildren, outlining her thoughts, feelings and life tragedy.



Robert Rees visits with Nellie Connally

JFK that she shared Governor of November 22, upheaval was and Nellie private memories singular

story of the always wanted to referring to notes brought her Hospital. Her her children and role in this real-

"My notes lay dormant for over thirty years. I

them again. I found them recently, and some historians have told me that they are a special part of Texas and United States history, and should be preserved forever. You hear many stories, but this is how it was during that terrible, unbelievable time in history," Mrs. Connally stated solemnly.

She left Austin at noon on Thursday, November 21, 1963. The Governor's wife was filled with excitement as she prepared to meet Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kennedy in San Antonio. There she joined her husband, John, Vice President Johnson, and Lady Bird Johnson in order to meet Air Force One when it touched down. Nellie wondered if her suit was all right, as she nervously clutched presents she had brought for the President and his First Lady. The door to the jet opened, and out stepped Jackie. She was dressed in white with black accessories; behind her was the President, "young, handsome, and tanned," Mrs. Connally recalled with pride. Next it was into the bubble-topped limousine, and off on their first motorcade in Texas. The masses were large and friendly along the route, and at Brooks Medical Center, where John F. Kennedy addressed an enthusiastic crowd.

After his talk, the Connallys rode with Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy. On their way to the airport, to board Houston-bound *Air Force One*, their limo was followed by a secret service car, which in turn was followed by Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson. A dinner honoring Congressman Albert Thomas was next on the agenda in the Bayou City. The audience again was quite pleased with these special visitors from Washington, and showed their appreciation in no small measure. Following the supper, it was off on *Air Force One* again--this time to fly into Fort Worth. Even though it was 11:00 p.m., crowds lined the streets from Carswell Air Force Base to the Texas Hotel. The people standing in the dark hoped to catch a glimpse of the President and his beautiful young wife, as they motored to their hotel where they would spend the night--JFK's last.

Nellie Connally recalled, "I awakened early on Friday morning, November 22, 1963. The day was gray and somber. Rain was falling. I had a white suit to wear that day with black accessories. I was glad I hadn't worn it the day before, or Jackie and I would have looked like twins. I had a two-piece pink wool with me, and decided since the weather was so bad...I'd wear it instead of white." A large crowd of nearly three thousand awaited the politicians for a breakfast speech. "The President had a conversation with Senator Ralph Yarborough. There were grumblings from the Vice President and insults from Senator Yarborough." Mrs. Connally could sense that something negative was brewing. Mrs. Kennedy was the last one to make an entrance to the breakfast, and she did it in a two-piece pink wool suit! "I had guessed wrong in wearing pink. I never would have, if I had known. The crowd loved it," Nellie remembered with a broad smile. The President gave a great speech in Fort Worth, and then it was out to the cars once more. This ride put the Governor's wife in the car with the Johnsons, since the bubble-top car was not used in Fort Worth, and only three could sit in the backseat. Senator Yarborough twice told the Vice President that he would not ride in the same car with him. The President declared flatly, "You will ride with LBJ or not ride." Therefore, Yarborough was in the automobile with the Connallys. Nellie rode in the front part of the limo, with the Secret Service men, on the way to the Fort Worth airport. They were headed to Dallas for a luncheon at the Trade Mart, then off to Austin for a reception at the Governor's Mansion." I'd been planning and working on this for days. I thought I had everything arranged--even down to what the children would wear. But what hostess doesn't have a qualm or two when she's going to entertain a President and his First Lady?" Mrs. Connally silently fretted.

"I asked John if I could ride with him in Dallas, and his reply was 'certainly'" she recalled, with some uneasiness. The weather was pretty. The bubbletop was not used." We got in the jumpseats right behind the driver and secret service man in the front. I was on the driver's side. Mrs. Kennedy was behind me. The President sat directly behind John. We were a happy foursome. I had my yellow roses; Jackie had red ones." Nellie was very pleased by the positive responses she noticed all around them, as the motorcade proceeded on its route.

She turned to the President as the formation of cars turned onto Elm Street and said, "Mr. President, you certainly cannot say that Dallas does not love you." He smiled and then there was a loud, terrifying noise. "It came from the back," she continued, "I turned and looked toward the President--just in time to see his hands fly up to his neck. He sank down in his seat. There was no utterance of any kind. There was no grimace. I had no sure knowledge as to what the noise was. I felt it was a gunshot, and I had the horrifying feeling that the President could be dead. Quickly, there was a second shot. John had turned to the right to look back, and had whirled to the left to get another look to see if he could see the President...he couldn't." The Governor realized what had occurred and said, "No! No! No!" Connally was hit himself by the second shot and yelled, "My God, they are going to kill us all!" He was wheeled back to the right and down to his knees. Nellie tried to pull the two of them down to the floor of the car. Then came a third shot. "With John in my arms, and still trying to stay down, I did not see the third shot hit," Mrs. Connally went on, "but, I felt something falling all over me. My sensation was of spent buckshot. My eyes saw bloody matter in tiny bits all over the car." John Connally was bleeding badly and was motionless.

"I thought my husband was dead," Mrs. Connally stated somberly. From behind her came Jackie's tortured wail, "Jack! Jack! They've killed my husband! I have his brains in my hands!" The Secret Service man yelled for the driver to pull out of the motorcade. On his radio phone he related to the motorcyclists to head to the nearest hospital. "We pulled out of line at a terrific speed," Mrs. Connally recollected. "John moved slightly. I knew he was still alive. I whispered in his ear, 'It's all right. Be still.' over and over again. I never looked back after John was shot. I saw the crowds on the right side of the road streaking past. I couldn't help but think what an awful sight to see two women holding their lifeless husbands in their arms, streaking down a roadway in utter horror and disbelief." She didn't know that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were on the floor of the limousine, with a Secret Service man

on top of them, all the way to Parkland Hospital.

Almost instantly they arrived at the hospital as the car screeched to a stop. Secret service men swarmed. Naturally, most of the attention was being paid to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy. "No one was taking John out of the car. I knew in my heart the President was dead. I wondered how long I must wait before I could insist that someone tend to my dying husband," she said. Just then Connally heaved himself up and out of Nellie's arms, and fell over towards the door. A kind, thoughtful man picked the Governor up, and put him on a stretcher bound for a nearby corridor.

"I ran along the stretcher. What I was running from or running to I did not know, but run I must--that much I knew," she declared. "It hurts. It hurts," groaned the ailing Governor as he was wheeled to a small emergency room. Nellie added, "They left me standing as alone as I've ever been outside a closed door." President Kennedy was wheeled into the room to the right of Connally in a midst of confusion, and a bustle of people. Two straight back chairs were brought out for Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally to remain in like vigilant sentinels, stationed just outside the emergency rooms' doors. Someone from the hospital's personnel asked Mrs. Connally to go to the office, and fill out some forms on the Governor. Dumbfounded and nonplussed, Nellie remained in her assigned chair, shocked by the remark she found so incongruous.

Dallas's Mayor Cabell appeared and offered assistance. Mrs. Connally was grateful for a friend during this seemingly surrealistic tragic day. Speaking of friends, Bill Stenson, John's assistant on the tour, arrived at Emergency Room No. 2. "I saw John--pale, but moving on the table," she remembered. Mr. Stenson told Mrs. Connally, "John just said, 'Please take care of Nellie.'" "Could anything nicer happen to a wife, than to have her husband--in that pathetic, shot-up, half-conscience state--think of HER concerns and welfare? I thought, he is a remarkable and so very wonderful man. His one statement would sustain me now, and could, if need be, comfort me forever," she decided.

The Governor's wife wondered to herself, "Did they have adequate and good doctors attending to John? Or, were they all across the way in Emergency Room No. 1 with the President?" Suddenly the Governor's body was wheeled out of emergency and into surgery. The waiting was interminable. However, reassuring information was soon to be forthcoming. "My husband...would live," she sighed with relief. Relatives soon joined Nellie at the hospital. But, Mrs. Connally worried about her smaller children, and what they might think or hear. Nellie wanted them to be called in Austin and told that John Connally, their father, was alive. "I knew that the assassination of a President, and the ascension of a new president, might leave the news of a wounded Governor little air time." She was correct.

Media reported mistakenly, "For Connally--three wounds in the head. Several chest wounds. The Governor is dead." Some of the Connally family set up their headquarters, naturally, at their Austin mansion. Meanwhile, out of surgery--John went into the recovery room. The whole of Parkland was under strict security, with armed guards plainly visible along the corridors. Tubes, a sling, an oxygen mask...Connally was a very sick man. Nellie recalled, "I kissed him on the cheek and spoke quietly and briefly. This was a moment of real meaning for John and for me. We had experienced such a terrible tragedy. We were so glad to be alive, to have each other, to have been spared...for what reason we did not know. Even in this severe state of shock, we knew that for this one precious moment how lucky we were," Mrs. Connally remembered.

As soon as John started to rally, he introduced Nellie to the personnel surrounding him. Naturally, his first question pertained to the health of the President. Connally's doctors decided not to tell him on November 22 or 23. Saturday morning, the 24th, when John inquired again, Nellie said gently, "The President is dead." Softly, sadly, the Governor said simply, "I knew." Long days followed, and the nightmare of the accident kept coming back over and over again to the Connallys. "It was all I thought about. All I talked about. What if? Why? Why?" Mrs. Connally pondered. The hospital staff could not have been nicer, when the Governor's office was set up in their confines, Nellie recalled.

While the Governor was still in the recovery room, Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald. They brought Oswald to the very same hospital where, Mrs. Connally related, "MY husband was slowly recovering from the gunshot wound that Oswald have given him!" Very shortly it was announced that Oswald was dead.

"I had no doubts about John's doctors anymore. I knew that he had the best doctors anywhere. They have my devotion always," she said. The Governor's wife wasn't distraught or hysterical. "I didn't cry, or scream, or sob. I was scared. I was cautious and I became suspicious." Mrs. Connally was asked to give a statement to the media.

For the television cameras Nellie Connally read from her prepared statement. It was more difficult for her to do than she had anticipated. Nellie wanted audiences the world over to know how well the Kennedys had been received in Dallas. After all, the media had quickly dubbed Dallas, "The City of Hate." She felt the city had taken too much abuse, as regards the issue of the JFK assassination. All of Dallas was not responsible for the Presidential tragedy. "After my speech I went straight back to John's room, to make sure that he was all right...and that's where my notes end."

You can email Robert Rees at [HYPERLINK](#)

"mailto:mysterease@Lconn.com" mysterease@Lconn.com, Katy, TX USA.

Also visit his web site at [HYPERLINK](#)

"http://web.Lconn.com/mysterease" web.Lconn.com/mysterease.

20 year old article, after it was published we learned several [on Larry King's show](#) and others, that "The shot that hit my husband [his hospital bed during](#) the first interview, the Governor said, when he heard the first shot, "My God they're going to kill us both." The next day it was changed to "My God they're going to kill us all."

C. In a subsequent visit to Dealey Plaza, out of camera range, she was overheard saying that there could have been 3-5 shots, but the newspaper vendor that was quoted saying this disappeared shortly afterwards.

Thanks to Bob Rees of Houston for this article.

" I was the first person to interview her for a magazine--in detail--about the JFK assassination! I interviewed her in the mid 90s when she was doing her travelling tour about it, and speaking".

sincerely--Bob Rees--Houston

A Good Example of Anti-Castro Cuban Hatred for John Kennedy in Year 2012

Imagine how they felt in fall, 1963!

I think it is very reasonable to assume that CIA operatives and CIA affiliated anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the JFK assassination.

For example, "Dark Complexed Man," DCM is an excellent candidate to have been an anti-Castro Cuban involved in the JFK assassination as a spotter for Grassy Knoll sniper(s).

Read this article and you will understand the hatred of John Kennedy that still exists TODAY IN YEAR 2012 in the anti-Castro Cuban community. Imagine what their leaders thought in fall of 1963 as JFK and RFK were shutting down the paramilitary camps, while at the same time beginning back channel negotiations with Fidel Castro for normalization.

The mood in the anti-Castro Cuban community towards JFK would have been and was incendiary.

Here is Humberto Fontova's article on JFK dated 2/19/12

HYPERLINK

"<http://www.canadafreepress.com/index.php/article/44729>"<http://www.canadafreepress.com/index.php/article/44729>

"A President's Priorities (Mimi Alford)" by Humberto Fontova

By Humberto Fontova Sunday, February 19, 2012

Mimi Alford certainly [ornicating with the U.S. President in](#) the White House, this teen-ager was never deceived by the President who remains the most popular in modern U.S. history.

And Mrs Alford admits as much. "It's hard to say that it felt really good to be considered special--- but it did," she tells an interviewer. "I was 19 years old. He

was just magnetic.”

Many widows living in south Florida feel differently about Kennedy’s magnetism. You’ll often find these ladies, with itchy noses and red-rimmed eyes, ambling amidst the long rows of white crosses at the Cuban Memorial in Miami. It’s a mini-Arlington, in honor of Castro’s murder victims and those who fell trying to free Cuba from the Stalinism he imposed with his Soviet overlords while the “Leader of the Free World” seemed oddly distracted.

But the tombs are symbolic. Most of the bodies still lie in mass graves dug by bulldozers on the orders of Ted Turner’s fishing buddy, Jimmy Carter and George McGovern’s “old friend” and Barbara Walters’ and Diane Sawyer’s cuddle-bunny.

Never heard of this Cuban Memorial in the mainstream media? Well, it honors the tens of thousands of Fidel Castro’s and Che Guevara’s victims. Need I say more about the media blackout?...didn’t think so.

Some of these ladies will be kneeling, others walking slowly, looking for a name. You remember a similar scene from the opening frames of *Saving Private Ryan*. Many clutch rosaries. Many of the ladies will be pressing their faces into the breast of a relative who drove them there, a relative who wraps his arms around her spastically heaving shoulders.

Try as he might not to cry himself, he usually finds that the sobs wracking his mother, grandmother, sister or aunt are contagious. Yet he’s often too young to remember the face of his martyred uncle or cousin - the name they just recognized on the white cross.

“Killed in Action, Bay of Pigs April 18th 1961.”

Another woman will go home after placing flowers under her father’s cross - a father she never knew. “Killed in action, Bay of Pigs, April 18th, 1961” also reads his cross. She was two at the time.

“Where are the PLANES?” her father’s commander yelled into his radio from the blood-soaked beachhead. “Send planes or we can’t last!” he yelled while Soviet Howitzers decimated his horribly outnumbered men, Soviet tanks closed-in, and his casualties piled up.

Meanwhile “The Leader of the Free World” seemed oddly distracted.

“We must support anti-Castro fighters,” these ladies had heard (candidate) Kennedy implore short months earlier during his debates with Richard Nixon. “So far these freedom fighters have received no help from our government,” (candidate) Kennedy complained.

Short weeks before the debates CIA chief Allen Dulles (on Ike's orders) had briefed Kennedy about Cuban invasion plans. And since the plans were secret, Kennedy knew Nixon couldn't rebut. And indeed, Vice President Nixon (the invasion's main booster, in fact) bit his tongue. He could easily have stomped Kennedy on it. But to some candidates national security trumps debating points.

"We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty!" these ladies heard from Kennedy mere minutes after he was elected "Leader of the Free World."

Four months later, 1,500 of those very Cuban freedom-fighters that "we must support" were slugging it out 90 miles from U.S. shores against 31,000 Soviet-armed troops, squadrons of Stalin tanks and Castro's entire air force. The beachhead is now known as the Bay of Pigs.

"We will NOT be evacuated!" yelled the commander of these ladies' dads and husbands into his radio. "We came here to fight!" He was responding to the enraged and heartsick CIA man who - upon realizing the magnitude of the betrayal from "The Leader of the Free World."—was offering to evacuate the Cuban freedom-fighters from the doomed beachhead.

"We don't want evacuation!" roared San Roman back into his radio. "Send planes! Send ammo! We came here to FIGHT!"

The pleas made it to Navy Chief Admiral Arleigh Burke in Washington, D.C., who conveyed them in person to his commander-in-chief.

"Two planes, Mr. President!" Admiral Burke sputtered into his commander-in-chief's face. The fighting admiral was livid, pleading for permission to allow just two of his jets to blaze off a U.S. carrier just offshore from the beachhead and support the desperately embattled freedom-fighters.

"Burke, we can't get involved in this," replied Kennedy, who'd just emerged in a white tux from an elegant ball where he'd twirled a smiling Jackie around the dance-floor, to the coos, claps and twitters of the enchanted crowd.

"WE put those Cuban boys there, Mr. President!" the fighting admiral exploded. "By God, we ARE involved!" But Admiral Burke could not budge The Leader of the Free World from betraying his pledge to the freedom-fighters desperately battling Soviet Imperialism 90 miles from U.S. shores.

The freedom-fighters were expending their last bullets as Lynch again offered to evacuate them. But San Roman again responded: "No!—This ends here!", his response was barely audible over the deafening blasts from the storm of Soviet artillery.

"Can't continue," crackled the final message from San Roman a day later. For

three days his force of mostly volunteer civilians had battled savagely against a Soviet-trained-and-led force 10 times theirs' size, inflicting casualties of 20 to 1. To this day their feat of arms amazes professional military men. "They fought magnificently—and they were NOT defeated!" stressed their trainer Marine Col. Jack Hawkins, a multi-decorated veteran of Bataan, Iwo Jima and Inchon. "They simply ran out of ammunition after being abandoned by their sponsor the U.S. Government."

Morale will do that to a fighting force. And there's no morale booster like watching Soviet proxies Fidel Castro and Che Guevara ravage your homeland and families, believe me.

Ammo finally ran out. "Russian tanks overrunning my position," reported San Roman on his radio... "destroying my equipment." Finally the radio went dead.

"Tears filled my eyes," writes CIA man Grayston Lynch, a multi-decorated WWII and Korea vet who trained and befriended the Cuban freedom-fighters—and took their final message. "I broke down completely," writes the Silver Star-winner who carried scars from Omaha Beach, Bastogne and Korea's Heartbreak Ridge. "For the first time in my 37 years I was ashamed of my country."

If instead of the above, it requires Mimi Alford's tabloid-gossip for some to finally feel ashamed of their nation's "leader" of the time...well, better (half-a-century) late than never.

Michael Schweitzer on the JFK Assassination

WHO ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY?

THE TRUTH: The CIA assassinated President John F. Kennedy, in what is nowadays called a "regime change." Former CIA director Allen Dulles ordered the assassination, and assigned the two most qualified department heads to plan and direct it: Deputy Director for Plans (assassinations) Richard M. Helms and Deputy Director for Counterintelligence (covert military operations) James J. Angleton. Dulles, a criminal mastermind, had lost his title when Kennedy fired him two years earlier for launching covert military operations to force him into wars. But Dulles retained control of the secret inner circle he installed, and it included his chosen specialists. The JFK assassination was a Helms-Angleton operation, code-named "The Big Event," according to the deathbed confession of one of Dulles' personal assistants in 1961, E. Howard Hunt. Vice President Lyndon Johnson, a ruthless political manipulator with a mania to be president and a wildly manic-depressive serial killer with a personal assassin (Malcolm Wallace), participated in the conspiracy but his active role came later: to control the cover-up after the assassination made him president. Johnson had positioned himself as Kennedy's successor in 1960 by blackmailing Kennedy into

nominating him for the vice presidency with evidence of Kennedy's womanizing furnished by Johnson's close friend and neighbor, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, so he may well have intended to kill Kennedy himself. But greater powers intervened and preempted whatever LBJ may have had in mind. Johnson may also have helped secure the financing from his Texas oil backers H.L. Hunt, John Mecom and especially Clint Murchison (pronounced "Murkison") - enraged at Kennedy for proposing to eliminate a massive tax break for oilmen - although Dulles had stronger ties to oilmen than Johnson, having long protected their interests as an attorney then as CIA director. The killing itself was carried out by the United States Secret Service (previously thwarted when attempts in Chicago and Tampa went awry) and long-time CIA Mafia contract shooters. The operation ambushed the president in a Dallas motorcade by maneuvering his open limousine into a killing zone where bullets struck him from front and rear. Johnson then squelched the real threat to the cover-up - independent investigations, particularly by Texas authorities with legal jurisdiction and congressional committees with constitutional jurisdiction - by creating a seven-man committee of inquiry with seemingly unimpeachable credentials: the Warren Commission. The members included Dulles, who took control and was in fact the only active member of the group. The Commission's Report mimicked the falsified FBI report Hoover provided it and pinned the blame a "lone nut" assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald had worked for the FBI as a contract agent and was deceptively embraced as an asset, but loathed, by the CIA, which chose him as the patsy in Dallas. Oswald himself was shot dead two days after Kennedy in an event staged for live television by the CIA so all Americans could see for themselves "case closed."

JUST THE FACTS: As an attorney with 30 years' experience researching law and evaluating evidence, I reject speculation. I report my findings and, when necessary (as in a case like this), my deductions with the highest probability of necessarily following from my findings. For 2½ years now, starting in 2009, I have devoted more than 4,000 hours to researching the assassination of President Kennedy. I have read all of what I deem the most credible and scholarly books and articles on the subject; studied the most significant available "primary source" materials (statements and images from the time, preserved in various media); reviewed thousands of documents, including volumes of recently declassified CIA internal memoranda, the transcripts of the Warren Commission hearings, much of the 40-volume Senate "Church Committee" report on the CIA (completed in 1976 after two years of investigation) that unmasked astonishingly un-American activities, and a long-withheld 600-page Justice Department report on CIA-Nazi collaboration entitled "Striving for Accountability in the Aftermath of the Holocaust," finally coerced into release in 2010 by a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit (National Security Archive v. Dept. of Justice); and went back decades in time, tracing the life histories of the key individuals. Then I organized this collection of disparate fragments in a fairly unique way - not as pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, which is two-dimensional, but as connected dots, in a shape that more resembles a three-dimensional isotope, revealing linkages not otherwise visible by altering the angle of view. From this research and organizational method, I wrote this essay (which, for sake of brevity, does not

include footnotes, but every factual statement is sourced). Anyone can do the same, because all of the information is in the public domain – but, as President Kennedy said he wanted to do to the CIA, splintered in a thousand pieces and scattered to the winds. I do not pretend, to paraphrase that famous triple-redundancy they say in court, to have found the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But I am confident I have drawn together sufficient evidence to offer this essay for your consideration. For me, the surprise that emerges is not the assassination. The surprise would be if there wasn't one. Turning to specific questions:

WHY WAS PRESIDENT KENNEDY ASSASSINATED? Mainly because Kennedy was about to end the Cold War, an extraordinarily profitable enterprise for the military-industrial complex. (There were additional reasons, but this was the main one.) The Cuban Missile Crisis of October, 1962, which brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, transformed both Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. Kennedy became an outspoken peace advocate and called for nuclear disarmament. Khrushchev responded by secretly entering into peace negotiations. Kennedy had become our first and last anti-Establishment president. He threatened to gut the profits of American's most towering industrial and financial interests. Both leaders had to go, and Dulles knew better than anyone outside the Kremlin that killing Kennedy would topple Khrushchev as well, because replacing Kennedy with hardliner Johnson would compel the Soviets to counter-move by installing their own hardliner, Leonid Brezhnev, which they did eleven months after the assassination. The Cold War, about to end in Kennedy's second term, continued for another profitable quarter of a century. And one must admit Dulles was clever. He overthrew the two most powerful governments on earth by killing just one man.

EFFECT ON THE WAR IN VIETNAM: Johnson's first major act as President was to issue National Security Action Memorandum (NSAM) 273 on November 26, 1963. It reversed Kennedy's NSAM 263, issued on October 11, 1963, that ordered all American military personnel withdrawn from Vietnam by the end of 1965. Just four days after the assassination, the first concrete policy reversal emerged to enrich war profiteers. Interestingly, McGeorge Bundy, the highest-ranking CIA infiltrator in the Kennedy Administration (the national security adviser), drafted NSAM 273 for Johnson the day BEFORE the assassination.

KENNEDY PREDICTED THE CIA WOULD LEAD A COUP: Fifty days before the assassination, famed New York Times columnist Arthur Krock published an article quoting a "very high American official" as stating: "If the United States ever experiences an attempt at a coup to overthrow the government it will come from the CIA." Krock later revealed the "official" was President Kennedy, who spoke the words to him one day earlier. Kennedy often turned to his friend Krock to publish statements too politically explosive for him to speak as President.

HOW DID DULLES GAIN SUCH POWER? President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him as the first civilian CIA Director in March, 1953, shortly after taking office, on the advice of Ike's friend and confidant Prescott Bush. Bush,

during WWII, had been Hitler's American banker until the FBI seized his bank, and both his son and grandson became U.S. presidents. Dulles, a mysterious man with a documented Nazi past, in effect infiltrated the CIA as its first Nazi director. President Harry S Truman had created the CIA as the intelligence arm of the Executive Branch by signing the National Security Act of 1947. The Act created the CIA in a simple 6-word sentence: "There is a Central Intelligence Agency." And it gave the CIA precisely one power: to "collect intelligence . . . outside the United States." Dulles, on his own authority and in direct violation of the law, gave the CIA a second power: to conduct covert military operations, a function that entitled it to full use of legitimate armed forces resources off the books under a section of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 – if he lied about his purpose. He invoked the 1949 Act so often, his covert operations consumed more than 80% of the Agency's budget. Although the 1949 Act shielded the CIA from almost any accountability, Dulles protected himself further by re-structuring the Agency horizontally from vertically, so no compartment would know what any other was doing. And he used his new creation not to serve his country, but as the enforcement arm of the military-industrial complex. Dulles' CIA enriched the most powerful private interests in America: industrialists, bankers, big oil, agribusiness, the Rockefellers, and even himself. Dulles had learned to profit from an intelligence post during World War II, when he ran a European office of the OSS (wartime predecessor of the CIA) while acting as intermediary for Hitler's bankers. His covert operations included two "regime changes" that turned democracies into dictatorships. In Iran in 1953, he overthrew the Mossadegh government (Operation TP-AJAX) after it nationalized the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC) that controlled Iran's oil industry. After the coup, AIOC became British Petroleum and partnered with U.S. corporations for equal control of Iranian oil. Then in Guatemala in 1954, he overthrew the Arbenz government (Operation PBSUCCESS) after it initiated a land-reform program that re-distributed the country's arable land to landless peasants. The U.S. government (most vocally Vice President Richard Nixon) justified the coup by branding Arbenz a Soviet puppet, notwithstanding his U.N. voting record was nearly identical to that of the U.S. The coup's real purpose was to recapture the 80% of Guatemala's arable land owned by United Fruit Company (later United Brands). Dulles had been a lawyer for United Fruit and held a personal stake in the outcome (with his Secretary-of-State brother John Foster Dulles) because he remained a major stockholder. In his Guatemala invasion, Dulles killed 150,000 people.

THE DULLES TOUCH: Dulles, as CIA chief, specialized in 4 things: assassinating people, overthrowing governments, infiltrating and manipulating the news media (Operation Mockingbird), and conducting sadistic mind-control experiments on unknowing subjects (Project MK-ULTRA). Dulles created MK-ULTRA in his first order as CIA director, on April 13, 1953, and gave it 6% of the total CIA budget without any oversight. "MK" stood for "mind control" (as spelled in German, "kontrolle") and "ULTRA" was a top secret CIA designation so high it withheld information from the president. Dulles himself called the process what it actually was: "brainwashing" (as he did in the subject line of a cover memo to J. Edgar Hoover dated April 25, 1956). To staff his project, Dulles smuggled dozens of

Nazi chemical and physical torture specialists into secret CIA bases in the U.S. to continue the work they had done for Hitler – a direct violation of President Truman's ban against using Nazi war criminals when he approved "Operation Paperclip" in September, 1946 to import German scientists. Horrifically, among Dulles' imports, under the code name "Dr. Green," was literally the cruelest man on earth, Auschwitz' "Angel of Death" Josef Mengele. Among many contributions to the project, according to a recently declassified CIA internal memorandum, Mengele disemboweled children in front of other children to desensitize them. In 1973, then-CIA Director Richard Helms, tipped off about forthcoming investigations, ordered all MK-ULTRA records destroyed. But he forgot the Agency kept accounting as well as project files, and in 1977, under a Freedom of Information Act request, 16,000 pages of overlooked MK-ULTRA financial records surfaced. Dulles also planted infiltrators throughout the federal government, including every branch of the military, every investigative and other significant agency, and the White House. And he nurtured close ties with Mafia leaders, so he could (and did) engage their contract killers to do the Agency's dirty work, to maintain its "plausible deniability" (a term he coined). Indeed, another recently declassified CIA internal memo reveals Dulles personally approved a murder contract with Johnny Roselli, second-in-command of the Chicago Mob under Sam Giancana. For a CIA like that, killing Kennedy would be a day at the office.

WHO TOLD THE TRUTH? Ironically, the only players who told the truth were the two supposed "killers": Oswald and Jack Ruby, the man who "shot" him in the stomach during his basement-garage transfer from Dallas city to county jail! In city jail corridors, Oswald told reporters, "I didn't shoot anybody" and "I'm just a patsy." And in a corridor two years later, Ruby told reporters, "About Adlai Stevenson, if he was vice president, there would never have been an assassination of our beloved President Kennedy." Asked "Would you explain again?" he replied, "Well, the answer is the man in office now."

THE RUBY-OSWALD CASE-CLOSER: Ruby must have fired a blank! Oswald, who had asked to wear a dark sweater before the transfer so he would look better on television, groaned twice and dropped to the ground in an Oscar-worthy performance. The CIA then double-crossed him in the ambulance and shot him for real. The necessity: The coup required 2 assassinations: JFK and Oswald. Letting Oswald live would have kept questions alive for years – during the prolonged process of trial and appeal – which would not only have delayed legitimizing the Johnson presidency, but given the public time to think about what happened and a jury a chance to acquit. That door had to be shut at once – and it was, within 48 hours. Planners selected Ruby so the second killing, like the first, could be pinned on a "lone nut" gunman. But the scenario required a single shot to play out plausibly. Ruby had to lunge at Oswald through a throng of police, reporters and photographers – a multiplicity of variables to hinder him. A fatal shot could only be guaranteed if someone else fired it. Absent this precaution, there may well have been a second "magic bullet" to explain: how a single shot by Ruby caused two wounds to Oswald. The evidence that Ruby did not shoot Oswald: photographer Bob Jackson, who took the Pulitzer Prize-

winning photograph of the "shooting," said there was "not a speck of blood anywhere" on the body or at the crime scene; the two "stretcher photos" of Oswald being carried to the ambulance show not only no blood on his sweater, but no damage to a single fiber; and a shot by Ruby would have passed straight through him, but the trajectory of the bullet that killed him was upward. And Ruby, recounting the "incident" (his words) in an interview three weeks before he died, said: "I can't recall what had happened from the time I came to the bottom of the ramp until the police officers had me on the ground." His mind was blank about everything he said and did during his encounter with Oswald, as if programmed by MK-ULTRA to auto-erase. To those who doubt the proposition the Ruby-Oswald "shooting" was staged, consider this: in a plot that required two assassinations, what is the probability the first occurred by conspiracy and the second by chance?

IF ANY DOUBT REMAINS #1: The Warren Commission itself concluded Oswald could have fired only three shots. But their own evidence proved at least five. The Commission claimed a first shot missed and injured bystander James Tague with a flying curb fragment; a second (the "magic bullet") entered the rear of Kennedy's neck, exited his throat, entered Connally's back, shattered a rib, exited Connally's chest, shattered his right wrist, then penetrated his left thigh (causing a total of seven wounds); and a third hit Kennedy in the head. But Roy Kellerman, the Secret Service agent in the front passenger seat, testified he heard Kennedy cry out, "My God, I'm hit!" (Warren Hearing Transcripts, Vol. II, p. 73.) Kennedy could only have said this BEFORE the throat-shot, because it took out his vocal chords. Necessarily a separate, previous bullet struck him – and not in the rear neck as the Warren Commission falsely claimed, but in the back six inches below the shoulders, as a Parkland Hospital photograph shows. Moreover, all of the 40-or-so eye-witnesses (civilian and governmental) to the head-shot swore they heard two shots, half-a-second apart – necessarily raising the bullet count to five. Incidentally, the last shot was an exploding projectile fired from the front that blew the president's brains so far beyond the trunk of the car they splattered people behind it, and the famous Zapruder film shows First Lady Jacqueline stretch her arm to the far end of the trunk to retrieve a piece. (Curiously, the news media has consistently and falsely reported she climbed onto the trunk, as if she were a coward trying to escape. The Zapruder film clearly shows she never left the back seat, but planted her knees atop it, grabbed the brain tissue, and immediately sat down again.) There is only one impossibility in the murder of President Kennedy: a lone assassin.

IF ANY DOUBT REMAINS #2: Six of the ten members of Kennedy's Cabinet were sent out of the country before the assassination, on a flight to Japan that only one of them had to make, Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Flying with them, for no reason, was Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger – an expert on motorcade security. Only two important Cabinet members were in Washington, D.C. when Lyndon Johnson became the President of the United States: Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and the Attorney General, Kennedy's brother Robert. Everyone else with authority to run a Department of the federal government was stranded over the Pacific Ocean in a presidential aircraft – with the code book to

communicate with the White House missing! They learned about the assassination from an old-fashioned telex – and with no code book, only Johnson could run their Departments. Meanwhile, McNamara, attending a budget meeting at the Pentagon, was never told by anyone there that Kennedy died. He only learned about it 90 minutes later, when he received a personal phone call from Robert Kennedy. Someone cleared a path for Johnson to run almost the entire federal government himself, without any impediment, for the first 24 hours after the assassination. And also absent from the country during the assassination was the Joint Chief of Staff's intermediary with the CIA, Col. Fletcher Prouty. Someone sent Prouty on a pointless mission to the South Pole!

IF ANY DOUBT REMAINS #3: Only the CIA had the capability to carry out the assassination the way it happened. Its leaders included brilliant coup planners Helms and Angleton (Johnson later appointed Helms CIA director). It had infiltrators in the Secret Service, up to the second-in-command of the White House Detail, Floyd M. Boring (under Chief Gerald A. Behn), who designed a motorcade route that forced the presidential limo to crawl at 11 miles-per-hour through a 120-degree turn (virtually a U-turn) into a plaza open to gunfire from all directions – impermissibly placed first in line – to enter a freeway it had no need to use; abandoned all presidential security in Dallas, where local agent-in-charge Emory P. Roberts even ordered JFK's bodyguards off the back bumper of his limo; and later secretly shipped the limo to Ford Motors in Detroit, where Lee Iacocca rebuilt it to destroy all evidence of bullet hits, including constructing a new windshield with a scratch where a bullet hole – perfectly positioned to hit Kennedy in the head – had been. It had long-standing relationships with Mafia leaders and engaged some of their finest contract killers to shoot the president. It had the ability literally to turn participants' minds on and off thanks to Project MK-ULTRA. It had major influence over the U.S. media thanks to Operation Mockingbird, which easily enabled it to stage the Oswald-Ruby case-closer for live television (heavily promoted for public viewing by Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry). And it has repeatedly used the same modus operandi in assassinating not only John F. Kennedy, but Robert F. Kennedy and John Lennon: misdirecting blame onto a "lone nut gunman" acting under its own control (willingly or unwillingly). The entire sequence of events displays the distinctive and brilliant hallmarks of Allen Dulles, as identifiable as an artist's brushstrokes on a painting.

AND A FINAL TWIST: Rep. Hale Boggs, the member of the Warren Commission most dissatisfied with its findings, died in a mysterious airplane crash in Alaska on Oct. 16, 1972. He had blasted the FBI on the House floor the previous year – on April 5, 1971 – for using Gestapo tactics against opponents of federal policy. Boggs was taken to the airport for the first leg of the trip by a young Democrat who later, as president, appointed Boggs' wife, Lindy, as the U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican after she served 18 years in Congress after her husband disappeared. The young Democrat: Bill Clinton.

CAVEAT: THIS ESSAY ADDRESSES ONLY THE OPERATION, NOT ITS MASTERMIND

This essay only addresses what may be characterized as the "second level" question: Who assassinated President Kennedy? This is a planning and operational question, and the evidence seems to support a clear conclusion: the CIA, at the highest level, on orders of Allen Dulles.

Not included here is the "first level" question: Who above the operational level initiated the assassination? Who was the mastermind who tapped Dulles on the shoulder and said "Kill the President"? This over-arching question is more difficult to answer because no tangible evidence exists. But the answer can still be ascertained, at least to a high degree of confidence, by using a different methodology: deduction.

Different authors and researchers have deduced different masterminds. I perceive three main schools of thought, which I will present first. Then I will state my own deduction. However, I will cabin it as a "preliminary deduction," because I base it on research that, although considerable, is still ongoing.

• THE MAIN THEORIES IDENTIFYING THE "MASTERMIND" OF THE ASSASSINATION

1—LYNDON JOHNSON: Many people, including Jacqueline and Robert Kennedy, believed it was Lyndon Johnson, who coveted the presidency and blackmailed JFK into making him next in line. Author Phillip F. Nelson espouses this belief in his scholarly but regrettably prurience-tainted book, "LBJ: The Mastermind of the JFK Assassination" (2011 revised edition).

FOOTNOTE TO CAVEAT – OTHER LBJ PROJECTS: Covering up the JFK assassination was only one of Lyndon Johnson's dirty projects as president. He was also the only president who forced a Supreme Court Justice to resign: Kennedy appointee Arthur Goldberg. Goldberg had worked in U.S. intelligence during WWII and spied for President Franklin Roosevelt on wiretaps (installed by British agents in New York) of Allen Dulles that monitored his Nazi activities. The cover story for Justice Goldberg's resignation was that Johnson urged him to replace the late Adlai Stevenson as Ambassador to the United Nations. Disclosed by a media outlet in the 1970s but never repeated is the way Stevenson died. During a brief stop in London on July 14, 1965, he suddenly fell to the ground dead on the steps of the U.S. Embassy, shot in the neck by a CIA ice dart. LBJ had ordered the first combat troops into Vietnam just three months earlier, on March 8, 1965 – an escalation Stevenson (like JFK) opposed. So down at the same time went a key Johnson and a key Dulles irritant.

2—THE CIA: Others believe the CIA itself initiated the assassination at a very high level because Kennedy was determined to reform it, stripping it of all but its intelligence-gathering functions. As long-time researcher Mark Lane posits in his "Last Word: My Indictment of the CIA in the Murder of JFK" (2011), "in an act that the CIA likely considered self-defense, the agency . . . assassinated President Kennedy before he could take action against it." Lane specifically

fingers Richard Helms as the mastermind, and also explains how the CIA made Oswald a "patsy": Oswald's friend "CIA operative George De Mohrenschildt . . . found a job for Oswald at the book depository located directly on the route selected for the presidential motorcade."

3—HIGHER POWERS THAN THE CIA OR LBJ: Author/theologian James W. Douglass, in his highly regarded "JFK and the Unspeakable" (2008), blames neither the CIA nor LBJ, but powers higher than the government, yet he characterizes them only as "the Unspeakable." Douglass acknowledges possible CIA involvement, but posits at most "CIA Deputy Director for Plans Richard Helms and Counter-intelligence head James Angleton knew [about the assassination] beforehand."

• MY PROPOSITION: A SPECIFIC "HIGHER POWER" INITIATED THE ASSASSINATION

I consider Lyndon Johnson an unlikely candidate for "mastermind." LBJ was a masterfully cut-throat operator. He certainly played an active part in the conspiracy by controlling the cover-up. But I do not find credible his having control over the power centers in the government whose willing involvement the plot required. Nor do I find credible the CIA deploying its vast resources to assassinate the President of the United States to serve Lyndon Johnson's personal ambitions.

I also dismiss the thesis the conspiracy originated within the CIA. The CIA served the global geopolitical and profit interests of the most towering industrial and financial enterprises in the nation. Self-indulgence like killing an American president out of personal spite would have contradicted the very reason for its existence. Allen Dulles had molded the CIA to enforce the will of those private enterprises, who were his clients – and remained so after he was sacked. Their power exceeded Dulles' (just as Dulles' exceeded the president's), and Kennedy had initiated policies that imminently threatened their livelihoods. I believe Dulles gave the "green light" to his loyal top-echelon insiders to kill the president. But he was not the mastermind, either.

I concur with Douglass that higher powers set the machinery in motion. Indeed, I consider Douglass' insight a major breakthrough in understanding the magnitude of the conspiracy. But where Douglass stops, I continue. His "unspeakable" powers are not amorphous or impenetrable. They are people who have names, and their names can be identified by deduction. Like puppeteers pulling strings, their positions can be determined by observing the movements that result when they pull the strings.

Among the higher powers, I perceive three distinct candidates – each a highest-tier power in politics and finance with a Nazi past and an especially intimate relationship with Dulles:

(1) Averell Harriman, who ordered the November 2, 1963 assassination of South

Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem behind Kennedy's back while Kennedy was vacationing in Hyannisport;

(2) John J. McCloy, who controlled so many private and public institutions
journalist Richard Rovere dubbed him "Chairman of the American
Establishment"; and

(3) David Rockefeller, Sr. – but at the urging of someone else. Rockefeller,
patriarch of the multi-billion-dollar Rockefeller oil and banking dynasty, was the
president of unsurpassable Chase Manhattan Bank.

My personal choice is Rockefeller, for three reasons. ONE: Kennedy hit him
directly in the pocketbook, not once but twice. Having already squeezed bankers
and war profiteers with his peace initiatives, JFK struck the biggest bankers a
second, harder blow on June 4, 1963, when he issued Executive Order 11110.
The Order stripped the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank of its monopoly
power under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 to create the nation's currency and
loan it to the government at interest, and restored that constitutional power
(Article I, Section 8, clause 5) to the Treasury Department. The Rockefellers, as
key Fed shareholders, were burned worst of all. TWO: The Rockefeller-Dulles
relationship was exceptionally close. Dulles' first OSS headquarters was in the
Rockefeller Center, and he had Rockefeller regularly briefed on CIA activities.
And THREE: Rockefeller had a private advisor whose word was taken so
seriously, once given it was followed.

Rockefeller's advisor was Harvard's star professor of geopolitical aggression
Henry Kissinger – an unexcelled master of multi-level, strategy-oriented
gamesmanship. (Kissinger was later President Nixon's national security advisor
and a fantastically ruthless man with his own dark history of evil and corruption.)
If Rockefeller made a request of his old friend Allen Dulles to kill the president,
he would have acted not only on the advice but at the urging of Kissinger.
Kissinger, more than any other player in the era of JFK's peace initiatives, would
have fathomed the criticality of removing Kennedy at once. One can almost hear
Kissinger's voice, in its grave Germanic accent, speaking the words, "Kennedy
has to go." If this scenario is correct – and none seem more realistic – then David
Rockefeller, Sr. was the man who tapped Dulles on the shoulder and set the
machinery of the assassination in motion. But Rockefeller's action was initiated
by the man behind the veil behind the curtain – the true mastermind of the
assassination of President John F. Kennedy – Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Godfrey McHugh had to slapped
Lyndon Johnson to compose him on
11/22/63

"But Johnson had no intention of leaving until he was sworn in as President- a needless formality that could easily have taken place at a later time, once everyone was out of harm's way. He had placed a call to Federal District Judge Sarah Hughes, and now everyone was forced to sit in the sweltering afternoon heat- the airconditioning could not be turned on until the engines were started- waiting for Judge Hughes to arrive.

Johnson, meantime, was cracking. General McHugh, who at first had no idea that LBJ was even on the plane, claimed that at one point he discovered Johnson cowering in the closet of the President's cabin. "They're going to kill us," he whimpered. "They're going to shoot down the plane, they're going to kill us all." It was then, McHugh said, that he actually got LBJ to "snap out of it" by slapping him. McHugh, in turn, was observed by others on the plane as dashing up and down the center aisle a half dozen times, wild-eyed and rambling.

Neither man was a picture of composure."

[Christopher Anderson, "Jackie After Jack," p. 11]

At the Behest of Lyndon Johnson, Madeleine Brown entered into a fake marriage with a Charles G. West to cover for her affair with Lyndon Johnson

The pregnant secretary in LBJ's office could very well be Mary Margaret Wiley

Madeleine Brown:

He nodded. "He has. The only thing left undone is for you two to go down to the justice of the peace so I can get my balls out of Hoover's vise grip ... and soothe Bird's jangled nerves. At least it will please Edgar."

"How much did you pay Charles?" I asked courageously.

"Every man has his price," he smiled. "But when this bullshit is over, I'm going to make Hoover kiss my ass in Macy's window on the hottest day of the year and swear it smells like roses."

In a few weeks, Charles G. West (who later committed suicide), and I were married "on paper " in a very short, unceremonial civil service by a justice of the peace.....

I was sitting at my desk, trying to sort out my emotions over my ersatz marriage to C.G. West. My life had once more become a distortion of lies and heartaches. My wedding to Glynn would have been perfect had I received the approval of George and mother. Their strong religious convictions would not permit them to give their blessings because Glynn was not of our faith. But the wedding day itself

was beautiful. Six bridesmaids and six groomsmen, flower girls throwing rose petals before me, my brother giving me away in marriage before an altar banked with white orchids and candles, Glynn and I kneeling to take our marriage vows. What could go wrong? I was blotting tears when Jan asked if I could take Jesse's call on line two.

"Top of the morning to you. What brings you to Dallas, Jesse?"

There was a long pause.

"Jesse, is there something wrong?"

He started to stutter, "You need to meet me at Love Field.

We'll have lunch."

"Tell me," I insisted. "There is something wrong with Lyndon, isn't there? It's his heart."

Jesse's only reply was, "I'll see you within the hour."

The drive to Love Field was beautiful. All the trees were in full green foliage, some spring flowers were still in bloom. We had an early spring, and the weather was pleasantly cool. While I was drinking in all of nature's beauty, my mind was in torment. My Sandow was ill! Oh please, Lord, don't let it happen!

Jesse's embrace was much stronger than usual. Kissing my hands, he began, "I'm sorry I have to tell you this. I know how hurt you will be."

The hostess sat us in a quiet corner of the restaurant so we would not be disturbed by the sound of incoming flights. Jesse kissed my hands again, clutching them, his face lowered almost to the level of the table. Looking up, he slowly said, "Edgar says there will be a wedding in a week or two. One of the secretaries is pregnant. Lyndon is the father!" Shock waves froze me.

"Jesse, please, tell me it isn't true!"

Helping me to rise from my seat, he gently nodded his head in the affirmative. "I'm sorry. I must go now. I'll be in touch."

In a total state of disbelief, my body wrenched in agony, I returned to my office. I had compassion for the girl, wondering how many tears would be shed, how many people would be affected.

[Madeleine Brown, "Texas In the Morning," pp. 140-141]

Lyndon Johnson and George DeMohrenschildt

from lordbuckly@sbcglobal.net

Texan George Brown of Brown and Root was LBJ's chief financial sponsor. He also employed, 1958-1963, George DeMohrenschildt, Oswald's "closest friend" for the CIA in Dallas. Previously, DeMohrenschildt had worked for LBJ backer John Mecom. Oil barons Mecom, Murchison, Sid Richardson and H.L. Hunt were all described as his close friends, as well as then-oilman George Bush. These men met at the Dallas Petroleum Club and other private gathering spots. Among their associates were Harold Byrd (owner of the Texas School Book Depository), Dallas Mayor Cabell, Ted Dealey (publisher of the Dallas Morning News), and Abraham Zapruder, who filmed the assassination.

DeMohrenschildt wrote to Vice President Johnson on April 17, 1963. LBJ aide Walter Jenkins replied April 18! On April 23, LBJ's military aide Col. Howard Burris wrote to Jenkins suggesting that LBJ be kept "informed to the maximum extent possible in as many areas as possible...that he be more nearly prepared to assume the reins of government in case he is called upon to do so." Three days later, Burris (and possibly LBJ) met with DeMohrenschildt in Washington. On May 20, LBJ and DeMohrenschildt definitely met.

Martin Shackelford essay: contains information on the Lyndon Johnson meeting with George DeMohrenschildt on May 20, 1963

<http://www.assassinationweb.com/shack3g.htm> Read the 4th paragraph from the bottom

A Celebration of Freedom: Latest Research and Secrets from the Files

by Martin Shackelford (mshack@juno.com)

Part Seven of Seven in a Series

Special to *Review Magazine*

On this eve of the 33rd anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, we conclude our series on new evidence in the case. The complete series can be found on the JFK Place web site on the Internet.

CIA games have continued in recent years. When the 1992 JFK Records Act was passed, the CIA set up a Historical Review program, and sent 51 boxes of documents to the National Archives. These were not included in the cataloguing system set up by the Records Act, used only for documents released under the Act, and their information is much more difficult to access. CIA records from the 1940s and 1950s, also promised for release in 1992, remained sealed. A 91-page HSCA interview with CIA-connected soldier of fortune Lawrence Howard was released, then withdrawn by the CIA.

Documents released under the Act have cover sheets (called RIFs) which provide information about the document. This information is accessible on the Internet to anyone who wants it. If a document interests you, it is possible to order a copy. By contrast, to access the earlier documents, you have to physically go to the National Archives, and examine them, box by box.

Despite continuing stonewalling on some groups of documents by the FBI, the CIA and certain other agencies, a government report stated that more classified documents were released in 1995 than in any year in our history. Most, however, were a bulk release of 44 million from World War Two.

According to a November 1995 Review Board report, the FBI had yet to even internally process 300,000 pages of documents, and was dragging its feet (they finally released 40 more boxes in September). The Department of Justice, Navy, Marines and Air Force hadn't responded at all (Justice still says it is reviewing its remaining files). The Army files on anti-Castro Operation Mongoose remained "missing" until recently. The Drug Enforcement Administration (with records on Ruby) had been evasive. Poor record-keeping made some records difficult to identify. Others were destroyed prior to the passage of the Records Act; only the Secret Service is known to have destroyed records after the Act's passage.

In 1963, the FBI "lost" 210 Dallas Police photos of Oswald's possessions, despite repeated police requests for their return. A Dallas Police inventory reveals that one showed Oswald's Minox "spy" camera, an expensive and not yet easily obtainable item. The FBI returned a photo which showed all items in the original police photo except the Minox camera, found in Oswald's Marine seabag.

A December 1995 Nassau, Bahamas conference brought new information from Cuban intelligence files. They reveal, among other things, that the JFK administration source leaking word to Cuban exiles about secret talks with Cuba was Viet Nam ambassador (and 1960 Nixon running mate) Henry Cabot Lodge, via a lawyer-lobbyist for the Citizen's Committee to Free Cuba.

The Review Board, at its most recent public hearing on September 17 in Los Angeles, formally extended its working life until October 1997. As if to close a circle, Warren Commission chief counsel J. Lee Rankin's son presented 17 boxes of Commission records from his father's just-discovered papers.

The last Commission records were finally released. In a once-buried Executive Session transcript, Chairman Earl Warren told his colleagues: "we can rely upon the reports of the various

agencies...the FBI, the Secret Service, and others." During another session, Sen. Richard Russell remarked on the CIA to its former director, Allen Dulles: "I think you've got more faith in them than I have. I think they'll doctor anything they hand to us."

Dulles and Time-Life owner Henry Luce shared a mistress, Mary Bancroft, the close friend of Marina Oswald's host Michael Paine's mother. Bancroft, far from pro-Kennedy, was quite critical of the Warren Report, to Dulles' displeasure.

Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach told the Commission he expected one agency liaison to be "Dick Helms from CIA," the "dirty tricks" chief who approved Clay Shaw's QK/ENCHANT "Covert Security Approval." A new CIA document connects Shaw to a top secret project, ZR/CLIFF, under William Harvey's super-secret Staff D along with the ZR/RIFLE assassination program.

Although Helms placed his deputy, known only by his cover name "John Scelso," in charge of the CIA's assassination investigation, superspook James Angleton promptly began his own investigation, bypassing "Scelso."

Helms arranged guides for Warren Commission staffers in Mexico City: CIA station chief Win Scott, and FBI legal attache Clarke Anderson (two close associates of suspect CIA man David Atlee Phillips). Previous records indicated that when Lee Oswald and his wife traveled (after Russia) from New York City to Fort Worth, they left some luggage during a stopover in Atlanta. New evidence shows that Oswald took two suitcases to Mexico City, and returned with only one. This raises the question of whether he was a courier.

In October 1974, the FBI finally asked the CIA "to ascertain Mr. [E. Howard] Hunt's whereabouts during the period 20 November 1963 through 24 November 1963." The CIA responded that records which might clarify the issue "were routinely destroyed." They could say only that "Mr. Hunt conducted no official travel during the month of November 1963."

A memo by a former CIA employee frankly describes both the Warren Commission and House Committee investigations as cover-ups, "ludicrous and contemptuous of the public". He stated that he had knowledge of the conspiracy and participated in the cover-up. He described Oswald as an agent provocateur, KGB Mexico City operative Valery Kostikov (who met Oswald) as a double agent, and cover-up efforts as directed by Howard Osborne of the CIA's Office of Security. He identified the "probable main assassin behind the fence, a CIA-Mafia contract assassin and former agent of Des[mond] Fitzgerald." Fitzgerald was the CIA man who handed a Cuban agent

an assassination device in Paris on November 22, 1963, part of an attempt on Fidel Castro. The weapons used, said the memo, were "directionally silenced rifles designed by Mitch WerBell" (a weapons designer with close CIA ties) using "frangible projectile pellets" which explode on impact. This document, given to the Board in September, is currently being investigated.

Recently, a former FBI official told Washington-area attorney Dan Alcorn that some upper level FBI officials believed that Lyndon Johnson had been involved in the assassination. In a recently-published memoir, Johnson's long-time mistress, Madeleine Brown, confirmed that LBJ had at least foreknowledge of the assassination; she also confirmed long-rumored reports that he and J. Edgar Hoover were present at a gathering hosted by Texas oil tycoon Clint Murchison on the eve of the assassination. Also in attendance, she said, was power broker and later Warren Commission member John J. McCloy.

In mid-November, she had seen LBJ meeting at the family TV station KTBC with aide Cliff Carter and Malcolm "Mac" Wallace, described by LBJ crony Billy Sol Estes as the group's assassin. On November 19 or 20, Brown saw Wallace practicing with a rifle at the Dallas Gun Club. In 1984 grand jury testimony, Estes named Wallace as the 1962 killer of Agriculture inspector Henry Marshall, who was investigating Estes. In a three-page offer of testimony, Estes' attorney told the Justice Department that Estes identified eight other Wallace victims, including President Kennedy. In early 1996, Estes called Marina Oswald, to say: "I'm sorry. I'm so very sorry."

When Brown questioned LBJ after the assassination, he exploded, telling her that "Texas oil" and "renegade intelligence" men had killed Kennedy.

Texan George Brown of Brown and Root was LBJ's chief financial sponsor. He also employed, 1958-1963, George DeMohrenschildt, Oswald's "closest friend" for the CIA in Dallas. Previously, DeMohrenschildt had worked for LBJ backer John Mecom. Oil barons Mecom, Murchison, Sid Richardson and H.L. Hunt were all described as his close friends, as well as then-oilman George Bush. These men met at the Dallas Petroleum Club and other private gathering spots. Among their associates were Harold Byrd (owner of the Texas School Book Depository), Dallas Mayor Cabell, Ted Dealey (publisher of the Dallas Morning News), and Abraham Zapruder, who filmed the assassination.

DeMohrenschildt wrote to Vice President Johnson on April 17, 1963. LBJ aide Walter Jenkins replied April 18! On April 23, LBJ's military aide Col. Howard Burris wrote to Jenkins suggesting that LBJ be kept

"informed to the maximum extent possible in as many areas as possible...that he be more nearly prepared to assume the reins of government in case he is called upon to do so." Three days later, Burris (and possibly LBJ) met with DeMohrenschildt in Washington. On May 20, LBJ and DeMohrenschildt definitely met.

In November 1964, soon after the Warren Report's release, DeMohrenschildt's CIA affiliate personnel file was destroyed, and the CIA's Angleton began intercepting DeMohrenschildt's mail, even though George's brother Dimitri (formerly with Time-Life) had long published a CIA-subsidized magazine. In 1969, DeMohrenschildt told a family friend that H. L. Hunt was behind the assassination. Though Far Right, Hunt supported LBJ in 1960. According to former intelligence operative Richard Case Nagell, Hunt also ran paramilitary operations, employing some CIA people.

Information continues to flow from the files. At the end of October, a new release included 388 CIA documents, 288 FBI documents (the FBI appealed another 36), and 125 from the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Little in our series comes from this year's releases, as there is still much to digest, but we hope that we have given the reader a fresh perspective to evaluate repeated major media claims that there is "no new evidence" in the assassination of President Kennedy.

DiEugenio on Oswald and Fair Play for Cuba

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16339&pid=250161&st=135&#entry250161>

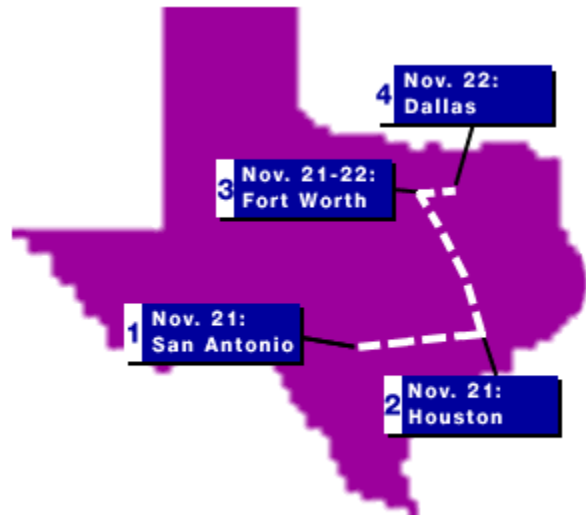
RC: He supported Fair Play for Cuba and like many people he was an admirer of JFK.

He supported the FPCC?

Oh really?

By being the only member of the committee in a southern conservative city like New Orleans?

By leafleting on busy streets like Canal, and outside the International Trade Mart? (Which, BTW, is where he purchased his ticket on a freighter to Europe.)



JFK's final trip

By doing a 2 hour interview with FBI agent Quigely, after he called for DeBrueys originally.

During which the Lamont flyer was confiscated and placed in the WC.

Which reveals that Oswald had the first edition of the flyer which sold out in a couple of months upon its original publication--which occurred WHEN OSWALD WAS IN RUSSIA! It had gone through at least five more printings since. But we know the CIA had the first edition since they ordered 15 copies from Lamont when it first came out.

And as John Newman reveals, the CIA started a campaign against the FPCC in 1961. It was run by McCord and Phillips and consisted of surveillance and infiltration.

The FPCC collapsed in December of 1963 after the JFK assassination.

Think that was just a coincidence Ray? Or did Phillips kill two birds with one stone?

Some support of the FPCC.

You are with Dennis Ford all the way.

By having a room at 544 Camp Street.

By stupidly putting down that address, home of Guy Banister, on his Corliss Lamont flyer.

Thereby sending Banister into a rage when he learned of it.

By calling the FBI once he was arrested for leafleting for FPCC and getting into a tussle with DRE agent Bringuier.

The Waters of Knowledge

versus

The Waters of Uncertainty

Mass Denial in the Assassination of President Kennedy

by E. Martin Schotz

SHAPE

http://www.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/27th_Issue/schotz.html

INTRODUCTION

My task this afternoon is to explore with you the reasons the American people do not know who killed President Kennedy and why. In order to do ill have to deal with three interdependent conspiracies which developed in the course of the assassination and its aftermath. These are (1) the criminal conspiracy to murder the President by a cabal of militarists at the highest echelons of power in the United States; (2) the conspiracy which aided and abetted these murderers after the fact, by covering for the assassins, also a true criminal conspiracy involving an extremely wide circle of government officials across the entire political spectrum and at all levels of government; and (3) a conspiracy of ignorance, denial, confusion, and silence which has pervaded our entire public.

The major focus of my talk today is this third conspiracy on the part of the public, which includes our so-called "critical community". I want to show you that our failure to know is not based on any lack of data or because the data is ambiguous. It is all extremely simple and obvious. Rather we don't know because we are deeply emotionally resistant to what such knowledge tells us about ourselves and our society. Furthermore the powers-that-be do not reward people for such knowledge. Indeed if a person is willing to acknowledge the truth, is in a position to share such knowledge with the public, and wishes to do so, then the organized institutions of our society will turn sharply against such a person.

Now this is not a new problem in the history of society. In fact, I want to read to you a Sufi tale from the Ninth Century which can help to orient us to the problem. The tale is entitled "When the Waters Were Changed." It goes as follows:

When the Waters Were Changed

Once upon a time Khidr, the Teacher of Moses, called upon mankind with a warning. At a certain date, he said, all the water in the world which had not been specially hoarded, would disappear. It would then be renewed with dfferent water, which would drive men mad.

Only one man listened to the meaning of this advice. He collected water, went to a secure place where he stored it, and waited for the water to change its character.

On the appointed date the streams stopped running, the wells went dry, and the man who had listened, seeing this happening, went to his rdtreat and drank his preserved water.

When he saw, from his security, the waterfalls again beginning to flow, this man descended among the other sons of men. He found that they were thinking and talking in an entirely different way from before; yet they had no memory of what had happened, nor of having been warned. When he tried to talk to them, he realized that they thought that he was mad, and they showed hostility or compassion, not understanding.

At first he drank none of the new water, but went back to his concealment, to draw on his supplies, every day. Finally, however, he took the decision to drink the new water because he could not bear the loneliness of living, behaving and thinking in a different way from everyone else. He drank the new water, and became like the rest. Then he forgot all about his own store of special water, and his fellows began to look upon him as a madman who had miraculously been restored to sanity.

The struggle for truth in the assassination of President Kennedy confronts us with the problem of the "waters of knowledge" versus "the waters of uncertainty." Let me give you an example involving two important individuals who attempted to bring the truth before the American people. I am speaking of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and filmmaker Oliver Stone.

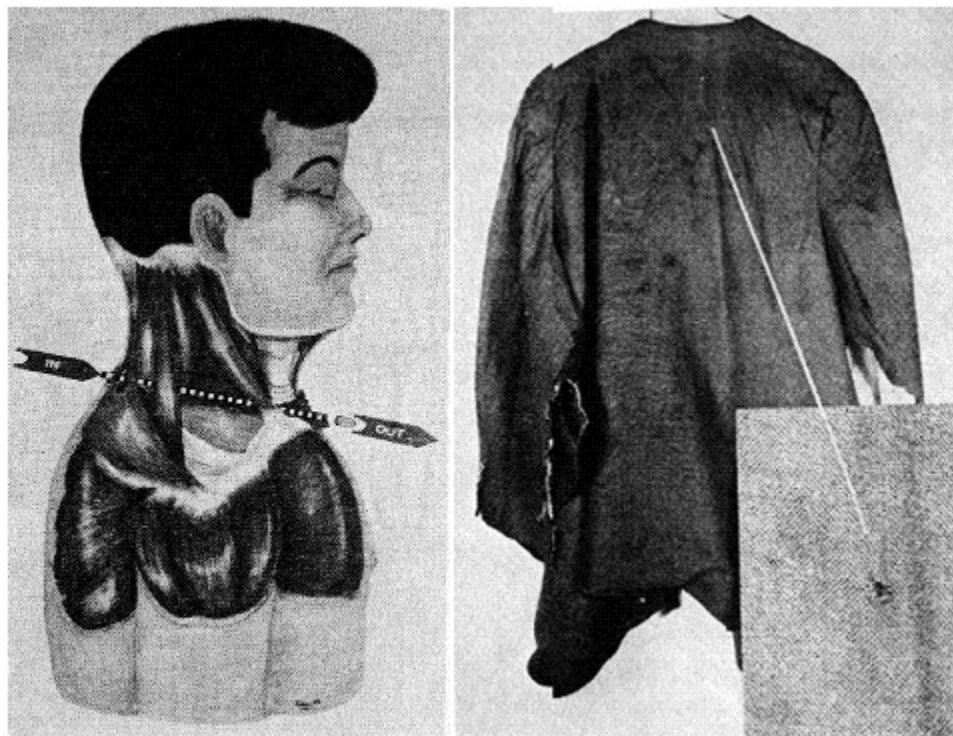
Both Garrison and Stone knew that the President was the victim of a conspiracy by high level US military intelligence officials. Each in his own way tried to bring such knowledge to the attention of the American people. In the case of Oliver Stone, even before his film *JFK* had received its final cut there developed an unprecedented campaign of slander against Stone, that he was a madman, that he was a drunk. In the face of this attack Stone was advised to compromise and did so. He backed off from telling the American people that his film was the truth, and instead claimed that his film, *JFK*, was "my myth". In other words Stone said "I have my myth and you are entitled to yours. I'm not saying I know what happened here. There is uncertainty." The instant Stone did that, the campaign of slander ended. He was again acceptable. He was invited to address Congress and was permitted to ask the government to release more information so as to help us clear up the supposed mystery.

Jim Garrison's story is different. In the face of his effort to reveal the true nature of the assassination there was a campaign to discredit him. It was claimed that he was a drug addict, that he had ties to the Mafia, that he was grandstanding and self seeking. But Garrison never backed down. And because of that, even today a noted biographer cannot get a major publisher to enter into a contract to do an honest biography of the man. He is still an outcast, a madman as far as the society is concerned. Stone agreed to drink the waters of uncertainty and society recognized him as having miraculously recovered his sanity. Garrison refused, insisting on continuing to drink the waters of knowledge, and for this he suffered accordingly.

Not too long ago I received a letter from a lawyer and leading human rights activist in Bangladesh. Her name is Sultana Kamal, and in commenting on my book, *History Will Not Absolve Us*, she wrote the following: "There are so many ways human beings invent to humiliate their basic sense of dignity --- the sense of dignity which comes from the courage to acknowledge the truth. Instead we choose to live in falsehood to make ourselves instrumental in remaking conditions which bring us indignity, loss of self esteem and again bind us to the task of reconditioning the evil cycles of denial of truth and justice to ourselves."

WHAT THE WATERS OF KNOWLEDGE TELL US

Over and over again we hear people asking for more and more information from the government. I suggest to you that the problem is not that we have insufficient data. The problem is that we dare not analyze the data we have had all along. In fact we need very little data. Honestly, as far as I'm concerned you can throw almost the whole 26 volumes of the Warren Commission in the trash can. All you need to do is look at this.



Here [left] is the Warren Commission drawing of the path of the "magic" bullet. And here is a photograph of the hole in the President's jacket.

Now what does this tell us? It tells us without a shadow of a doubt that the President's throat wound was an entry wound, and that there was a conspiracy without any question. But it tells us much more. It tells us that the Warren Commission knew that the conspiracy was obvious and that the Commission was engaged in a criminal conspiracy after the fact to obstruct justice. The Chief Justice of the United States was a criminal accessory to the murder of the President. Senator Arlen Specter is a criminal accessory to murder. The Warren Report was not a mistake; it was and is an obvious act of criminal fraud.

Think of this for a moment. The Warren Report is an obvious criminal act of fraud and no history department in any college or university is willing to say so. What does such silence mean?

It means that we are dealing with something that has effected every history department of every college and university in our society, every major newspaper and magazine, and all means of mass communication. It has effected

virtually every "loyal American." This phenomenon is what George Orwell in his novel *1984* called "crimestop" or "protective stupidity".

According to Orwell, "crimestop" is really a form of self mind control in which we find the effected individual "stopping short, as if by instinct, at the threshold of any dangerous thought... not grasping analogies... failing to perceive logical errors... misunderstanding the simplest arguments... and being bored or repelled by any train of thought" if such is inimicable to the powers that be.

As a clinician, I look at "crimestop" as a mass psychological illness, an involuntary intellectual emotional and spiritual illness, part of the psychology of war which has pervaded our society.

So let us go on and ask who was Lee Harvey Oswald. I suggest to you that it is equally obvious that Oswald was a CIA agent from the data the Warren Commission provided to us. Look at the relevant chapter in Sylvia Meagher's *Accessories After the Fact*, which was published in 1967. Indeed, what Meagher did was to confirm what Harold Feldman, with the help of Vincent Salandria, had already suggested in *The Nation* magazine even before the release of the Warren Report. If you look at *History Will Not Absolve Us*, you will find that Castro could see this immediately by knowing how to read our press. And Castro was not the only one who saw this.

The following is the text of an internal memorandum from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States to President Johnson's press secretary Bill Moyers, written just three days after the assassination:

Memorandum for Mr. Moyers

It is important that all of the facts surrounding President Kennedy's assassination be made public in a way which will satisfy people in the United States and abroad that all the facts have been told and that a statement to this effect be made now.

1. The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial.
2. Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rebutting thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or (as the Iron Curtain press is saying) a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists. Unfortunately the facts on Oswald seem about too pat --- too obvious (Marxist, Cuba, Russian wife, etc.). The Dallas police have put out statements on the Communist conspiracy theory, and it was they who were in charge when he was shot and thus silenced.
3. The matter has been handled thus far with neither dignity nor conviction. Facts have been mixed with rumor and speculation.

We can scarcely let the world see us totally in the image of the Dallas police when our President is murdered.

I think this objective may be satisfied by making public as soon as possible a complete and thorough FBI report on Oswald and the assassination. This may run into the difficulty of pointing to inconsistencies between this report and statements by Dallas police officials. But the reputation of the Bureau is such that it may do the whole job.

The only other step would be the appointment of a Presidential Commission of unimpeachable personnel to review and examine the evidence and announce its conclusions. This has both advantages and disadvantages. I think it can await publication of the FBI report and public reaction to it here and abroad.

I think, however, that a statement that all the facts will be made public property in an orderly and responsible way should be made now. We need something to head off public speculation or Congressional hearings of the wrong sort.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

There are two aspects of this memorandum to which I want to draw your attention. First we see written proof that Attorney General Robert Kennedy's aide was engaged in a criminal conspiracy to cover up the crime three days after the fact. But there is another aspect. Look what Katzenbach says about the frame-up of Oswald. "Unfortunately the facts on Oswald seem about too pat -- too obvious..." What does this mean? It means Katzenbach can see that this guy has been set up.

So we have to ask ourselves, "Who can murder the President, frame a CIA agent, and command this kind of cover?" I am not going to reiterate what Vince Salandria has presented to you. As we knew at the time, Kennedy had begun a process of rapprochement with the USSR and had been making clear moves away from the Cold War. The very simple and obvious question is, Who had the means and motive to organize a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, frame in advance a CIA agent for the murder, use immediately all media channels to spill the frame-up of Oswald to the world, have the White House radioing Air Force One on the way back from Dallas that Oswald was it before the Dallas police had anything on him? Who can do all this and command a complete cover-up by all our society's institutions? Only one institution had the means and motive to accomplish all this, an element of the United States government that is so necessary to the "defense" of the nation that to expose it would be unthinkable -- the answer is obvious -- high US military intelligence.

But I want to take us a step further, because *today the truth is not just that our military intelligence assassinated our President. Today, thirty-five years later, such an assertion is a half-truth. The full truth today must include an acknowledgment that the source of the assassination conspiracy was knowable and known at the time, and continues to be. The full truth requires that we acknowledge that every leading institution of this society has cooperated in covering up the President's murder.*

WHY THE COVER-UP WAS NECESSARY

At the time of the assassination what would have happened if it had been acknowledged that the assassination had been a high level conspiracy of the US military intelligence apparatus? I suggest to you that if this truth had been acknowledged early on, our own CIA and military would have emerged as leading threats to freedom, democracy and peace here at home as well as throughout the world. Such an awareness on the part of a significant portion of our public would have led to the fragmentation of our society, and to a level of domestic turmoil which would have disrupted America's international empire. Think of the potential function of such truth in the context of the political movements of the 60's. In no way could the United States have prosecuted the Vietnam War under those circumstances. An enormous anti-militarist opposition would have thwarted much of what our military intelligence has perpetrated over the years in Latin America, and around the world.

What does all this tell us about ourselves? Well, one of the implications is that we have a very strange sort of democracy. It is a democracy in which the press is so free that the President can't have sex with a White House intern without being hauled before the court of public opinion, but the military intelligence establishment can openly assassinate the President and escape without any serious effort by that press to call it to account. The President lying in a civil deposition, and supposedly obstructing justice over something that is totally meaningless, gets infinite attention from our media. This, while clear obstruction of justice in the murder of a President passes in silence. To see such a thing is to realize when we call ourselves "free" and "democratic", we are wrapping ourselves in the window dressing of a modern militarist empire --- an empire of which we are but subjects. Granted, ladies and gentlemen, some of us in this country may be *privileged* subjects, maybe even the majority of us are privileged subjects, but when the day is done, that is what we are --- subjects. We are not citizens of a free democratic society, but subjects of a modern version of the Roman Empire. I suggest to you that this is a truth about ourselves which most Americans would rather not hear, because we Americans love to bask in the illusion that we are a beacon to the world, that we are freer and more democratic than the poor of the world whom our tax dollars have so effectively help to murder and suppress.

This is the truth which the powers that be have no interest in the American people knowing and which the American people are more than happy to be protected from. Under such conditions it isn't hard to motivate people to avoid the truth. It is only necessary to supply them with a workable lie. But just what

lie would serve this purpose? What lie could bind the society together and allow people to preserve their illusory identity as "citizens of a free democratic state"? Here we come to the "waters of uncertainty"

THE WATERS OF UNCERTAINTY

The lie that was destined to cover the truth of the assassination was the lie that the assassination is a mystery, that we are not sure what happened, but being free citizens of a great democracy we can discuss and debate what has occurred. We can petition our government and join with it in seeking the solution to this mystery. This is the essence of the cover-up.

The lie is that there is a mystery to debate, and so we have pseudo debates, debates about meaningless disputes, based on assumptions which are obviously false. This is the form that Orwell's crimestop has taken in the matter of the President's murder. I am talking about the pseudo debate over whether the Warren Report is true when it is obviously and undebatably false, the pseudo debate over whether the Russians, or the Cubans, or the Mafia, or Lyndon Johnson, or some spinoff from the CIA killed the President. These are all part of the process of crimestop which is designed to cover up the obvious nature of this assassination. And let us not forget the pseudo debate over whether JFK would or would not have escalated in Vietnam, as if a President who was obviously turning against the cold war and was secretly negotiating normalization of relations with Cuba, would have allowed the military to trap him into pursuing our War in Vietnam.

Since the publication of *History Will Not Absolve Us*, what I have found most striking is the profound resistance people have to the concept of pseudo debate, a resistance in people which is manifest as an inability or unwillingness to grasp the concept and to use it to analyze their own actions and the information that comes before them. Even amongst "critics" who are very favorably disposed to my book, I note a consistent avoidance of this concept. And I see this as part of the illness, a very dangerous manifestation of the illness, which I want to discuss further.

THE MALIGNANT NATURE OF PSEUDO DEBATE

Perhaps many people think that engaging in pseudo debate is a benign activity, that it simply means that people are debating something that is irrelevant. This is not the case. I say this because every debate rests on a premise to which the debaters must agree, or there is no debate. In the case of pseudo debate the premise is a lie. So in the pseudo debate we have the parties to the debate agreeing to purvey a lie to the public. And it is all the more malignant because it is subtle. The unsuspecting person who is witness to the pseudo debate does not understand that he is being passed a lie. He is not even aware that he is being passed a premise; it is so subtle that the premise just passes into the person as if it were reality. This prernise -- that there is uncertainly to be resolved -- seems so benign. It is as easy as drinking a glass of treated water.

But the fact remains that there is no mystery except in the minds of those who are willing to drink this premise. The premise is a lie, and a society which agrees to drink such a lie ceases to perceive reality. This is what we mean by mass denial.

That the entire establishment has been willing to join in this process of cover-up by confusion creates an extreme form of problem for anyone who would seek to utter the truth. For these civilian institutions -- the media, the universities and the government-- once they begin engaging in denial of knowledge of the identity of the assassins, once they are drawn into the cover-up, a secondary motivation develops for them. Now they are not only protecting the state, they are now protecting themselves, because to expose the obviousness of the assassination and the false debate would be to reveal the corrupt role of all these institutions. And there is no question that these institutions are masters in self protection. Thus anyone who would attempt to confront the true cover-up must be prepared to confront virtually the entire society. And in doing this, one is inevitably going to be marginalized.

THE ROLE OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY

It is at this point that we can begin to look at the role of the "critical community" in this process, but before I do this I want to examine the role of Robert F. Kennedy.

When I have tried to point out to people that Robert F. Kennedy, in cooperating with the cover-up, became in every sense of the word an accessory after the fact in his own brother's murder, there has generally been an instant recoil. But I want to tell you., that this is not an opinion; this is just a fact. There is no way we can deny this, if we think about it. I'm not talking about why he became an accessory, but the fact that he did is absolutely undeniable. Robert F. Kennedy had a legal sworn obligation to seek out the assassins, and in failing to do so he joined the criminal act of conspiracy with the criminal act of cover-up and sealed the deal. And don't let anyone tell you that it was because he couldn't put two words together after his brother was murdered. I have seen his correspondence with Ray Marcus. And if it were some kind of personal emotional reaction, how is it that none of the people surrounding Robert Kennedy could utter the obvious truth of the assassination? No, Robert Kennedy's cooperation, agonizing and humiliating as it must have been for him, was dictated by political considerations, which led him away from his legal and moral obligation to tell the American people what he knew.

When I start talking to people about this, I hear Robert Kennedy's actions defended with the idea that if he had spoken out he would have been marginalized. And this is important, because maybe that was part of Robert Kennedy's motivation. But I think the person who responds to me in this way is telling me something about his or her own motivation. The person is telling me that in their opinion, the desire not to be marginalized can somehow justify lying to the public about what you do and don't know about the assassination of the President. I want to say in no uncertain terms this lying is not only profoundly

lacking in morality but is in addition profoundly foolish and is totally indefensible. It was indefensible for Robert Kennedy and it is indefensible for any one of us.

There is no justification whatsoever for lying to anyone about what you do and don't know about this murder. Quite to the contrary, if telling the truth marginalizes you, then that is the place to be. After all, if enough people are willing to be marginalized, then before you know it, society has developed a different center. This is the politics of truth. But Robert Kennedy wasn't really used to the politics of truth. Instead, he was captivated by the illusory politics of power, influence and access. And I am afraid that many of us are also caught up with such ideas.

So now we have come to a problem. Our society confronts the individual with a choice: "If you want to avoid marginalization, you compromise the truth." And the problem is that the moment you compromise with the truth, the moment you contribute false uncertainty, at that moment you have joined the cover-up. This is the critical point. Another way of saying this is, that society is prepared to confer a reward to anyone who is willing to drink the waters uncertainty. The reward is legitimacy; the reward is credibility; the reward is access; the reward is rescue from being marginalized.

I understand that the pressure to compromise the truth is enormous, because our society finds the truth and its implications so repugnant. Any normal person wants to be able to communicate. A normal person doesn't want to be isolated, doesn't want to turn people off. But in being concerned that the truth as we know it will turn off our neighbor, in compromising and pretending we do not know, for the sake of having "credibility", we are destined to become part of the problem rather than part of the solution. We are destined to become agents of the public confusion and denial.

So there can be no doubt about what I am saying, I need to examine specific examples of how the so-called "critical community" has been operating.

THE ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

Given what I have set before you, the whole effort by the "critical community" to petition the United States Government to establish a Board which would assist it in resolving the "mystery" of the assassination, such an effort represents precisely the process described by Sultana Kamal in which people "choose to live in falsehood, to make ourselves instrumental in remaking conditions which bring us indignity, loss of self esteem and again bind us to the task of reconditioning the evil cycles of denial of truth and justice to ourselves."

The President was assassinated, the government covered for the assassins, the media covered for them, all the established institutions of society fell in line with this, and the public was not prepared to take matters into its own hands. This is the sorry truth of American democracy, and there is nothing to be done about it, other than to witness the full horror and shame of it all, to feel the helplessness

that is our reality before this state which is in the grip of militarism and the economic interests which this militarism serves.

Our problem is not that our government lacks credibility in the eyes of many of its subjects. That's our government's problem. Anyone who takes the government's problem as his own problem in so doing becomes an agent of the government, if not a government agent. And it should be clear that the government is more than happy to have you do this.

No, our problem, the problem for people who want the truth to be known, is that despite the lack of government credibility, the public does not have the ability to think its way through the lies and discern the truth. The great shame of the "critical community" is that rather than seizing on this as its mission, the critical community has chosen to ally itself with the government and has only fostered further public confusion.

So we have a Board set up on the false premise that the problem is that the government wasn't open enough with the public when it came to the assassination. Not one member of the Board is capable of coming before you and stating the most simple and axiomatic truths of this case. There was a conspiracy without a doubt. The Warren Report was an obvious act of criminal fraud. Senator Arlen Specter should be indicted for criminal obstruction of justice. Can any member of that Board come before you and say that? Of course not. Because respected members of the legal and academic establishment who can get the appropriate security clearances to serve on that Board are incapable of speaking simple truths like this. And if you try to get them to admit this kind of thing they look at you as if you are some kind of weirdo, or nut. And I remind you, they do not feel that way about Oliver Stone today, because he isn't saying these are facts. These are only theories, "myths," and he is not claiming that he knows what happened. So he is not a problem.

In fact they can use the film *JFK* now, and claim they are responding to the film through this Review Board. And COPA and JFK Lancer and all the "respected" members of this critical community go and praise this Board and testify before it, and they and the Board embrace each other. What is there to say? This is our independent research community. With this as our independent research community there is no mystery about why the public doesn't know who killed President Kennedy and why.

I was going to read to you how the press is using the statements of various respected researchers who are here. I was going to read to you the COPA mission statement and dissect it --- but what is the point? For the sake of completeness and for illustration, when and if this speech is ever published, I'll include this as an [HYPERLINK](http://www.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/27th_Issue/schotz_apx1.html) "http://www.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/27th_Issue/schotz_apx1.html" [ap](#) [pendix](#). You know I like appendices?

But I would rather, at this point, leave it up to any person individually, if they wish, to take what I've said [interested](#) in doing this, I'll be happy to communicate further on an individual basis, but really I've said enough about the "critical community".

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I want to share with you something a close friend, Professor Rudi Cardona, pointed out after reading an earlier draft of this speech. Although Rudi has lived in this country for many years, he was born and raised in Costa Rica and has a real international perspective. He mentioned that throughout our history, we Americans seem always to prefer domestic tranquility over justice and the principles which supposedly underlie our democracy. He remarked on how a recent TV series on slavery had shown that Washington and Jefferson knew slavery was wrong but could not bring themselves to oppose it openly because of the turmoil this would have caused. Of course, the turmoil they were concerned about was the turmoil that whites would feel. The slaves were not being spared any turmoil.

And I think the analogy is very apt, because to those who would attempt to defend the cover-up, by suggesting that the truth would have been too painful for our country to endure, I want to remind us that the people of Vietnam were not spared the turmoil of our military rule. The people of Latin America and South America have not been spared. By cooperating in holding this society together through lies, we have made it that much more possible for our military intelligence apparatus to impose enormous suffering on people throughout the world. And this turmoil and mayhem has by no means been ended.

On April 25th of this year [1998], Guatemalan Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi Conedera was assassinated one day after he stood before an audience in the Metropolitan Cathedral of Guatemala City and gave a speech in which he presented the findings of an in-depth probe into thousands and thousands of murdered and disappeared persons, casualties of a campaign of terror against the people of Guatemala waged by their own government, a right wing militarist government which over the years has enjoyed the consistent training and support of our US military intelligence establishment, the well protected home of the assassins of President Kennedy.

I want to read to you some of the thoughts Bishop Conedera expressed in his April 24th speech. Amongst other things he said,

"The root of humanity's downfall and disgrace comes from the deliberate opposition to truth ... this reality that has been intentionally deformed in our country throughout thirty-six years of war against the people.

"To open ourselves to the truth and to bring ourselves face to face with our personal and collective reality is not an option that can be

accepted or rejected. It is an undeniable requirement of all people and all societies that seek to humanize themselves and to be free....

"Truth is the primary word, the serious and mature action that makes it possible for us to break the cycle of death and violence and open ourselves to a future of hope and light for all...

"Discovering the truth is painful, but it is without a doubt a healthy and liberating action."

Thank you very much.

George Herbert Walker Bush says he does not remember where he was on the day of the JFK assassination, although he was a US Senate candidate staying in a Dallas Hotel, the Sheraton. Bush is also a Phi Beta Kappa from Yale.

[Kitty Kelley, "The Family: The Real Story of the Bush Dynasty," pp. 212-213]

On November 22, 1963, George and Barbara headed to Tyler, Texas (population thirty-five thousand), where he was scheduled for a luncheon speech to the Kiwanis Club, a group of one hundred men, meeting at the Blackstone Hotel.

"I remember it was a beautiful fall day," recalled Aubrey Irby, the former Kiwanis vice president. "George had just started to give his speech when Smitty, the head bellhop, tapped me on the shoulders to say that President Kennedy had been shot. I gave the news to the president of the club, Wendell Cherry, and he

leaned over to tell George that wires from Dallas confirmed President Kennedy had been assassinated.

"George stopped his speech and told the audience what had happened. 'In view of the President's death,' he said, 'I consider it inappropriate to continue with a political speech at this time. Thank you very much for your attention.' Then he sat down.

"I thought it was rather magnanimous of him to say and then to sit down, but I'm a Republican, of course, and I was all for George Bush. Kennedy, who was bigger than life then, represented extremely opposite views from Bush on everything."

The luncheon meeting adjourned, and George hurried across the street to meet Barbara at the beauty salon for their scheduled flight to Dallas. Before leaving the city, George called the FBI in Houston. Files obtained through the Freedom of Information Act document George's 1:45 p.m. call to the Houston field office: "Bush stated that he wanted to be kept confidential but wanted to furnish hearsay that he recalled hearing in recent days ... He stated that one James Milton Parrott has been talking of killing the President when he comes to Houston."

The man George turned in was an unemployed twenty-four-year-old who had been honorably discharged from the Air Force upon the recommendation of a psychiatrist. He was also a John Bircher who had vigorously opposed George during Bush's campaign for GOP chairman of Harris County. During his interview with the FBI, Parrott said he was a member of the Texas Young Republicans and had been active in picketing members of the Kennedy administration but that he had not threatened the President's life.

Years later, when he was running for President, George would claim that he never made the call. Documents were then produced that refreshed his memory. He also claimed that he did not remember where he was the day John F. Kennedy was killed- "somewhere in Texas," he said. George Bush is possibly the only person on the planet who did not recall his whereabouts that day, although his wife clearly remembered their being in Tyler. She said that at the time of the assassination she was writing a letter in the beauty salon and that they left shortly after hearing the news. They flew to Dallas en route to Houston, and in Dallas they had to circle Love Field several times while the second presidential plane was taking off to return to Washington, D.C.

"The rumors are flying about that horrid assassin," Barbara wrote in her letter. "We are hoping that it is not some far right nut, but a 'commie' nut. You understand that we know they are both nuts, but just hope that it is not a Texan and not an American at all."

George and the three other candidates vying for the GOP Senate nomination suspended campaigning for several weeks but resumed after the first of the year.

[Kitty Kelley, "The Family: The Real Story of the Bush Dynasty," pp. 212-213]

As CIA director in 1976 GHW Bush was very curious about the JFK assassination:

<http://www.federalobserver.com/archive.php?aid=8666>

Among those in Washington who were particularly curious about the revelations concerning the CIA and the Kennedy assassination was George H.W. Bush. As Kitty Kelley observes in her new book about the Bush family, while serving as CIA director in the Ford administration, Bush fired off a series of memos in fall 1976, asking subordinates various questions about Oswald, Ruby, Helms and other figures tied to the assassination. 'Years later, when [Bush] became president of the United States, he would deny making any attempt to review the agency files on the JFK assassination,' writes Kelley in The Family: The Real Story of the Bush Dynasty. 'When he made this claim, he did not realize that the agency would release 18 documents (under the Freedom of Information Act) that showed he had indeed, as CIA director, requested "information" not once, but several times—on a wide range of questions surrounding the Kennedy assassination.'

George W. Bush and his cover up of the JFK assassination; Jay Epstein using his name to interview Billy Joe Lord

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=964&pid=250408&st=90&#entry250408>

Jack White:

You left this off of your list of Bush connections:

GEORGE BUSH JR. indirectly in 1976 employed Billy Joe Lord, who was Lee Harvey Oswald's roommate on the ship in 1959 when Oswald defected to the Soviet Union. Lord filed an affidavit with the FBI against Edward Jay Epstein the last person to interview de Mohrenschildt. Epstein's writers threaten Lord to go to his employer, George Bush Jr. hinting that his father was CIA Director. Epstein's good friend is Bill Clinton's personal adviser, Sidney Blumenthal. (See Astrix * for more on Billy Joe Lord).

Texas Rangers Pulled off JFK parade route at Last Moment

"My Small Contribution to the History of the JFK Assassination"

HYPERLINK "http://lewrockwell.com/wenzel/wenzel176.html"
<http://lewrockwell.com/wenzel/wenzel176.html>

By Robert Wenzel of Economic Policy Journal

I see that Lew Rockwell has a fascinating article up on the murder of Mary Pinchot Meyer [o mind the tiny bit of new information that w](#)as brought to my attention about the assassination.

For many years, I was a consultant to Texas Bank, where **C. Jack Bean** was CEO and chairman. Jack retired from the bank at least 10 years ago, but when he was chairman, I talked to him nearly every day on the phone and perhaps two or three times a year, we traveled on business trips, NYC, Chicago, and San Francisco were some of the cities we hit. I knew him well.

Jack occasionally took his wife on these trips, so I knew her somewhat. Jack was a gregarious man, with a booming Texas drawl and you knew it was going to be a fun time when you were out with Jack. Jack was not afraid to state his opinion on anything and always kept the conversation lively. His wife never interrupted. She just let Jack do his thing.

On a trip to Chicago, one evening I had dinner with Jack and his wife and somehow the topic came up of Jack's early career. It turned that Jack had started out as a Texas Ranger. He was a Texas Ranger for one year, 1963.

I brought up the Kennedy Assassination and he told me that he was on duty that day in Dallas and expected to patrol part of Kennedy's parade route, but at the last minute the Texas Rangers were told they weren't needed. I started to probe Jack a bit on the topic, but his wife who always let Jack go on, gave him something of a dirty look and he changed the subject. The Kennedy assassination, I got the sense, was something that they had agreed Jack wouldn't talk about.

I have had some correspondence with JFK assassination researchers and they have all told me that they had never heard before about the Texas Rangers being pulled off parade duty, but it happened, I got it from the Texas Ranger who was there.

George Taylor on Box 13 and LBJ

"I once did a little research that was interesting. As a kid in the 1960's an ad appeared in the Houston Chronicle that appealed to every fiber of my youth. The ad read..."1957 Chrysler 300C Hemi engine 2x4's bullet proof glass..armor plating". I had nowhere near the \$1500 asking price, but called to be told the car was originally built for George Parr. Parr was the "Duke of Duval" who was responsible for the "midnight returns of Box 13" that gave "Landslide Lyndon" the 1948 Texas US Senate election over retiring Texas Governor Coke Stevenson. Parr was known for driving fast Chryslers. The local Chrysler dealer confirmed the sale of a 1961 300 to Parr. It was the dealers

first year and he knew nothing of the 1957. The Feds pressed Parr so hard he committed suicide in 1975. His wife remarried the gardner. I wrote her a letter on my car research and said I fully understood if she did not reply...which she did not.

Legends swirled around Box 13. Dead voters...late returns...hundreds of votes in the same handwriting. One story of the day was of the reporter who traveled to Alice to find a Mexican kid sitting on the curb crying. The reporter asked the problem. The kid replied his dead daddy did not bother to vist him...but had time to vote for Lyndon.

Maybe the whole truth of the Box 13 story will never surface, but in the John Connally auto-biography a very interesting version was offered. John suggested that anyone who thinks Lyndon stole the 1948 election or that anything unusual happened is a neophyte to Texas politics.

LBJ did not steal the election. Parr gave it to LBJ out of spite. Seems in 1944 Parr gave Stevenson a lot of political favors that were never returned as Stevenson planned to retire after his term of governor ended. Parr was upset over being betrayed by Stevenson and supported LBJ in revenge. As for the votes in alphebetical order and in the same handwriting, that was not unusual. Texas was a poll tax state in 1948. Many other southern states were as well. The difference being all other states the poll tax voters were Black while Texas poll tax voters were Hispanic. As the Hispanic voters did not read or write English it was common for the county clerk to write in the names for them..hence the alphebetical order and same pen. The fact the votes come in at the last minute reflected the fact that you only buy votes when they are needed and late "bought" votes are common. As for the "dead guy" votes...Connally said he once asked Coke Stevenson about the losing the election by "dead guy" votes. Connally said Coke just laughed and replied..."John..those same dead guys that voted me out in 1948 were the same ones that voted me in for 1944. We have an unwritten law in Texas that if you accept a dead guy vote to get you in you can not kick when they vote you out".

Per the 1948 election it does not appear LBJ was clever or cunning...he just drew a lucky hand. George Parr was not the origin to the dynasty. He inherited it from his father Archie Parr who was the real brains. In the 1920's the feds sought to break up the Archie Parr election tampering. They did an investigation where they questioned each voter about their vote. Did you vote in the election of 1928? Si Senor. Who did you vote for judge...Archie Parr. Who did you vote for president..Archie Parr. Who did you vote for governor...Archie Parr. By having the voters answer Archie Parr to every question he gutted the federal investigation.

So LBJ entered the national scene by default over a Parr/Stevenson feud....but lucky always trumps smart.

Again...it is but one version of the Box 13 events...but sounds credible." George Taylor

Warren Commission member John Sherman Cooper on the JFK assassination

John Simkin:

[http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?
showtopic=8333&pid=250842&st=0&#entry250842](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=8333&pid=250842&st=0&#entry250842)

A great deal of thought must have gone into selecting the members of the Warren Commission. In many ways, the most interesting is John Sherman Cooper. He was the political "liberal" on the committee. He was also the Kennedy family representative. Here is an interesting extract from C. David Heymann's, The

Georgetown Ladies' Social Club (2003):

The assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, brought to an abrupt halt one of Georgetown's most fertile periods of social activity. "There were so many parties during the thousand days of Camelot," said Kennedy White House press secretary Pierre Salinger, who lived in Georgetown, "that they all blend into one. Camelot was one big, endless party." Referring to the encroachment of the Vietnam War, Ambassador Charles Whitehouse called Camelot "a beautiful sunset before an endlessly bitter night." Of JFK's many friends and admirers none was more anguished by his death than John Sherman Cooper. The Kentucky senator subsequently served on both the Warren Commission and on the committee selected by Jacqueline and Robert Kennedy to select a site and raise funds for the John F. Kennedy Library.

Regarding his service on the Warren Commission, Senator Cooper publicly expressed dissatisfaction with the commission's findings, terming the group's 1964 report "premature and inconclusive." In no uncertain terms he informed Jack's surviving brothers, Robert and Teddy, that, having personally examined thousands of shreds of documentation, he felt strongly that Lee Harvey Oswald had not acted alone. When he expressed these same sentiments to Jackie, she responded: "What difference does it make? Knowing who killed him won't bring Jack back." "No, it won't," responded Cooper. "But it's important for this nation that we bring the true murderers to justice."

Secret Service driver Bill Greer probably not involved in the JFK assassination

[http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?
showtopic=19035&pid=250869&st=0&#entry250869](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19035&pid=250869&st=0&#entry250869)

Greg Burnham:

I do not think that Greer was part of the plot. I spoke at length with Nick Principe who was the lead Presidential motorcycle escort in Washington DC. He was with the DC Park Police, who supplemented the Secret Service and his unit provided motor escort services. He was there from the days of Harry Truman for whom my father worked. When Nick retired, the DC Park Police retired his police motorcycle's license plate and gave it to him. The license plate read: **US GOV 1** -- That was his government issued license plate. Quite unique. Quite impressive. You don't get that by being less than exemplary.

Both Nick and my dad knew Greer very well. Both men said that Greer appeared to be overwhelmed by the situation in Dallas...as opposed to complicit in it.

Although Barb Junkarinnen has disputed Nick's account, I disagree with her. His

recollection of Greer was clear, as was my dad's. I had never spoken to my dad about Greer until after I had spoken to Nick. Up until then I always pretty much assumed that Greer must have been involved given his actions--or lack thereof. However, Nick said that Greer's impression was that there were multiple shooters (at the time in Dallas) and he could not tell from which direction the shots originated. Nick said that Greer told him that he was afraid that he was driving INTO an ambush, not away from one, which is why Greer brought the limo to a stop.

My father was less sympathetic toward Greer. When I asked him about this, my dad said [paraphrased]: "Greer was the kind of guy who was good at brining you coffee." In other words, Greer was NOT equipped to handle this duty. JFK's much younger scheduled driver, whose name escapes me at the moment, was taken off the Dallas trip and the task fell to Greer. My father said that Greer no longer had the "edge" by this time in his career (I believe Greer was 54 in Dallas).

My view is that Greer was NOT compromised or bought off. That is too messy--too much risk. Too much "payola" required. And..what if he had refused to participate? Would you offer him more money? Or would you kill him because he knew of the plot? Way too messy. No, Greer was not complicit. Greer was ill equipped to handle this duty. He was maneuvered into this position intentionally. If not for the regular driver "becoming ill" (as we are expected to believe), Greer wouldn't have even been there at all.

Secret Service agent Emory Roberts probably not involved in the JFK Assassination

JFK assassination researcher Pat Speer spoke to a friend of Emory Roberts and Speer is convinced that Emory Roberts was not involved in the JFK assassination either.

Pat Speer:

"In short, I think it's just cruel to blame the men on Kennedy's detail for his death, and more than cruel to claim they were all (or mostly) in on it. At the 2008 COPA Conference on RFK, there was an unexpected attendee: former Secret Service Agent Darwin Horn. He was assigned to guard Ethel and the kids while Bobby lay dying, and he stopped by to tell his story (and sell a few books). In any event, I talked to him for about five minutes, mostly about Emory Roberts. According to Horn, who claimed to know Roberts fairly well, Roberts was tormented by the Kennedy assassination. When I told Horn some buffs think Roberts was part of the plot, his 80 something face turned red, and he made his disgust quite clear.

Of course, one could say Horn was either naive, or a liar. This would explain why,

in his 80's, he stopped by a conspiracy convention to tell everyone how much he admired Ethel. Yeah, right. "

HYPERLINK "<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16972&st=30>"<http://educationforu...pic=16972&st=30>

Secret Service Suspicions in the JFK assassination:

Despite the WC s findings and government insistance on the lone guaccept the assertions. Later some pf the men expressed their belief that the cade was really a conspiracy, as the vast majority of the U.S public came to believe. Researcher Vince Palamara interviewed many Secret Service agents and cites Agents, Sam Kinney, Abraham Bolden, Maurice Martineau, Marty Underwood, and John Norris as those who "believe this (Conspiracy) to be the case . In addition says Palamara June Kellerman stated that both Kellerman and fellow agent Bill Greer , who were in the front seat of Kennedy's limo, asserted that there was more to the assassination than the "Official Version" let on...Agent Winston Lawson. the advance agent for Kennedy's trip to Dallas . In a recent interview of Lawson, the retired agent was asked, "Given the mprovements in technology, procedure and intelligence, do you think the Dallas tragedy would have prevented with today's improvements , or would it still be a case of politics over effective protection ?".....Lawson replied " That's a hard one to say. there is so much more now, Not just training but more people(As a Political Advance Man are you familiar with that term ?

(he) comes to the lead Secret Service Advance man and says " I want the ropes and stanchions brought down , the crowd will be closer."....skip.....There's always going to be a political side versus a Secret Service side, sometimes you win, sometimes you lose.".....Then Lawson offered tidbit previously unheard ; Sometimes the political side will blame the Secret Service for not going to a particular place that they didn't want to go to, using the Secret Service as an excuse".....Lawson does not join agents who stated or implied . in SEYMOUR HERSH'S The Dark Side of Camelot " that Kennedy's recklessness brought on his death".....from "The Secret Service" chapter "Losing Lancer" 2002 Philip H. Melanson....PH..D..with Peter Stevens.....pages 87, 88.....Despite all the lapses and failures of the Secret Service agents in Dallas, Agent Kellerman told the FBI the night after the assassination . "The precautions employed in Dallas were the most stringent and thorough ever employed.....for the visit of a President to an American city.." The Commission asked that if this were true, what were the normal protective procedures..Kennedy is alleged to have said to San Antonio Congressman Henry Gonzales, the night before

the shooting. The Secret Service have taken care of everything.".....As events proved on that shocking day, the agency had failed to take care of everything.....

Hunter Thompson on the day of the JFK assassination:

<http://jfkcountercoup.blogspot.com/2011/05/hunter-thompsons-thoughts-112263.html>

William Kelley's blog:

The Origin Of "Fear And Loathing"

(In a letter to his friend, William Kennedy, Thompson uses the term, "Fear and Loathing", perhaps for the first time, written on the Day John Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas)

<http://thedirtysouth.blogspot.com/2005/02/origin-of-fear-and-loathing.html>

November, 22, 1963
Woody Creek

I am tired enough to sleep here in this chair, but I have to be in town at 8:30 when Western Union opens so what the hell. Besides, I am afraid to sleep for fear of what I might learn when I wake up. There is no human being within 500 miles to whom I can communicate anything - much less the fear and loathing that is on me after today's murder. God knows I might go mad for lack of talk. I have become like a psychotic Sphinx - I want to kill because I can't talk.

I suppose you will say the rotten murder has no meaning for a true writer of fiction, and that the "real artist" in the "little magazines" are above such temporal things. I wish I could agree, but in fact I think what happened today is far more meaningful than the entire contents of the "little magazines" for the past 20 years. And the next 20, if we get that far.

We now enter the era of the shittrain, President Johnson and the hardening of the arteries. Neither your children nor mine will ever be able to grasp what Gatsby was after. No more of that. You misunderstand it of course, peeling back the first and most obvious layer. Take your "realism" to the garbage dump. Or the "little magazines." They are like a man who goes into a phone booth to pull his pod. Nada, nada.

The killing has put me in a state of shock. The rage is trebled. I was not prepared at this time for the death of hope, but here it is. Ignore it at your peril. I have written Semonin, that cheap book-store Marxist, that he had better tell his boys to buy bullets. And forget the dialectic. This is the end of reason, the dirtiest hour in our time. I mean to come down from the hills and enter the fray. Tomorrow a cabled job request to "The Reporter." Failing that, the "Observer." Beyond that, God knows, but it will have to be something. From now until the 1964 elections every man with balls should be on the firing line. The vote will be the most critical in the history of man. No matter what, today is the end of an era. No more fair play. From now on it is dirty pool and judo in the clinches. The savage nuts have shattered the great myth of American decency. They can count me in - I feel ready for a dirty game.

Fiction is dead. Mailer is an antique curiosity. The stakes are now too high and the time too short. What, O what, does Eudora Welty have to say? Fuck that crowd. The only hope now is to swing hard with the right hand, while hanging on to sanity with the left. Politics will become a cockfight and reason will go by the boards. There will have to be somebody to carry the flag.

My concept of the new novel would have fit this situation, but now I see no hope for getting it done, if indeed, any publishing houses survive the Nazis scramble that is sure to come. How could we have known, or even guessed? I think we have come to that point.

Send word if you still exist - HST

(From "The Proud Highway: Saga Of A Desperate Southern Gentleman")

Thanks to Robert Packer, also see: a video of Charlie Rose reading that letter on his show when he interviewed Thompson. The letter is at the end of this video.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVxKjwJwUZ8&feature=related>

<http://www.urbandictionary.com/products.php?term=shittrain&defid=1314152>
Urban Dictionary:

1. shittrain

1.The era of modern American global policy, drug policy and financial ruin succeeding the administrations of Nixon, Regan, Bush.

2.The result of Republican polocies as described by Hunter S. Thompson actually orginating with Richard M. Nixon's destructive administration, the father of the The War on Drugs.
"The fatbellies have taken control again hurling us all into the age of the shittrain."
by Word Dr. Jun 11, 2005 share this

Also see: <http://www.youtube.com/user/shittrain>

Lyndon Johnson quote

**** This quote needs to be verified ****

I woke up this morning with the strangest feeling. You know how I always feel something in my gut before anyone else has a clue. Well, this morning I felt I was going to become President of the United States before nightfall. - Lyndon Johnson to Lady Bird

Robert Novak on LBJ on March 31, 1960: "drunk as a loon"

But LBJ knew what I was writing about him as indicated in a bizarre incident two months after my liberal revolt column. Late in the evening of March 31, 1960, I was drinking in the Members Bar of the Press Club with my good friend Bob Jensen of the *Buffalo Evening News* (as I often did after my marriage collapsed). Somebody burst into the bar to say LBJ was in the club's ballroom, "drunk as a loon." Jensen and I went to check.

The report was not exaggerated. Johnson was attending the seventieth birthday celebration of Bascom Timmons, a famous Texas journalist who headed his own Washington news bureau. To my surprise, found the majority leader without aides or limo. LBJ, who until then showed little interest in me and absolutely no affection, spotted me and wrapped one of his long arms around me. "Bob," I like ("lahk" was the Texas pronunciation) you," he drawled drunkenly, "but you don't like me." He chanted it over and over, embracing me and swirling me in a little dance.

Celebrants at the Timmons birthday party, mostly Texans, were as drunk as Johnson, and uninterested in saving the majority leader from embarrassment. So,

Bob Jensen and I guided the much taller man to the elevator, down to the National Press Building's 14th Street lobby, and out into a taxi to be taken home.

The next day, a cool, immaculately groomed Senator Johnson was seated, as usual, in the majority leader's chair on the Senate floor prior to the noon convening time. That was the only time reporters were permitted on the floor, huddled around Johnson's chair for five minutes of questions and answers. Johnson often, as he did on this occasion, kept his eyes down reading what was in front of him and then looked up suddenly, registering seeming surprise at seeing himself surrounded by reporters. When he did that this time, he stared at me, exclaiming: "Well, Novak, saw you at the Press Club last night. Got a little drunk out, didn't it?" The other reporters chuckled appreciatively, thinking it was I who had been "a little drunk," as LBJ intended.

[Robert Novak, "The Prince of Darkness: 50 Years of Reporting in Washington," p. 56-57]

Secret Service Files on JFK Assassination were destroyed by James Mastrovito in 1995

Vince Palamara:

http://www.ctka.net/reviews/MrsKennedy_Hill_Review_Palamara.html

In addition, the ARRB's Joan Zimmerman noted in a May 1, 1997 Memorandum To File:

"Thus far, the US Secret Service collection is in 6 gray archive boxes for documents, 7 large, flat gray boxes with newspapers and clippings, and 1 small box with a tape cassette ... In Box 5 there are three folders marked "trip file". *All are empty.*" The chairman of the ARRB, Judge Jack Tunheim, stated: "The Secret Service destroyed records after we were on the job and working. They claimed it was a mistake that it was just by the normal progression of records destruction." HYPERLINK "<http://www.ctka.net/reviews/>" \l "_ftn18"[\[18\]](#)

More important are the Florida/Chicago Secret Service Advance reports that the Secret Service intentionally destroyed after being asked for them by the ARRB, and that, according [reserved](#). HYPERLINK "<http://www.ctka.net/reviews/>" \l "_ftn19"[\[19\]](#) The largest number of known destroyed JFK documents for the U.S. Secret Service was implemented by James Mastrovito, publicly recorded in the ARRB Collection, Joan Zimmerman Corres[S Records](#).

Mastrovito destroyed a vial containing a portion of JFK's brain, along with 5 or 6 file cabinets of material, according to the two page document. HYPERLINK "http://www.ctka.net/reviews/" \l "_ftn20"[20]

JAMES MASTROVITO WENT ON TO A CAREER IN THE CIA AND HE WAS A FORMER MEMBER OF JFK'S WHITE HOUSE DETAIL! HYPERLINK "http://www.ctka.net/reviews/" \l "_ftn21"[21] (emphasis added [GHW B](#)

Ross Perot only wanted to beat GHW Bush in the 1992 campaign; Perot was running to sink Bush and not to win

Robert Novak on 1992 interview with Ross Perot:

"I could not vote for Clinton, but this time there was a genuine third party alternative: Texas billionaire Ross Perot. When I flew to Dallas on May 6, 1992, to interview Perot, I thought I actually might vote for him. Perot had become the first independent candidate ever to pass the Republican and Democratic candidates in presidential polls...

I found it hard to fall in love with any presidential candidate (even John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, both of whom I liked personally) because, as a reporter, I observed them at close range. The May 6 interview with Perot served that purpose and incidentally guaranteed my eventual, reluctant vote for Bush. I began the Evans & Novak column based on that meeting:

After concluding a 90-minute interview in his modest 17th-floor North Dallas office, Ross Perot stopped us at the door to confide his dream: a one-on-one debate with President Bush, with no questions from journalists and nobody else interfering.

But what about the third man in the presidential race, Bill Clinton? Perot sloughed off our question. The putative Democratic nominee just isn't on the mind of the Texas billionaire as he prepares his independent candidacy. He sees the election of Ross Perot vs. George Bush

[H]e makes clear he does not consider Bush much of a president Perot told us he believes he is hurting Bush more than Clinton, basing that opinion on polls showing him ahead in three big Sunbelt states dear to Republican hearts: California, Texas and Florida.

By the same token, Perot traces hostile probing by the news media to inspiration from the Bush camp, not Clinton. Bush "started the character assassination as soon as I got ahead of him in Texas," he told us..

[Robert Novak, "The Prince of Darkness: 50 Years of Reporting in Washington," p. 497-498]

Robert Novak on Perot getting back into the 1992 race - just to beat GHW Bush

"Perot later got back into the race, without Rollins and without any promises to spend his own money. But the glitter was gone, and his clear purpose now was not to elect himself but to beat George Bush. That was what he always had in mind."

[Robert Novak, "The Prince of Darkness: 50 Years of Reporting in Washington," p. 499]

Chip Tatum's letter to Ross Perot in 1996

- 1) <http://www.leopoldreport.com/Pegasus.html>
- 2) <http://whatreallyhappened.com/RANCHO/POLITICS/MENA/TATUM/tatum.html>

Gene Tatum's warning-letter to Ross Perot

April 2, 1996
Mr. Ross Perot
12377 Merit Drive, Suite 1700
Dallas, Texas 75251

Dear Mr. Perot:

As you prepare your part for the 1996 election, there is a matter of grave importance of which you should be aware.

In 1992, as the commander of a Black Operations Unit called Pegasus, I was ordered to neutralize you. Our unit was directed by President George Bush. It was determined, at some point, that the party you formed was counter to the American system of democracy. In his attempt to justify your neutralization, Mr. Bush expressed not only his concerns of the existence of your party and the threat which you posed to free America, but also the positions of other U.S. and world leaders.

I had been associated with Pegasus since its creation in 1985. The original mission of our unit was to align world leaders and financiers with the United States. I was personally responsible for the naturalization of one Mossad agent, an army Chief of Staff of a foreign government, a rebel leader and the president of a foreign government. [thought to be Olof Palme.]

However, all of these missions were directed toward enemies of the United States as determined by our President. And because of this, I did not hesitate to successfully neutralize these enemies. The order to neutralize you, however, went against all that I believed in. It was obvious to me that his order was predicated on a desire to remain as President rather than a matter of enemy alignment. I refused the order. I further advised the President and others that if you or members of your organization or family were threatened or harmed in any way, I would cause information, which includes certain documents, to be disseminated from their six location in various areas of

the world, to various media and political destinations. I walked away from Special Operations that day with the knowledge that you don't just quit! I felt, however, that the time capsules protected my interests.

In September of 1994, I received a telephone call demanding the information "or else"! It was obvious from the day that I walked out of Pegasus that to turn this information over would be terminal. In the spring of 1995, I was arrested by the FBI for wire fraud. Although innocent of the allegations, I found it necessary to plead guilty in an attempt to tarnish my credibility. It was my opinion, as I expressed it to Rodriguez when he called and threatened me, that if I were of questionable credibility, the documents, if ever made public, may not stand on their merits. With this arrest, I seized upon the opportunity to effect this theory. I have since been indicted on a second fraud charge, this time involving my wife. I will not allow this prosecution of my family. I have notified the authorities that I intend to put my case to a jury. While awaiting the trial, I wrote a book involving my first experience in the Special Operations arena. Since then, I have found that the U.S. Marshals have instructed the Hillsborough County jail to hold me, regardless of the outcome of the instant trial charge.

The new charge is treason. For over twenty years I have dedicated my skills, time, and health to my country. I have been shot, tortured, and beaten, fighting to protect our right to form and run our government as determined by the Constitution. I am not aware of an active Pegasus unit. I had assumed it was disbanded with the new President. I am suspect to the existence of some organization, however due to my present situation. Someone had to orchestrate this. So, be aware and alert!

Good luck and good fortune in 1996.

**Sincerely,
Dois Gene Tatum
1301 N. Morgan St.
Tampa, Florida 33062**

JFK and Zionism; Kennedy did not sell himself out to the Israel Lobby

Jewish Democrats, particularly in New York, did not yet fully trust the son of a man who had been accused of being both anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi. Nor did John Kennedy, comfortably surrounded by Jewish staff members, trust all Jews, particularly New Yorkers. "I had the damndest meeting in New York last night," he had said to his friend Charlie Bartlett one day in the early fall of 1960. "I went to this party. It was given by a group of people who were big money contributors and also Zionists and they said to me, 'We know that your campaign is in terrible financial shape!'... The deal they offered me was that they would finance the rest of this campaign if I would agree to let them run the Middle Eastern policy of the United States for the next four years. - Richard Reeves, President Kennedy, Profile of Power, p. 143

And he was the last U.S. president to shun that deal.

Robert Caro says Lyndon Johnson had nothing to do with the JFK assassination:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/04/30/passage-of-power-robert-caro_n_1464067.html#comments

NEW YORK — Robert Caro receives the most interesting mail.

"I get letters, constantly, saying, 'I see your book's coming. I hope you're going to prove in this book that LBJ did it,'" the award-winning and ongoing biographer of Lyndon Johnson says during a recent interview at his midtown Manhattan office. "Did it," as in killed President Kennedy.

"When I talk at colleges, you can hardly have a lecture or a speech without one of the first questions being, 'Are you going to prove that Johnson did it? Or, are you going to show that Johnson was involved in it?' And when you say Johnson had nothing to with it. You can feel the audience doesn't accept it. You lose your audience."

Believers in Oliver Stone's "JFK" and other conspiracy theorists who hoped that Caro, the most hard-working of historians, would finally nail Johnson will have to look elsewhere. In "The Passage of Power," the fourth of five planned volumes on Johnson, Caro devotes more than 100 pages to the events immediately before, during and after Nov. 22, 1963. Nothing in his many years of research made him suspect Johnson.

"I never came across a single hint, in anything I did - in interviews or all the documents - that would lead you to make such a conclusion," he says.

Debra Conway on the role of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination:

"In "The Passage of Power," the fourth of five planned volumes on Johnson, Caro devotes more than 100 pages to the events immediately before, during and after Nov. 22, 1963. Nothing in his many years of research made him suspect Johnson. "I never came across a single hint, in anything I did - in interviews or all the documents - that would lead you to make such a conclusion," he says.

Excuse me while I laugh hysterically."

The missing code books on 11/22/63

From an email by 88xray@gmail.com:

Yes, you are right, Lansdale - though "officially" military (Air Force, like Prouty?) was CIA and apparently reassuring the 3 "tramps" that everything was under control. I think GHW Bush was in Dallas, too, and was CIA since his days at Yale -- in one of the Dealey Plaza photos it looks like it could be him standing in front of the Depository at the time of the shooting. I would think computer facial analysis could confirm or disprove that. I recently was watching a youtube video and a young, tall, slender man who looked strikingly like Bush, same hairline, walking with the people milling through the railyard behind the picket fence, shortly after the shooting. Intriguing, but not sure it was him, though.

(I emailed a friend recently and said there are probably only 3 people - who were of age - in the U.S. who say they don't remember where they were when JFK was murdered: E. Howard Hunt had, I think, 3 different stories about where he was; Richard Nixon had several stories about where he was when he heard about it; and GHW Bush claims he "doesn't remember" where he was....) I also think (and you probably agree) that Gen. Curtis LeMay was part of the plot. I think he probably engineered the removal of the code books from the Boeing carrying most of the Cabinet to Japan and apparently all of the B-52's that were airborne in case of a Soviet attack. Pierre Salinger revealed the missing codes in his book. And John Judge interviewed SAC B-52 pilots who said the same thing. Judge talked to several more of them who confirmed missing code books at the time of the Reagan shooting, also. Do you have any info re. any other of the Joint Chiefs of Staff having likely been in on it -- along with LeMay?

Re. LBJ, sol Estes and Carter stepping outside at a party, was that in sol Estes' book (which I haven't read)?

Thank you for forwarding your articles, I'm going to read the ones I haven't read and re-read the ones I have.

Regards,
Richard

P.S.: I attended the April, 1993 Conference in Chicago on the JFK, RFK and MLK Assassinations and among other notables met the "other" Robert Morrow. I know his books are a mixed bag, but he said one thing I think is definitely true and pretty interesting: I was with him and an acquaintance from the convention at a small table in the hotel bar, just the 3 of us, and he said "both Johnson and Nixon *couldn't wait* for JFK to be killed." He supposedly worked in the White House for some months after the assassination.

Another very interesting experience there: My friend and I were sitting at a table outside the conference hall in between speakers and a middle aged man in a suit walked up and sat down with us. Again, just 3 of us. He asked us some questions and I asked him what he did? And his answer was -- he was with the Defense Intelligence Agency (!!). I immediately said to him, "that must mean you are on assignment here?" He lamely said, no, he was just there for his own interest and curiosity.... Yeah, right. I wasn't surprised, but was a little shocked.

And that wasn't my last encounter with him, either. Sunday evening after the conference ended, I drove John Judge to the airport to fly back to Wash. D.C. John and I were sitting in the waiting area at the boarding gate talking, when guess who walks up and sits down only a chair or two away from us! DIA, again - since John certainly is or was on their radar. He was close enough to hear our conversation, so I said to John let's move. Which we promptly did. Fortunately, the spook didn't follow.

George Bailey: "The Insiders Always Know"

<http://oswaldsmother.blogspot.com/2009/04/insiders-always-know.html>

Howard Baker: What do you know about the Kennedy assassination?

Richard Nixon: You don't want to know.

Senator Baker related this conversation with Richard Nixon to renowned CBS news producer Don Hewitt. As Hewitt said after learning Nixon's response, "That frosted

me." In an interview he gave to Vicki Daitch for the Kennedy Library, Hewitt went on to make the following statement:

"For reasons I never understood, none of those guys, Salinger, Bobby (Kennedy), Kenney O' Donnell, Dave Powers, Steve Smith would never, ever talk about the assassination. Did they know something?"

And this is typical of the people close to the heart of the tragedy. They either do not talk or else make vague or cryptic statements. Nixon easily went along with the Warren Commission's end game as he did with Larry King in 2001, but with Senator Baker he goes enigmatic. The insiders keep the good stuff to themselves. When Hewitt asked Robert Kennedy about the assassination his only reply was, "What difference does it make? It won't bring him back." However, behind the scenes, Bobby was very interested in finding out the truth. He should be since he knew Oswald's name years before the assassination. To his closet associates he was a believer in conspiracy regarding the death of his brother.

The closest that Don Hewitt came was in a conversation with Kennedy speechwriter Ted Sorensen. Sorensen admitted to Hewitt that he would not be surprised that if in the future, it became known that Oswald had accomplices which, in his words, "...would lend some badly needed rhyme and reason to an act of insanity that up to now has had neither." Apparently, even the President's speechwriter was conflicted.

The failure of the Fourth Estate to investigate the death of John F. Kennedy is a vast study in itself. It's one of the great mysteries of the case. The media then, as now, is largely owned by corporations and the corporations are so integrated with the government that it is hard to tell where one begins and the other ends. Secondly, and no less is important, is the CIA's controlling media influence via Operation Mockingbird. Former CIA Director William Colby stated in front of Congress that, "The CIA owns anyone of significance at all major media outlets." Who in the press talks of this today or even denies it? And so they will *never* give us the truth.

Notice the talk lately of possibly bailing out the major media? Might as well, as they own it and have for years.

No wonder they hate us independent bloggers so. We investigate areas where they cannot and I'm sure a large number of us are not owned by any three-letter agencies. I'm not. We are not going to be like Dan Rather and see the Zapruder film and reported back that Kennedy's head snaps forwards after a shot from the rear. When the film is finally shown to the public in 1975, just the opposite is seen.

Sources: Oral History Interview with DON HEWITT, October 8, 2002, New York, NY. By Vicki Daitch for the John F. Kennedy Library; Larry King Live Weekend: A Look Back at President Richard Nixon Aired February 5, 2001 - 9:00 p.m. ET;

Talbot, Brothers

"Lord Buckley's" Review of Robert Caro's "Passage of Power"

Caro's take on LBJ leaves out all the substance of the man who as a teenager put rattlesnakes in his trunk and then asked black gas station attendants to "check the spare tire".

As many have reported, LBJ was an alcoholic, sex addicted, sociopath suffering from bi-polar disorder. His ruthless rise to power in Texas involved vote rigging, embezzlement, bribery and murder.

I have not read this book yet but I have read the other Caro books and they are superficial at best. Propaganda at worst. What is Caro's agenda. He calls LBJ a "genius" and says he is drawn to him because of the way LBJ handled power. WTF?

I read his excerpted chapter in The New Yorker last week regarding Nov. 21, 1963 and Nov. 22, 1963 and I thought they were the Cliff Notes of history regarding those events. So much has come out since then, but none of it is apparently addressed by Caro.

Here are a few examples not in the book:

Regarding the Bobby Baker scandal:

"John, that son of a bitch (Bobby Baker) is going to ruin me. If that c**ks**ker talks, I'm gonna land in jail... I practically raised that m**herf***er and now he's going to make me the first president of the United States to spend the last days of his life behind bars! Tel Nat that I want him to get in touch with Bobby Baker as soon as possible - tomorrow if he can. Tell Nat to tell Bobby that I will give him a million dollars if he takes the rap. Bobby must not talk." LBJ

Caro is clueless as the murderous alcoholic psychopath he has written about in such glorious terms. Never has more ink been spilled resulting in a more superficial portrait of a man. LBJ drank 2 quarts of Cutty Sark a night. His drunken affair with Helen Gahagan Douglas is enough for a whole book. He walked the halls of Congress with her holding hands. Between the Billy Sol Estes and Baker scandals, LBJ was certainly going to jail. If it wasn't for JFK's death he would have. LBJ's consolidation of power, something Caro marvels at was nothing less than the cover up of a murder.

Regarding the coverup of the JFK assassination:

1. Cliff Carter (LBJ's #1 man) pressured Assistant DA William Alexander to drop all conspiracy charges against Oswald. He repeatedly called the Assistant DA 4 times on behalf of LBJ to make sure of this that fateful weekend in Dallas.
2. Johnson himself personally ordered the immediate and complete reconstruction of the presidential limo which constituted the actual crime scene of the murder.
3. Johnson himself issued orders to place Bethesda personnel under a gag order in regard to the autopsy of JFK. An autopsy that has been thoroughly discredited since.
4. Admiral Burkley, JFK's doctor (and soon to be LBJ's doctor) controlled the autopsy photographs on Johnson's behalf.
5. Johnson personally contacted Parkland doctors during the treatment of Oswald and instructed the medical staff to assist in obtaining a deathbed confession that would be taken by his personal representative in the emergency room. "Dr. Crenshaw, I want a deathbed confession from the

accused assassin. There's a man in the operating room that will take the statement. I will expect full cooperation in the matter." Dr. Crenshaw spoke to the "personal representative" who was wearing a green hospital gown and had a pistol clearly visible in his back pocket. He offered no ID. LBJ would later deny the call was ever made. Luckily for Dr. Crenshaw, the switchboard operator who handled the call verified it.

6. During the Clay Shaw trial, Johnson personally granted Presidential Immunity to FBI Agent Regis Kennedy in order to prevent his being questioned about his connections to and knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The list of controversy is endless. The point is Caro addresses none of it. This book is a revision of history and Caro should be interviewed by someone who knows the true LBJ story. Read LBJ: Mastermind. Read Blood, Money Power. Read Bloody Treason. Read Texas In the Morning. Read The Texas Connection.

Believe me, this guy from the Bronx, Caro, who never leaves his apartment does not know more about LBJ than all these authors who are Texas based. Read the memoir by Billy Sol Estes. But for God's sake do not buy this Caro book. It really is enough already.

Email from a friend Jack on the JFK assassination

Those of us who were adults and followed the primary battles between LBJ and the Kennedys have known of LBJ's obvious hatred of JFK, Bobby [second in command and AG], and the whole Clan our whole adult lives. LBJ's enormous resentment and hatred of the Kennedys was one of the obvious reasons LBJ was the perfect suspect in the murder of JFK. [And what about Bobby, who came back to threaten LBJ's Absolute Power as President?]

But Caro paints a picture of the Kennedy humiliations and degradations and oppressions of LBJ at every step every day as far worse than I imagined it could be. Caro says LBJ could not say a word in public without clearance by Bobby. LBJ is presented as a TOTAL SLAVE to the Kennedys and subjected to enormous humiliations.

Anyone subjected to that would want to murder them all by the worst, slow torture he could dream up.

But LBJ had been the most powerful man in U.S. Senate history in legislating and in Washington in general. He was a dictator who ruled vast staffs and elected officials. He was on the brink of grabbing Absolute Power and Winning Everything he ever dreamed of when the Kennedys locked him in chains and beat him with humiliation every day as their SLAVE. Incredible. Even Satan's fall was less painful and humiliating!

IF Caro is right about how they tortured "Rufus," one of their common names of humiliation for LBJ, it makes the assassination look well merited, if still a heinous crime.

Regardless of that, it certainly makes it look like LBJ had far more perfect reasons to murder JFK than I thought, especially when it probably looked to LBJ as if Bobby would succeed JFK and make it impossible for LBJ to ever win or get revenge in any way.

[N.B. I was one of the tens of millions of Kennedy Dupes. I had just graduated from Harvard in 1958 and knew a bit of the sinister truths about them, but that connection and all the "best and brightest" Bundy crowd and the brilliant speeches--written by Sorenson, which I never imagined--made me prefer him completely over LBJ and Tricky Dick was very scary to me. Even when they increased Eisenhower's military "advisors" in Vietnam, I never imagined they were going to keep rushing into an immense quagmire and the Cuban nuclear showdown came as a horrific shock to me. All of that quickly taught me a huge lesson and I started studying political corruptions of all forms in the U.S. , the secret police and military, etc., in a massive way.]

Nixon asks "Who shot John?"

http://www.salon.com/2012/05/05/watergates_final_mystery/

Saturday, May 5, 2012 08:00 AM CDT

HYPERLINK

"http://www.salon.com/2012/05/05/watergates_final_mystery/singleton/" **Watergate's final mystery**

Underneath the media's obsession with the scandal lies the neglected story of the CIA's role

By HYPERLINK "[ate again. Debate exploded](http://www.salon.com/wate) this week over a new biography of Washington Post editor Ben Bradlee, excerpted in HYPERLINK "[magazine. It suggests](http://www.magazine.com) the legendary editor privately doubted aspects of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's reporting that helped bring about the resignation of Preside[//www.politico.com/news/stories/0412/75732.html](http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0412/75732.html)" \l ".T54XtF-jptE.twitter" **strong denial** from Woodward, a demurral from Bradlee, an HYPERLINK "[a](http://www.poynter.org/latest-news/top-stories/172465/live-chat-today-dylan-b) HYPERLINK "[Woodward and Bernstein's boot](http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2012/es)**then dismissed it** as HYPERLINK "["a storm in a Washington teacup."](http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0412/75770.html)

Not quite. As Reuters columnist and Watergate buff Jack Shafer points out, "Watergate is the Ur-journalism story." It is a true tale that d**power. But this latest round at the** the Watergate cooler has been stronger on the Ur- than the journalism, focusing more on the implications of Woodward and Bradlee's thinking than on the abuses of power that they sought to uncover.

That's too bad. If Watergate still matters, it is because the story tells us something about the intersection of power and journalism in Washington. The ur-personalities of these veteran newsmen are important but so are new facts, and recent revelations illuminate one aspect of the story that is often overlooked: the role of the CIA.

Woodward acknowledged as much in what is perhaps the HYPERLINK "[single most interesting Watergate revelation](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/26/AR2007062601965.html) of recent years. In June 2007, the CIA released most of the so-called "Family Jewels," a long-sud**wrote in the Post, showed in "telling detail"** how the CIA, under the leadership of director Richard Helms, served as "the perfect Watergate enabler."

The Helms/Nixon relationship lies at the heart of the Watergate story. Nixon, of course, was a paranoid genius, a master of resentment politics at home and geopolitical maneuvering abroad. Helms, his long-serving director of Central Intelligence, was the epitome of a CIA man in the Cold War: correct, discreet and ruthless.

The CIA's involvement in Watergate, Woodward noted, "is one of the murkiest parts of the story." He and Bernstein didn't write about it much in "All the President's Men," not because they didn't have suspicions but because they

could not pin the story down. Howard Baker, vice chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, likened the Agency's role to "animals crashing around in the forest — you can hear them but you can't see them." And Helms' role was especially elusive. Said Baker: "Nixon and Helms had so much on each other that neither one of them could breathe."

Thanks to the release of the "Family Jewels" report and an extraordinary collection of [HYPERLINK "http://nixontapes.org/rmh.html"](http://nixontapes.org/rmh.html) [11 conversations](#) between Helms and Nixon in 1971-73 (first published online in 2009) we can see (and hear) what Nixon and Helms had on each other: knowledge of the other guy's record of "dirty tr [time. The Agency's](#) fingerprints were evident in the botched burglary at the offices of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate apartment complex. It was well known that five of the seven burglars had worked for the CIA. Four were Cuban-Americans from Miami involved in the Bay of Pigs operation. It was less well-known that the two ringleaders, James McCord and Howard Hunt, were career officers who had been personally close to Helms for more than a decade.

In his 2007 Post story, Woodward revealed that McCord had written the CIA director after his arrest in June 1972, seeking assistance. Another senior Agency official told Helms that he "felt strongly" that the letter should be turned over to the FBI, which was supposedly conducting a rigorous investigation of Watergate.

"It was a critical moment in the Watergate probe," Woodward wrote, "with Nixon seeking reelection that fall and desperate to keep the botched burglary from spoiling his chances." He went to write:

McCord's letter to the CIA could have been important evidence; according to later testimony, he was seeking assistance from the CIA, where he had worked for decades, and was on the verge of blowing the whistle about Watergate, as he did months later in a famous March 21, 1973, letter to Judge John J. Sirica.

Instead, Helms told the FBI nothing. Investigators never learned the story and Woodward and Bernstein could never shake Helms' dubious denials of any connection to the burglars, whom the Agency blandly portrayed as "retired" employees acting on their own.

In hindsight, Woodward wrote that Helms "was anything but forthcoming."

"The CIA had no involvement in the break-in. No involvement whatever," Helms testified to the Senate Watergate committee on Aug. 2, 1973. "The agency had nothing to do with the Watergate break-in," he added. "And I hope all the newsmen in the room hear me clearly now."

You get the feeling Woodward felt Helms was personally lecturing him. (I left a message for Woodward requesting comment; he did not respond.)

The question, Woodward wrote in 2007, was, “What could have Helms known?”

One possibility, he said, was that he knew Howard Hunt was carrying out burglaries for the president. Another document made public in 2007 showed that Hunt had sent a memo to the CIA two months before the Watergate burglary seeking to hire a former CIA employee “accomplished at picking locks.” Helms, Woodward suggested, might have gotten wind of what Hunt was doing.

The question of what Helms knew about Watergate still matters because, amazingly enough, after 40 years later, we still don’t know who ordered the burglary or why. As Shafer told the Poynter discussion, “I’ve read all the books, listened to all the lectures, and even eaten dinner in the Watergate and I don’t know why Nixon’s people broke into the DNC twice and bugged it.”

What is certain is that Helms knew Hunt was working for the White House as early as April 1971. In response to Nixon’s pestering, Helms had offered the president two CIA reports on the failed Bay of Pigs operation in 1961 and a report about the assassination of South Vietnamese president Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963. Nixon was looking for facts that would impugn the reputation of President John F. Kennedy and thus harm the presidential ambitions of the martyred president’s younger brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy who was expected to run for president in 1972.

“Obviously, I’m going to hand this stuff over to the President,” Helms told Nixon aide John Ehrlichman, “but I’d be terribly glad if you would get his backing not to share it with a lot of the staff of there. For example, I know that Howard Hunt has been doing some work. There’s nothing he’d like better than, as an old Agency hand to run around in some of the soiled linen there is around here, in the garbage cans and so forth.”

Here you can almost hear the clench-jawed East Coast mandarin that Helms was — “terribly glad” and “soiled linen” and all that — doing his damndest to suck up to the president. The Nixon-Helms collaboration deepened in October 1971 when Nixon summoned the CIA director to the White House. Before the meeting, Ehrlichman briefed Nixon why Helms’ was visiting: He had “dirty line” to share. He said the CIA director had told him

that his relationship with past presidents had been such that he would not feel comfortable about releasing some of this very, very dirty linen to anyone without first talking it through with you because he was sure that when you became a former president you would want to feel that whoever was at the Agency was protecting your interest in a similar fashion.

Ehrlichman also reminded Nixon of Helms’ concerns about Howard Hunt, the White House “consultant.”

"Helms is scared to death of this guy Hunt that we got working for us because he knows where a lot of the bodies are buried," he said.

When Helms arrived in the Oval Office, Nixon wasted no time in assuring him that he would keep the secrets of the CIA, which he called without irony, the "Dirty Tricks Department." Nixon said:

"I know what happened in Iran [CIA-sponsored coup in 1953] and I also know what happened in Guatemala [CIA-sponsored coup in 1954] and I totally approve of both. I also know what happened at the Bay of Pigs [the failed invasion to overthrow socialist Fidel Castro in 1961], which was planned under Eisenhower. I totally approved of it. The problem was not the CIA. ..."

Nixon wanted it to be known that he could be trusted to defend the agency.

My interest there is solely to know the facts in the event that as time goes on here, things heat up, and this becomes an issue. That is what I want you to understand regarding any information. I need it for a defensive reason ... "

Then, in his abrupt, awkward way, Nixon launched into a soliloquy about what political controversies the documents might shed light on:

Who shot John? Is Eisenhower to blame? Is Johnson to blame? Is Kennedy to blame? Is Nixon to blame?

In the context of a negotiation over sensitive government records from the early 1960s, Nixon's aside — "Who shot John?" — could only have been a reference to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas in 1963. But if Nixon was implying that the CIA might have something to hide on the question of who ambushed the liberal president in Dealey Plaza, he was also assuring Helms he would keep the Agency's secrets.

"I need to know what is necessary to protect frankly, the intelligence gathering and the Dirty Tricks Department and I will protect it," Nixon said. "I have done more than my share of protection, and I think it's totally right to do it."

Helms sensed his opportunity and spoke for the first time. He had an offering.

"Sir, as a matter of fact the reason that I want to speak ..." he began. Helms said he had found a previously unknown document about the assassination of Diem in South Vietnam in 1963.

"When I saw this document I thought to myself, 'This is the kind of document that I would be rather irresponsible if I didn't go to the president and tell him what this document was,'" Helms explained. "I've got it right here. It's got extracts from State Department cables, Defense Department cables ..."

Helms passed the documents to Nixon. Nixon didn't get anything with "who shot John" but he got a lot of who shot Diem (rival generals) and he might be able to use that against the hated Teddy Kennedy. The meeting ending on a satisfactory note for both men.

Nixon then passed the Diem cables to aide [Chuck Colson](#) (whose [HYPERLINK "http://www.salon.com/2012/04/26/the_original_culture_warrior/singleton/"](#) [recent death](#) was another blast from the Watergate past) who gave them to none other than Howard Hunt. A veteran undercover officer and dirty tricks specialist [that JFK was](#) complicit in the assassination of Diem, a pro-American despot. The forged documents were then shown to a Life magazine writer in the hopes of creating problems for Ted Kennedy's expected presidential candidacy. Life magazine turned down the story, perhaps because the animus behind the story was so transparent. Hunt moved on to other missions for the White House. The story of the doctored Diem cables was later uncovered by Watergate investigators but Helms' supporting role remained obscure.

Helms and Nixon had forged an effective partnership. They spoke at least five more times in the coming months. On [HYPERLINK "http://nixontapeaudio.org/rmh/025-071.mp3"](#) [June 16](#), 1972, Nixon called him to tell about certain secret CIA operations involving Mexican President Luis Echeverria, the details of which are still secret. So when Hunt and other [fy. Nixon](#) simply assumed the CIA director would help him stonewall the investigation.

"We've protected Helms from a hell of a lot of things," Nixon told his chief of staff H.R. Haldeman on June 23, 1972. He wanted to remind Helms that the investigation might lead to Cuba-related revelations that would harm the CIA.

"You open that scab and there's a hell of a lot of things," Nixon went on, "and we just feel that it would be very detrimental to have things go any further. This involves these Cubans, Hunt and a lot of hanky-panky that we have nothing to do with ourselves."

Nixon could be sure Helms would know what he was talking about. He had been seeking sensitive CIA reports about the Bay of Pigs operations for more than a year; Hunt was a leading figure in that operation. In his 1979 memoir, Haldeman speculated that Nixon was tacitly reminding Helms of two extraordinarily sensitive issues: the CIA's plots to kill Fidel Castro and the assassination of JFK. The Oct. 8, 1971, tape lends credence to the notion. If Nixon had offered to protect the Agency's interests on "who shot John" then surely Helms would cooperate with the White House in smoothing over what his press secretary described as a "third rate burglary."

Nixon assumed wrong. "This has nothing to do with the Bay of Pigs," the normally calm Helms shouted at Haldeman, who was surprised at his rage. Helms was a canny bureaucratic operator who was sensitive about Cuba and assassinations. He knew he could not block the FBI's investigation without risk

to his own position and he saw no reason why he should. Hunt was a useful scoundrel whose screw-ups were legendary but whose loyalty to the Agency was assured. Publicly and privately, Helms maintained the fiction that the Agency knew nothing of Hunt's proclivities — and he kept very quiet about his own back channel to McCord. As Nixon and his aides scrambled to cover up the White House's "dirty tricks," the FBI — and the young reporters at the Washington Post — began to unravel the story, albeit without much insight into Helms' role as enabler.

The secrets that Nixon and Helms shared exerted invisible gravitational force on the unfolding scandal. From his jail cell, Hunt let it be known that he would talk about his knowledge of "highly illegal conspiracies" at the CIA unless he was paid off. To underscore his point, he then published a memoir of the Bay of Pigs operation, "Give Us This Day," which opened with a denunciation of President Kennedy for his "shameful" failure to support the Agency's anti-Castro rebels. His point was blunt and subtly ominous: if JFK had backed the CIA venture, he might not have been killed by an allegedly pro-Castro gunman in Dallas. Hunt was not one to get sentimental about the playboy president's bloody end in Dallas. Like others in the CIA, he thought JFK was a contemptible weakling who had it coming. The "whole Bay of Pigs thing" was fraught indeed.

Amid such black intrigue, the spymaster proved more agile than the president. Helms avoided talking about what he knew of Hunt's service to the White House while Nixon succumbed to the burglar's blackmail, ordering aides to raise money to pay off Hunt for his silence. The CIA man cultivated Washington Post publisher Katharine Graham as a social friend. Nixon enmeshed himself further in the scandal.

Nixon and Helms parted ways in December 1972. Nixon forced the CIA director to resign; Helms extracted an ambassadorship so that his exit from Washington would not be tainted with Watergate or presidential disfavor. Besieged by investigators and the press, Nixon resigned 20 months later. Helms had to plead guilty to charges of lying to Congress about a CIA assassination conspiracy in Chile. But admiring colleagues rallied to his defense and, he was never held accountable for the Agency's deeply suspicious role in the intelligence failure that culminated in the crime of Dallas. Thanks to the forgiving culture of Washington, both men outlasted their notoriety in the 1970s and lived out their lives as controversial but ultimately respectable statesmen.

The Shakespearean struggle of Richard Nixon and Dick Helms is central to the Watergate story. It speaks a volume about the covert workings of power in Washington and is still shrouded in official secrecy 40 years later. (For example, the HYPERLINK "<http://www.archives.gov/research/jfk/>" [JFK Assassination Records Collection](#) at the National Archives contains 366 pages of CIA documents on Howard Hunt that have never been made public.) But the unfinished story of the CIA and [1. Its implications eluded the best](#) journalists of a generation and its legacy is not reassuring to readers.-

Read: HYPERLINK

"<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/26/AR2007062601965.html>" "[The Keeper of Secrets Earns His Reputation,](#)" by **Bob Woodward**, **Washington Post**, June 27, 2007.

Listen: HYPERLINK "[http://nixontapeaudio.org_8_1971; read a summary](http://nixontapeaudio.org_8_1971_read_a_summary) HYPERLINK "<http://nixontapeaudio.org/rmh/587-007.pdf>" [here](#). **Courtesy of Hfferson Morley is** a staff writer for Salon in Washington and author of the forthcoming book, HYPERLINK "[is-Forgotten/dp/0385122&sr=8-1](#)" [Snow-Storm in August: Washington City, Francis Scott Key, and the Forgotten Race Riot of 1835](#)

Larry Hancock on Vincent Bugliosi:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16468&pid=251611&st=15&#entry251611>

I've been rereading Turner's book on the RFK assassination and ran across the following Bugliosi quote...this seems a good place for it. It's important to recall that Bugliosi was a staunch advocate of conspiracy in the RFK murder and argued for it in peripheral case involving a slander suit and Jerry Own. **The following is a statement from Bugliosi to the jury:**

"Conspiracies are proven bit by bit, speck by speck, brick by brick until all of a sudden you have a mosaic. They are proven by circumstantial evidence. Conspiracies are conceived in shadowy recesses. They are not hatched in front of 5,000,000 witnesses."

.....too bad he didn't write that down for future reference... Larry

RFK to Johnson: "Why did you kill my brother?"

<https://myaccount.nytimes.com/membercenter/emailus.html>

Larry Sabato pushing the lone nutter fantasy and selling counterfeit money on the JFK assassination. 2/18/10

<http://www.centerforpolitics.org/crystalball/articles/ljs2010021802/>

Jfk's Golden Anniversary

Larry J. Sabato, Director, U.Va. Center for Politics February 18th, 2010

Did you see the newly released color film clip of President and Mrs. Kennedy's arrival at Love Field in Dallas on November 22, 1963? If you haven't yet, you can see it here: [HYPERLINK "http://jfk.org/go/collections/ward-warren-film"](http://jfk.org/go/collections/ward-warren-film)<http://jfk.org/go/collections/ward-warren-film>

Ward Warren, a 15-year old high school student, took his 8 millimeter camera to the airport that awful day, and captured stunning imtion (you can read more [about Warren](#) [HYPERLINK](#)

["http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/dn/latestnews/stories/021610dnmetjfkvid.11ebc598d.html"](http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/dn/latestnews/stories/021610dnmetjfkvid.11ebc598d.html)[here](#)). JFK's vigor, Jackie's beauty, and the corralled ambition of the soon-to-be President Lyndon Johnson were on full display [Sixth Floor Museum](#)—the converted Texas School Book Depository from which some or (probably) all of the shots at JFK were fired. At one point Dallas actually had wanted to tear down the Depository, seeking to escape the long shadow it cast over the city. Luckily, wiser heads prevailed.

These freshly circulated frames stir deep emotions. Knowing what is waiting on Elm Street, we still want to shout, "Get back on Air Force One! Don't climb into the limousine." But the celluloid figures can't hear us. The grief and tears will just have to flow.

Warren explained the significance of 11/22/63 well: "To me, it was more traumatic than 9/11." My students have sometimes asked, 'How can that be? One person was killed versus 3,000 on September 11th.' But Kennedy's assassination was the cold-blooded decapitation of the U.S. government in the midst of the Cold War, the murder of a man with a lovely family that we all thought we knew, the sudden shocking violent end of the life of the nation's youngest elected president far before his time—and so much more.

The horror of seven seconds in Dallas has reverberated for nearly a half-century, triggering an unending nightmare for those of us who lived through the assassination—and via the new medium of television we were all a part of the drama. Just as JFK's presidency was shifting into its highest gear, it was

obliterated in a nanosecond. One sick sorry excuse for a human being, a punk who had failed at everything but marksmanship, negated the votes of nearly 69 million Americans who had cast a ballot in 1960.

In the light of history, we know that the bullet fired into Kennedy's brain became a bullet in our own. America lost the spring in its step as the 1960s wore on. The sunny optimism of a youthful administration gave way to the dark maneuverings of an insecure chief executive who couldn't say no to the military and was afraid of losing a war because of the effect it would have on his legacy—thereby costing the lives of tens of thousands of young Americans.

After the 1961 Bay of Pigs, JFK never fully trusted his generals, as he proved during 1962's Cuban Missile Crisis when he pointedly ignored their bellicose advice. Few scholars believe that Kennedy would ever have escalated the Vietnam War into a U.S. force of half a million men. In contrast to JFK's understated New England style, LBJ did everything Texas Big—a full blown War on Poverty (instead of a realistic battle to reduce it), a we-can-have-it-all “Guns ‘n Butter” policy that was economically ruinous, and a Vietnam War that very nearly tore the country apart.

A tiny bullet did all this—essentially the same comment from the doctors performing Lincoln's autopsy in the White House in April 1865 as a deadly pellet fell from the 16th president's brain and clattered to the floor.

No one can say what might have happened had Kennedy lived. It is always possible that his reckless private life—filled with feel-good drugs and wanton adultery—would have become known, forcing a presidential resignation in disgrace. Society would never have tolerated JFK's feverish extramarital dalliances in the '60s as it did Bill Clinton's in the '90s, the latter a far more permissive decade. Goodness knows, there were enough women who could have told the tale on JFK, even a mobster's moll named Judith Campbell, simultaneously the mistress of Kennedy and Chicago crime boss Sam Giancana. This strange triangular relationship was facilitated first in early 1960 by Frank Sinatra, an enthusiastic supporter who sang JFK's campaign tune, “High Hopes”. The smarmy, prying FBI director J. Edgar Hoover finished the ménage off after informing the president he had the goods on him in 1962.

While many high-level members of the press were well aware of Kennedy's wild life, the public was oblivious. We knew only the pristine Catholic church-going, family-man image, as well as the eloquent speeches and high-minded deeds of a dashing leader who inspired Americans, especially the young, to “ask what we could do for our country.” The episodes one can view in exhibits at the JFK Library in Boston leap to the mind of anyone 55 and older: The dramatic, extremely close presidential contest between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon, the first TV debates, the best inaugural address ever delivered, the witty televised press conferences, the Peace Corps, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the space program with an outlandish goal of landing men on the moon, the trips to Berlin and Paris and Ireland, the elegance of the Kennedy White House.

These are the images that linger, the reality and the myth we still want to cling to. A river of blood on November 22nd washed away the sins the public learned about many years later. And every time we see an evocative image from that day of infamy, we think about how uplifted we once were, about the might-have-been's and never-were's. The paralyzing melancholy comes anew.

* * * * *

As hard as it is to believe for the children of the mid-twentieth century, the nation has arrived at the fiftieth anniversary of the Kennedy years. This spring, the U.Va. Center for Politics will be announcing a new annual series of 50th anniversary programs and events that will commemorate the great themes, movements, and moments of JFK's White House years and the decades that followed. We intend for the series to go on as long as there are golden anniversaries that can be instructive.

Fifty years is just about right for a true retrospective. Enough time has passed so that a fuller truth can be told. Some first-hand participants are still alive to add to recorded history. Older Americans will want to remember, partly for nostalgia, partly to put the headlines of their early life into proper perspective. Younger Americans will want to ask what these long ago headlines can teach us about the present and future. This last question is by far the most crucial, and the real goal of the series.

The Center for Politics plans to begin the Golden Anniversary series with a retrospective on the 1960 Kennedy-Nixon campaign and TV debates, in cooperation with the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Nixon Presidential Library. Details will be forthcoming in April.

Lyndon Johnson and the JFK assassination

Lyndon Johnson, who had blackmailed and strongarmed his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket (see Hersh and Summers for that) was engaged in a sub rosa war with the Kennedy brothers for 4 years. By fall, 1963, the Kennedys were on the verge of politically executing and personally destroying Johnson, kicking him off the 1964 Demo ticket, and with the possibility of his indictment in the Bobby Baker scandal.

John Kennedy was also at war with his own government: CIA, JCS and war hawks in general who were offended that 1) JFK did not launch a full scale military invasion into Cuba at the Bay of Pigs 2) JFK not bomb Cuba or invade Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis of October, 1962 - never mind that we now know this could have easily set off WWII. 3) They also wanted a war in Vietnam which JFK was resisting mightily. LBJ told the JCS at Christmas, 1963 - get me elected and you can have your war.

LBJ told his inner circle mistress Madeleine Brown comments that indicate that LBJ had foreknowledge of the JFK assassination and that his Dallas, TX oilmen and the CIA were involved. Barr McClellan, a lawyer who worked with LBJ powerbroker Ed Clark, says that Clark was given free oil investments directly for his role in arranging Dallas. Billie Sol Estes, who was a cut out for LBJ doing business (with the attendant massive kickbacks and under the table money), admitted in the 1980's that he planned the murder of Henry Marshall in 1961 with LBJ, Cliff Carter and LBJ's personal hitman Malcolm Wallace. Estes and Carter also later discussed LBJ's involvement in the JFK assassination. E. Howard Hunt, a longtime CIA operative and Kennedy hater came public in 2007 and said that that Lyndon Johnson and the CIA colluded in the JFK assassination. By 1965, the KGB (then the world's largest foreign intelligence service) had concluded that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK assassination. We know that because FBI counterintelligence was electronically monitoring the KGB Residency in New York and Hoover sent a memo to LBJ on 12/1/66 telling what the FBI had found out. Add to this the fact that the early evidence (wounds on JFK's body, witnesses hearing shots on the Grassy Knoll) were quite strong that there was a conspiracy to kill JFK, yet LBJ and his friend and neighbor of 19 years J. Edgar Hoover (another confirmed Kennedy hater) immediately pushed the lone nut theory at a time when it was quite unreasonable to be doing. On top of this is LBJ's bizarre personal behavior on 11/22/63 and beyond: literally calling his tax lawyer within hours of JFK's death to sell his "goddamned Halliburton stock" (not worried about international conspiracy despite mentioning that to several folks, his hysterical behavior in the powder room as witnessed by Gen. Godfrey McHugh (LBJ was crying conspiracy and saying they are going to kill us all -- yet he has time to call tax lawyer and sell stock), LBJ calling Dallas head detective Will Fritz on Saturday 11/23 and tell him to quit investigating that "you got your man" when it was unreasonable to not think a conspiracy, LBJ calling Dr. Charles Crenshaw personally asking for a "confession" from the dying accused assassin Oswald (not who sent you, were others involved). Basically Lyndon Johnson hating the Kennedys, blackmailing his way on the ticket, having NO relationship with JFK especially after Johnson was such a hawk in the Cuban Missile Crisis, spending no more than one hour alone with JFK in 1963, being completely aware the Kennedys were on the verge of politically executing him with the Bobby Baker scandal, then poof pushing a ridiculous no conspiracy lone nutter fantasy with his buddies J. Edgar Hoover and CIA Allen Dulles (who once said "That little Kennedy... he thought he was a God.") in the aftermath of the JFK assassination.

Robert Caro to Gwen Ifill on how LBJ despised John Kennedy:

http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/white_house/jan-june12/lbj_05-10.html

Well, you know, there are three strong personalities, Lyndon Johnson, Jack Kennedy and Bobby Kennedy.

Lyndon Johnson despises Jack Kennedy. When he's the Senate majority leader, Kennedy is a young senator. Johnson said of him, he's pathetic. He was pathetic as a senator. He didn't even know how to address the chair. He used to mock him. He used to literally call him not a man's man. He said -- he used to say to people, you know how skinny his ankles are? And he'd hold up his fingers like this.

He doesn't realize. He thinks he's going to have the Democratic nomination in 1960. He doesn't realize that this young senator for whom he has no respect really is a great politician and is racing around the country corralling delegates, impressing people, and taking the nomination away from him. By the time Johnson wakes up, it's really too late.

Jim Fetzer on Steven Mark Brown, son of LBJ and Madeleine Brown:

http://www.amazon.com/review/R1M20UW23P4TAC/ref=cm_cd_pg_pg2?ie=UTF8&asin=B0062B0844&cdForum=Fx192RWI9AF18BK&cdPage=2&cdThread=Tx3E4NPG9RG0WK4&store=digital-text#wasThisHelpful

Madeleine had told me that, while Lyndon acknowledged to her that Steven was his son and made arrangements for them both to be cared for, there must never be any announcement or publicity about it. When Steven filed to be formally acknowledged as LBJ's son, it led to a series of calamities for him and Madeleine, where Steven was kidnapped in the middle of the night by MPs who falsely claimed that he was AWOL. He was held in military facilities, at least some of which were psychiatric, for the next several months, long enough to fail to appear for his court hearing, which led to the dismissal of his suit and protected Lyndon's legacy.

The whole time, Madeleine had no idea where he was or even whether he was still alive. I strongly suspect that during this period of captivity, he was injected with cancer cells to bring about bone marrow cancer, from which he would eventually die on 28 September 1990. It was a tragedy in many ways, but kept the lid on his parentage for the benefit of Lyndon, who would himself die on 22 January 1973, paranoid (with good reason) that the Secret Service wanted to kill him. Connally once remarked that it would take every adjective in the dictionary to describe LBJ, because he had such strengths both for good and for evil, alas.

Longtime LBJ aide George Reedy on what a narcissist, bully, sadist & lout Lyndon Johnson was

Reedy worked for LBJ from 1951-1965

"He was notorious for abusing his staff, for driving people to the verge of exhaustion- and sometimes over the verge; for paying the lowest salaries for the longest hours of work on Capitol Hill; for publicly humiliating his most loyal aides; for keeping his office in a constant state of turmoil by playing games with reigning male and female favorites."

"There was no sense in which he could be described as a pleasant man. His manners were atrocious- not just slovenly but frequently calculated to give offense. Relaxation was something he did not understand and would not accord to others. He was a bully who would exercise merciless sarcasm on people who could not fight back but could only take it. Most important, he had no sense of loyalty- at least, not the kind of loyalty I learned on the Irish Near North Side of Chicago, where life was bearable only because people who had very little in the way of worldly goods had very much in the way of mutual trust. To Johnson, loyalty was a one-way street: all take on his part and all give on the part of everyone else- his family, his friends, his supporters."

[Reedy, p. x]

"He was cruel, even to people who had virtually walked the last mile for him. Occasionally he would demonstrate his gratitude for extraordinary services by a lavish gift- an expensive suit of clothes, an automobile, jewelry for the women on his staff. The gift was always followed by an outpouring of irreverent abuse (I believe he thought his impulse was an example of weakness for which he had to atone) and a few members of his entourage noted that gift was invariably tax deductible on his part. Furthermore, some of the most lavish presents frequently went to members who had performed no services other than adulation. And when his personal desires were at stake, he had absolutely no consideration for the situation in which other people found themselves. They were required to drop everything to wait upon him and were expected to forget their private lives in his interests. He even begrudged one of his top assistants a telephone call to his wife on their wedding anniversary, which the assistant was spending on the LBJ ranch and his wife at their home in Washington, D.C." [Reedy, xiv]

"He had a habit of adopting all useful thoughts as his own, and often the originator of highly important ideas would forget his or her own authorship in a matter of hours and be ready to swear that the whole thing originated in the brain of "the Leader." [Reedy, xvi]

"He had a remarkable capacity to convince himself that he held the principles he should hold at any given time, and there was something charming about the air of injured innocence with which he would treat anyone who brought forth evidence that he had held other views in the past. It was not an act. His whole life was lived in the present and he was tenacious in his conviction that history always conformed to current necessities." [Reedy, p. 2]

"To complicate the picture, his *own* view of what had happened frequently shifted. To the outside world, this appeared as a form of mendacity. It is my firm belief, from close association over a number of years, that the man never told a deliberate lie. But he had a fantastic capacity to persuade himself that the "truth" which was convenient for the present was *the truth* and anything that conflicted with it was the prevarication of enemies. He literally willed what was in his mind to be reality and, as he was a master at imposing his will upon the people, the society, and the world around him, he saw no reason for history to be exempt from the process."

[Reedy, p. 3]

"That other man had to be Robert Kennedy, whom he regarded as the focal point for all the forces who sought the downfall of Lyndon Johnson." [Reedy, 6]

"As a rule, his language colorful, pointed, and what can most charitably be described as "earthy." His "humor" was based chiefly on the contents of toilet bowls and he was addicted to "pie-in-the-face" practical jokes. His favorite spectator sport was watching bovine copulation and he gloried in summoning fastidious males to his bathroom, where conference and excretion could be intermingled. His consumption of beverage alcohol was for purposes other than sacramental and in quantities that did not accord St. Paul's "a little wine for thy stomach's sake." [Reedy, p.34-35]

"They had to be young, they had to be cheerful, they had to be malleable, and it helped if they were slightly antagonistic to him at the outset. He dearly loved to convert an anti-Johnson liberal with a slightly plump figure and a dowdy wardrobe into a lean, impeccably clad female whose face was masked in cosmetics and who adored the ground he walked on (or, at least, told him she adored the ground he walked on). To her, he would pour out all his dreams and aspirations in what (as it was described to me later by one woman with a sense of humor) was an incredibly potent monologue. The motif was that he trusted her loyalty and needed her wisdom and she had to come with him to occupy the top spot in his organization. It was an offer rarely refused.

The reality was somewhat different. The best the woman could hope for was a position as his private secretary. She learned very quickly that it was not the post of a top "advisor." He had no respect for the political intelligence of any woman except his wife- and, unfortunately, he usually listened to her only when he had done something stupid and had to find a bail-out maneuver.

There were many compensations for the reigning favorite. She could look forward to travel under plush conditions, attendance at glamorous social functions with the Johnsons (he would always find a "safe" male for an escort), expensive clothes, and frequent trips to New York, where a glamorous make-up artist would initiate her into the mysteries of advanced facial make-up, resulting in cosmetics so lavishly applied that they became a mask."

[Reedy, p. 36]

"Very few reigning favorites were allowed to run the office for any great length of time. One of them, who held his attention longer than the rest and for whom he exhibited some really deep feelings, was married off, probably because a continued relationship was incompatible with the vice presidency.

The others dropped back into the pool known to the male staff members (speaking under their breaths) as "the harem." His greatest joy was traveling with a large number of women over whom he could fuss- buying their clothes, supervising their diets, and admonishing them at every public stop to "put on some fresh lipstick." It was quite a show. He may have been "just a country boy from the central hills of Texas" but he had many of the instincts of a Turkish sultan of Istanbul."

[Reedy, p. 37]

"The result of all of this was an office in a constant state of turmoil. A new reigning favorite meant a period of several weeks in which workable routines would be upset; morale would fall to all-time lows; efficiency would go out the window."

(Reedy, p. 37)

"He was rarely candid, and when he spoke of personal matters his words were such a mixture of fantasy, euphemism, and half-truth that it was impossible to separate out the nuggets of revelation. In this case, however, the facts are compelling. As it became clearer that inexorable forces were pushing him into the small circle of men from whom the nation picks its chief executives, he developed a pattern of conduct that indicated beyond a doubt a desire to revert to childhood. He intermingled, almost daily, childish tantrums; threats of resignation (which I realize in retrospect were the equivalent of the small boy who says he will take his baseball and go home); wild drinking bouts; a remarkable nonpaternal yen for young girls; an almost frantic desire to be in the company of young people."

[Reedy, p. 56]

"A few weeks after his heart attack in 1955, he summed up the whole problem when he told a conference of doctors, gathered to evaluate his condition, that he enjoyed nothing but whiskey, sunshine, and sex. Without realizing what he was doing, he had outlined succinctly the tragedy of his life."

[Reedy, p. 56]

"The drinking bouts became increasingly heavy and increasingly frequent. When he was with staff members, there would usually be a point at which he would launch a tirade reviling an assistant for a long series of fancied wrongs and assumed inadequacies. ...

They were invariably preceded by a wild drinking bout. He was not an alcoholic or a heavy drinker in the commonly accepted sense of those words. But there were occasions when he would pour down Scotch and soda in a virtually mechanical

motion in rhythm with the terrible tension building visibly within him and communicating itself to his listeners. The warning signs were unmistakable and those with past experience tried to get away before the inevitable flood of invective. As they found out, it was rarely possible.

[Reedy 56-57]

"As the 1960 campaign drew closer, the drinking bouts surpassed all previous records.... The 1960 campaign was a nightmare for the staff- a weird collage of beratings, occasional drunken prowls up and down hotel corridors, and frantic efforts to sober him up in the mornings so he could make the speaking engagements. Here again he came close to disaster. He spent a whole night in a hotel room in El Paso pouring invective upon the head of a bewildered advance man...On the stump he had very few peers. But in his rooms at night, the drinking patterns continued as did the threats of leaving the campaign." [Reedy, pp. 58-59]

"Someone had told him about the theories of subliminal conditioning then making the rounds and his methodology was to mutter "sincere" over and over in the presence of journalists. When he could insert the word into a sentence, he would do so even when it had to be dragged in by the heels, kicking and screaming. When he could find no sentence that was suitable, he would repeat "sincere" under his breath, over and over to the absolute bewilderment of his audience. Fortunately, he dropped the effort before articles could appear questioning his sanity."

[Reedy, p. 68]

"This occurred when he was vice president and obsessed with the idea that Bobby Kennedy was directing an anti-LBJ campaign. His elevation to the presidency made absolutely no difference. Brush after brush took place with the journalists who, in the early days of his administration, accepted him as a miracle worker to be treated with downright reverence. Eventually, however, his conviction that they were opposed to him created an opposition- always the outcome of paranoia. He did not attribute this to his own shortcomings but to the machinations of the man he regarded as his arch foe. At this stage of the game, Bobby was helpless to do him much mischief but LBJ still believed that there was a plot for which the press was the principal instrument." [Reedy, p. 70]

"In a very important sense, LBJ was a man who had been deprived of the normal joys of life. He knew how to struggle; he knew how to outfox political opponents; he knew how to make money; he knew how to swagger. But he did not know how to live. He had been programmed for business and for business only and outside of his programming he was lost." [Reedy, p. 81]

"I never fully understood this or other similar episodes. In the back of his mind, it is possible that he believed these visits were inspired by Bobby Kennedy as part of a "plot" to delete the name LBJ from the ticket in 1964. This had

become an obsession with him- a conviction that peopled the world with agents of the president's brother all seeking to do him in. Someone- I never found out who- very actively fed this belief and kept him in a perpetual state of anxiety. This reached major proportions with the outbreak of the Billy Sol Estes and Bobby Baker scandals....

There was absolutely nothing to keep Johnson's name in the Billy Sol Estes story except the LBJ refusal to deal with the press. He covered up when there was nothing to cover and thereby created the suspicion that he was involved somehow. His reasoning was simple: The whole thing existed as a Bobby Kennedy plot and to talk about it to the press was to help Bobby Kennedy.

About the same thing happened in the Bobby Baker scandal except that in this instance he was really close to the central figure in the expose. He had considered Bobby as virtually a son and succeeded in promoting him to be secretary of the Senate Majority at an age when Bobby should have been in knee britches."

[Reedy 134-135]

"But Johnson refused to accept the obvious explanation. He insisted that it stayed in the press because of conscious pressure from Bobby Kennedy, who, he claimed, was holding daily briefings with the sole purpose of knifing LBJ in the back. He was so convinced of the existence of these meetings that I made a personal effort to check on them myself. There was not the least bit of evidence that they were taking place or had taken place. I am not a master spy but it is hardly likely that during that period the attorney general of the United States could have engaged in such an organized effort without one of my newspaper friends tipping me off.

This viewpoint did not impress Johnson in the slightest. He merely said I was "naive" and that he would demonstrate the truth to me. The next time the two of us were together with a correspondent, he lectured the man on how wrong it was to ask stooge questions and then said: "I know all about those briefings downtown." It became apparent at once the correspondent did not know *not* know about them but that did not stop LBJ. He continued his lectures to other correspondents- a practice that led to some speculation as to his mental stability. Fortunately, the speculation did not appear in print.

These episodes were merely ludicrous. Much more serious was his interpretation of *all* his relations with the administration as involved with "plots." He resisted- to the point of hysteria- the round-the-world trip which later became famous for his discovery of Bashir, the camel driver, in Karachi.... He raved, at least to me, that Bobby Kennedy was trying to set him up.

[Reedy, pp. 136-137]

"Those of us who had to deal with what few substantive matters characterized the vice presidency found it increasingly difficult to secure decisions from him. The consumption of booze increased as did the number of hours he would spend in bed at home just staring at the ceiling and growling at anyone who came into the room... There was some demon within the man himself that would have operated in any position short of the presidency."

[Reedy, pp. 139-140]

"Why Jack Kennedy offered Lyndon Johnson the vice presidency and why Lyndon Johnson accepted it, I will never know. Frankly, I doubt whether *anyone* will ever know now that the principal protagonists are dead. My guess is that it represented a shrewd political judgement on Kennedy's part."

[Reedy, p. 141]

"Behind the scenes, however, the campaign was grinding agony for a staff which felt a duty to the campaign to keep the seamy side from showing. There were some terrible moments- drunken, aimless wanderings through a hotel corridor in Chicago (fortunately blocked off by police) in which he tried to crawl into the bed of the female correspondent (I got the impression as we led him away that he was seeking comfort, not sex); a wild drinking bout in El Paso in which he spent the night cursing and raving at a good friend; continuous torrents of abuse directed at his staff. It was amazing to watch him go out in public and make truly compelling speeches off-the-cuff after such episodes."

[Reedy, p. 142]

"Whatever the reality, however, the LBJ paranoia continued to mount. He was convinced that Bobby Kennedy had virtual control over the nation's press and that this control was being used to pave the way for a "dump LBJ" campaign in 1964. This was a period in which he proceeded to "hang around" the outer offices of the White House- something like a precinct captain sitting in the anteroom of a ward leader hoping to be recognized. It was not a very propossessing sight and certainly not worthy of a man of his stature."

[Reedy, p. 147]

"He was not a man of thought and, instead, it became for him the period of intense misery. He obviously had not found what he had expected to find in the vice presidency, and while his intellect was keen, it was not of the variety that could grant him inner serenity. What could have been to a philosopher an era of growth was, in his eyes, a time of shame and failure."

[Reedy, p. 147]

"Johnson campaigned as though there were a real contest with the outcome in doubt. In time I came to understand that the *act* of campaigning had importance to him that was totally unrelated to the goals. There was some form of vitalizing force in frenzied crowds that drove him into a state of ecstasy...

"What was even more interesting was the scene that invariably followed a session with a crowd. Despite his tapping technique, some people would always be able to grasp his palm for a fleeting moment. In such instances, it would be

necessary for him to tear loose- leaving long scratches on the back of his hand. He loved those scratches. A medical attendant aboard Air Force One was ready with some soothing ointment for a gentle massage. LBJ would insist that everyone on the plane cluster around during the massage period and he would point lovingly to each scratch, describing in detail the person responsible for it. The first time I witnessed the performance, it seemed to me that he was thinking in terms of the Stigmata from the Cross. But the performance was much too sensual for such an interpretation. There was something post-orgasmic about the scene. A psychiatrist could have had a field day."

[Reedy, p. 152]

"The trouble was that Johnson himself became a victim of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. It froze him into a totally uncompromising position where he had no alternatives- or thought he had no alternative- to feeding more and more draftees into the meat grinder. He had never, in his entire life, learned to confess error, and this quality- merely amusing or exasperating in a private person- resulted in cosmic tragedy for a president. He had to prove that he had been right all along. And this meant that he had to do more of what he had been doing despite the demonstrable failure of his Vietnam policies."

[Reedy, p. 165]

"There were a few key traits to his personality and it is unlikely that he shed them. As a human being he was a miserable person- a bully, sadist, lout and egoist. He had no sense of loyalty (despite his protestations that it was a quality that he valued above all others) and he enjoyed tormenting those who had done the most for him. He seemed to take a special delight in humiliating those who had cast their lot in with him. It may well be that this was the result of a form of self-loathing in which he concluded that there had to be something wrong with anyone who would associate with him."

[Reedy, p. 171]

"His lapses from civilized conduct were deliberate and usually intended to subordinate someone else to his will. He did disgusting things because he realized other people had to pretend that they did not mind. It was his method of bending them to his designs."

[Reedy, pp. 171-172]

Arthur Schlesinger from his Journals

1952-2000

January 6 1963

The New Year opened quietly, with the President [JFK] still in Florida. On Friday, January 4, I went to the National Archives for the opening of an exhibition celebrating the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation. Bobby gave the speech - it was derived from a speech I had written for the President for use on January 1 by television from Palm Beach, but which the President had decided not to use on the grounds that a segregated city was hardly the best place from which to make an emancipation speech. It was a good speech; and, at the end, Joe Rauh passed me a note saying, "Poor Lyndon." I asked Joe what he meant. He said, "Lyndon must know he is through. Bobby is going to be the next President."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 185]

October 13 1963

Frank Wisner and Mac Herter went into a long bit about how terrible it was for Jackie Kennedy to go off on the Onassis yacht. Wisner said that "everyone" in Europe knew that Lee Radziwill was having an affair with Onassis, and that Jackie was along as cover. The gossip of the idle rich is exceedingly boring.

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 201]

March 25 1964

"There is nothing more dangerous, so far as I can see, than being accepted by Johnson as one of his own. I think he has been meticulously polite to those in the White House whom he regards as Kennedy men. But, when he starts regarding them as Johnson men, their day is over. He begins to treat them as Johnson men, which means like servants. This is what is happening to Pierre Salinger. Of all the Kennedy people, he seemed to make the transition most easily - which meant that LBJ began shouting at him, ordering him around and humiliating him just as if he were Jenkins or Valenti. Teddy White told me a terrible story in which Johnson made Salinger eat a plate of bean soup at a White House luncheon out of pure delight in the exercise of authority. As soon as people become Johnson men, he seems to stop listening to them and to use them only as instruments of his own desires."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 225]

"June 16 1964

I went to New York on Tuesday night for a dinner in honor of Jackie to thank contributors to the Library. Afterward we went to the Smiths'. I had a long talk with JBK. She started to tell me about the trip back from Dallas and the effort made to get her to change her dress when Jim Fosburgh came up and we had a change of subject. A few nights ago (June 5) at the French Embassy, Godfrey McHugh gave me a long account of that ghastly afternoon. Godfrey told me that

they did not know the Johnsons were on Air Force One. He and Kenny kept asking the pilot to take off, and were told that the plane had to wait for Mrs. Johnson's luggage - a mysterious excuse, since none of them knew that the Johnsons were already occupying the presidential apartments in the back of the plane. Godfrey also said that LBJ was in a panic at the hospital, convinced that there was a conspiracy and that he would be the next to go. Godfrey also gave me a horrendous account of his visit to the LBJ Ranch before the [Ludwig] Erhand visit in December - Johnson's crudeness, discourtesy, drunkenness, etc."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 227-228]

July 23 1964

Bobby seemed philosophical about the vice presidency. His thoughts are still turning to the idea of spending a year at Oxford reading and writing.

We talked a good deal about his relationship to LBJ. Obviously Johnson's actions in the first 24 hours after JFK's death left wounds which will take a long time to heal. Bobby commented that Sarge Shriver had taken it on himself to harmonize the situation then and had only made it worse. Bobby said, "I told Sarge that if I wanted him to intervene I was capable of asking him to do so." His references to Sarge were fairly cool, and he seemed scornful of the notion that Sarge might be a serious possibility for the vice presidency.

After a silence Bobby said, "You know the worst thing Johnson has said? ... Once he told Pierre Salinger, 'When I was young in Texas, I used to know a cross-eyed boy. His eyes were crossed, and so was his character. Sometimes I think that, when you remember the assassination of Trujillo and the assassination of Diem, what happened to Kennedy may have been divine retribution.'"

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 227-228]

[My note: John Kennedy had a lazy eye and was a bit cross eyed.]

October 30 1966

"[RFK] talked a bit about campaigning with Johnson. He said that, after a day together in New York, he said to Johnson back at the hotel, "Did you enjoy the day?" Johnson looked at him earnestly and said "Of all the things in life, this is what I most enjoy doing." Bobby said it to us incredulously "Imagine saying that, of all the things in life, this is what you like the most."

At Clark's we talked about the [William] Manchester book [*The Death of a President*], and this led on to a discussion of the autopsy photographs and then of the Warren Report. RFK wondered how long he could continue to avoid comment on the report. It is evident that he believes it was a poor job and will not endorse it, but that he is unwilling to criticize it and thereby reopen the whole tragic business."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 254]

December 10 1967

Dick [Goodwin] suggested that LBJ, if reelected, would use all his wiles and powers to prevent RFK's nomination. (Bobby interjected, "He would die and make Hubert President rather than let me get it.") Ted felt that he would try this, but his capacity to do damage would be limited."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 268]

March 13 1968

"I went to dinner [Tuesday] at Ham Armstrong's - the Anthony Edens, Jack McCloy, Bill and Judith Moyes, Nin Ryan. I had a fascinating talk with Bill. He thinks that LBJ is now well sealed off from reality; the White House atmosphere, he said, is "impenetrable." He also feels that LBJ explains away all criticism as based on personal or political antagonism; Bill used the word "paranoid." He said that he had himself such a personal debt to Johnson that it had taken him a long time to reach these conclusions, and even longer to say them; but he felt that four more years of Johnson would be ruinous for the country."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 280]

April 4 1968

David Karr called today. He had spent an hour yesterday with LBJ and says that it was "terrifying." Johnson was, first of all, filled with self-pity. He seemed very hurt over the Kennedy attitude toward him and kept talking about his "partnership" with JFK. "Then my partner died, and I took over the partnership. I kept on the eleven cowhands [the cabinet]. Some of the tenderfeet [Arthur Schlesinger, Jr?] left me. But I kept on. If he is up there in heaven looking down, I know that he knows what I have done."

He was bitter about RFK. He said for example, "On civil rights I was stronger than he was," instancing some issue about the guarantee of home mortgage loans, which, he said, Bobby would not put into the civil rights bill; ... He also talked about Bobby in connection with the Bay of Pigs (with which Bobby had no connection) and said that the credibility gap began then in the Kennedy administration and not in the Johnson administration. And he kept talking about an alleged affair RFK had with Candy Bergen in Paris.

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 286-287]

January 14 1969

I took part with Bill Moyers, Jack Valenti, Eric Goldman and Ted Sorensen (in Kansas City) in a National Education Television commentary. Afterward Bill and I

went over to the Algonquin for a drink. We talked a bit about the problem of writing about Johnson. Bill said, as he has said to me before (and Dick Goodwin has said even more often), that one great trouble was that no one would believe it. He said that he could not see how one could write about Johnson the private monster and Johnson the public statesman and construct a credible narrative. "He is a sick man," Bill said. At one point he and Dick Goodwin became so concerned that they decided to read up on mental illness - Dick read up on paranoia and Bill on the mani-depressive cycle."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 306]

January 15 1971

Last night I spoke at the annual dinner of the Century. I sat next to Mac Bundy and we discussed, among other things, the Khrushchev memoirs. I remarked on the curious resemblance between Khrushchev's account of the life around Stalin - the domineering and obsessive dictator, the total boredom of the social occasions revolving around him, the horror when invited to attend and the even greater horror when not invited - and Albert Speer's account of the life around Hitler. Mac said, "When I read Khrushchev, I was reminded of something else in addition - my last days in the White House with LBJ."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 333]

"Lord Buckley" on Oswald's phone call

oswald called

919 - 834 -7430 for John Hurt and the other number was 919 - 833-1253 for Hurt.

Now, Proctor and the other researchers (shackleford) claim it was Raleigh and indeed that might be true. We now know the military had the advanced call forwarding before the public did. Well this number 919 -873-1284 has only a few numbers transposed. It goes today to 3136 Calvary Drive Raleigh NC 27604 So I called it:

Oddly enough it is the main office number for THE NAVY RECRUITING OFFICE.

At the 1980 Republican convention, Gerald Ford was making unreasonable demands on Ronald Reagan and this paved the way for a last minute selection of GHW Bush as VP - I think Ford was intending this.

How the Bush Dynasty Almost Wasn't

by HYPERLINK "<http://www.hoover.org/fellows/10187>" [Richard V. Allen](#)

Early in the third evening of the 1980 Republican convention, George W. Bush's father was scarcely on Ronald Reagan's mind. By the end of the night, he was Reagan's vice-prs [of the Reagan](#) revolution. By Hoover fellow **Richard V. Allen**.

SHAPE

What I remember most about entering Ronald Reagan's suite early on the third evening of the 1980 Republican convention, the night of his nomination, was the silence. It's not that there weren't plenty of people around. William J. eagan's campaign manager; Richard Wirthlin, his pollster; and his advisers Peter Hannaford, Michael Deaver, and Edwin Meese were all there in the candidate's elegantly appointed rooms on the sixty-ninth floor of the Detroit Plaza Hotel. So, too, was Reagan, dressed in a casual shirt and tan slacks. The entire group was seated on a large U-shaped couch, hushed, as if they were watching some spellbinding movie on TV.

The silence in the room was in marked contrast to the steadily rising noise at the Joe Louis Arena. There, word was spreading that Reagan was going to choose Gerald Ford, the former president and his bitter adversary in the 1976 primaries, to be his running mate.

As Reagan's foreign policy adviser, I didn't have much business getting involved in the selection of a vice president. But as someone who signed on with Reagan because I admired his principled criticism of the foreign policy of the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations, I couldn't help venturing to the suite to see what was going on. And so, at 5:30 in the evening, before I was to head over to the convention, I walked up the single flight of stairs that separated Reagan's floor from mine. It didn't take long for my suspicions to be confirmed. As I stepped into the hallway, there, coming out of Reagan's rooms and flanked by his Secret Service detail, was a tanned and fit Gerald Ford.

Once the former president and I had exchanged pleasantries, I made my way past security to Reagan's suite. Alone among those gathered on the couch, the nominee looked up and greeted me. I asked if he needed anything before I left for the arena. "Oh, no," he replied, "but thanks."

As I turned to leave, he asked, "What do you think of the Ford deal?"

"What deal?" I responded, genuinely surprised that the two parties were already working out details. In addition to the vice-presidential slot, Reagan said, "Ford wants Kissinger as secretary of state and Greenspan at treasury." My instant response was, "That is the craziest deal I have ever heard of." And it was.

This election year, both major presidential candidates conducted highly structured searches for their running mates. Though it was only 20 years ago, the process in 1980 could not have been more different from the one today. It is hard to imagine an unexpected vice-presidential pick at the last minute, like John Kennedy's selection of Lyndon Johnson in 1960, Richard Nixon's choice of Spiro Agnew in 1968, or even George Bush Sr.'s elevation of Dan Quayle in 1988—all of which caught the candidates' advisers by surprise.

As I turned to leave, Reagan asked, "What do you think of the Ford deal?" My instant response was, "That is the craziest deal I have ever heard of."

But it was Ronald Reagan's nomination of Governor Bush's father that bears special telling. Reagan's selection of Bush in Detroit represented a turnabout within six hours; it came only when the negotiations with Ford, having taken on a life of their own, appeared to have reached an impasse. Had the talks succeeded and had Ford been selected, the Reagan campaign, crippled by infighting, might well have lost to the Carter-Mondale ticket in the fall. Had Reagan and Ford managed to win the election, it's very likely that their administration would have been hobbled by an unworkable power-sharing arrangement. It's also possible that the Republicans might have a different candidate today.

There are many plausible versions of how and why Reagan chose George Bush as his running mate, but most are wide of the mark. One conventional view is that Reagan, about to be nominated, recognized that he "needed a moderate" like Bush to balance the ticket; another version has it that Reagan, supposedly unschooled in foreign affairs, saw the wisdom of naming someone with extensive experience in the field to offset his own shortcomings. Yet another explanation holds that Reagan, a Californian, needed "geographic balance" and got that in Bush, with his Connecticut and Texas lineage.

These explanations are wrong. George Bush was picked at the very last moment and largely by a combination of chance and some behind-the-scenes maneuvering. Many Reagan advisers have claimed a deal was never close. The postconvention media commentary has largely reflected this view. In fact, Meese and Deaver have gone so far as to declare that Bush was their first choice all along. I take exception to their account. I saw a very different story unfold and saw it from a privileged vantage point. From the moment I walked into that suite until the moment Bush was finally selected, I was the only person to remain in Reagan's presence throughout the adventure. With detailed notes to back up my memory, this is what I saw at the dawn of the Reagan revolution on that long night in Detroit.

George Bush was picked as Ronald Reagan's running mate at the very last moment and largely by a combination of chance and some behind-

the-scenes maneuvering.

Ronald Reagan's search for a vice president started as soon as he clinched the nomination with a string of primary victories in the spring of 1980. Before long, a short list of prospective running mates had been put together, including Howard Baker, William Simon, Jack Kemp, Richard Lugar, Paul Laxalt, and George Bush.

None of these prospective running mates were actually "vetted" in the way the process works today. Reagan knew all these men in varying degrees, but as was his style, he expected his advisers to do what was necessary to prune the list. The job fell largely to Ed Meese, who knew Reagan's mind better than anyone except Nancy Reagan.

It wasn't until several weeks before the convention that Gerald Ford's name entered into the mix. Although it has never been established how it happened, most attribute it to Bryce Harlow, a respected adviser to Eisenhower, Nixon, and Ford. Harlow probably initiated the idea in a discussion with his friend William Casey, who then took it to Reagan and Meese.

As the convention approached, the Ford rumors became stronger. Although Reagan was running even with or behind President Carter in most polls, the idea struck several of us on the senior staff as a highly impractical, if not silly, idea. After all, Reagan and Ford had fought intensely for the nomination in 1976. In 1980, the GOP platform carried Reagan's conservative message down the line. Its foreign policy planks in particular were, under cover of assailing Carter, a de facto indictment of the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger policy of détente with the Soviet Union. Unlike many of his predecessors, Reagan actually believed in the platform and was determined to see it put in place. The platform alone, we thought, would make a Reagan-Ford ticket unthinkable.

In Reagan's suite, however, the unthinkable had become the possible. In less than 24 hours, Reagan was going to have to go before the convention to announce his vice-presidential nominee. And yet for reasons that to this day remain baffling, not only had Reagan given his political advisers free rein to negotiate with Ford, he had also refrained from initiating conversations with other potential running mates. With no alternate plan in sight, it seemed that Reagan was prepared to embrace the wing of the Republican Party that had ridiculed him, probably disliked him, and would surely do its best to undermine his agenda.

"I can't take him," Reagan said of Bush. "That 'voodoo economic policy' charge and his stand on abortion are wrong."

At 5:50 p.m., Casey and Meese, who had left the suite shortly after my arrival, returned. They seemed pensive. Lyn Nofziger, a longtime aide, joined us a few minutes later, asking, "What did Ford want?"

Reagan again described the deal being negotiated, complete with Ford's demands for Kissinger and Alan Greenspan, adding "I thought that was more than a little sacrifice." Then Reagan went to his bedroom to take a short nap. He knew it would be a long night.

Shortly after 6:30, Kissinger entered the suite to talk to Meese, evidence that a serious negotiation was indeed in progress. Half an hour later, he emerged; we chatted briefly, but the former secretary of state revealed nothing of the talks. Meese, who was similarly guarded, said that Kissinger wanted to proceed with discussions.

This was serious. And so I did something rash: I decided to try to contact George Bush. Until that moment, the campaign inner circle had treated important issues in a collegial manner; there had been no secrets among us. But on this issue, Casey, Meese, Wirthlin, and Deaver were keeping the lid on. If my colleagues could play it close to the vest on such a crucial issue, it was a game that could be played by others as well.

Although nominally still on a list of frequently mentioned running mates, George Bush was not really on Reagan's radar screen. Since the primaries, the two men had barely spoken, and they certainly hadn't discussed the vice presidency. Apart from serious policy differences, Bush had refused to admit defeat in the primary battles despite being vanquished by Reagan in 29 of 33 primaries and did not withdraw from the race until just before the California primary in June. Reagan considered the belated departure willful and unnecessary and was offended by it. Still, I thought Bush a viable alternative to Ford; he had the best credentials of the possible running mates mentioned. If not for the unsettled relations between the two, Bush could bring more to the ticket to help Reagan than anyone on the list of choices.

There was no question that a Bush candidacy would be a hard sell. Among Reagan's advisers, Nofziger and Casey viewed Bush as a liberal, and others were almost unanimously against him, some even contemptuous. I considered Bush a capable man whose positions were actually much closer to Reagan's than were Ford's, especially on foreign policy and defense matters. In 1978, Bush had requested my assistance on his campaign, but my commitment to Reagan was firm. Of the Reagan inner circle, I had the clearest channel to Bush and knew him the best.

Shortly before 7:30, I reached Stefan Halper, a Bush aide. Talking to him from the nearly empty suite, I asked him, in as circumspect a manner as possible, to seek Bush's assurance that he could support the platform "with no exceptions." Halper knew what I meant: Was Bush interested in the job? Would he implicitly abandon his support for abortion and his opposition to supply-side economics by embracing the platform? I then called an old friend, Richard Fairbanks, to ask him to approach Bush with the same questions. I wanted two sources of independent confirmation and knew Fairbanks was close to Bush.

At this point, Reagan emerged from his bedroom refreshed by the catnap and sat down in front of three muted television sets in the suite. Within moments, Gerald Ford appeared on CBS with Walter Cronkite, and Reagan asked that the volume be turned up. Cronkite wasted no time asking Ford if he and Reagan were discussing a "copresidency," which Ford affirmed by not disagreeing. Reagan looked appalled.

After the broadcast, the room cleared out. Reagan and I were alone. Reluctant to question him, but knowing that another track could never be started unless he agreed to it, I asked Reagan why he would not simply issue a statement denying that he had agreed to a copresidency. There was a sense of resignation in his voice when he said, "I can't." After a few seconds, he said aloud, almost rhetorically, "Who else is there?"

"There's Bush," I suggested, half expecting him to close off the discussion. Instead, he paused and then said, "I can't take him; that 'voodoo economic policy' charge and his stand on abortion are wrong."

Sensing an opportunity, I reached for a copy of the platform lying on the coffee table, passed it to him, and said, "Governor, this is your platform, every word of it." I added that Martin Anderson, Reagan's chief domestic policy adviser, Peter Hannaford, and I had scrutinized it carefully. "If you could be assured that George Bush would support this platform in every detail," I asked, "would you reconsider Bush?"

Reagan mulled this over for a moment and then said, deliberately, "Well, if you put it that way, I would agree to reconsider." The opening emerged.

At 7:50 Fairbanks called to say that Bush could indeed embrace the platform; soon thereafter, Halper phoned with the same message. Meanwhile, negotiations with Ford continued upstairs on the seventieth floor, with Casey, Meese, Deaver, and Wirthlin representing Reagan, and Greenspan, Kissinger, and the Ford advisers John O. Marsh and Robert Barrett representing the former president.

Reagan continued to sit before the televisions, snacking on his favorite jelly beans. Senator Bob Dole appeared with the television commentator Max Robinson and declared that "Ford and Reagan can work it out." Reagan commented, softly: "No, Bob. I cannot give him what he wants."

Seeing another opening, I then informed Reagan that Bush had given unequivocal assurances that he could embrace and defend the entire platform, emphasizing "with no exceptions." He listened carefully, but did not respond. I simply could not read his reaction, and the thought crossed my mind that he was angry that I had opened a channel to Bush.

At 8:05, Reagan announced to no one in particular, doesn't Ford "realize there is no way in the world I can accept? What kind of presidential candidate would I be in the eyes of the world if I were to give in to such demands?" It seemed odd that despite his instincts, Reagan did not call a halt to the talks. It seemed odd, too, that so many of those who felt uncomfortable about the deal remained quiet.

Just before 8:30, Meese reported progress: Ford had modified his demands and now wanted to be "chairman" of the National Security Council. The notion should have been rejected outright, as the president is the head of the NSC. A few minutes later, Anderson and Deaver rejoined the group in the suite, and Deaver told Reagan that Ford would like to speak to him on the phone. At 8:55, Reagan went into his bedroom to call Ford. He returned five minutes later, reporting that Ford had told him that Kissinger "now takes himself out" of the running for secretary of state. It was clear that Ford and Greenspan had not taken themselves out of anything.

By 9:30, Sam Donaldson was reporting that Reagan would go to the arena with Ford in a matter of hours, reinforcing speculation about the "dream ticket," and at 9:45, Cronkite announced that Ford and Kissinger were meeting with Reagan operatives. At 9:50, Meese came into the room: "We're wanted upstairs" in Ford's suite.

At 10:05, former treasury secretary William Simon entered, and Reagan and I sat with him in a corner. Simon, who had been mentioned as a vice-presidential candidate, was determined to stop the deal in its tracks, which was surprising since he had served in Ford's cabinet. "Ron, take me out of this," he told Reagan. "But under no circumstances take Ford. If you did that, you'd be totally compromised, and you know it." Simon, never a man to mince words, left; he had made a deep impression on Reagan.

By 10:45, Casey and Meese had returned to the suite to present the latest version of the deal. "It's kind of hard to describe how it would work in practice," Meese began. "The president will nominate the secretaries of state and treasury, with the veto of the vice president. The vice president will name the director of the Office of Management and Budget and the national security adviser with the veto of the president. It boils down to a mutual veto power." In this version, Kissinger, "taken out" as secretary of state, would run foreign policy from the vice president's office.

At that late hour, despite its obvious and fundamental flaws and without any sort of backup plan, our side seemed determined to try to make this constantly changing arrangement work. It was almost surreal: How could a president limit his constitutional powers and prerogatives by allowing a vice president to veto his choices?

Just before 11, Nancy Reagan and the Reagan children came in to watch the convention roll call. At 11:13, Montana put Reagan over the top, and there was jubilation. At the moment of triumph, though, the negotiators were not present; they remained upstairs, locked in discussions.

Meanwhile, the convention was drawing to a close—if the Ford talks went on much longer, and failed, there would be no way to heal the disappointment. Over the course of the preceding hour, I had told Hannaford, Anderson, and Nofziger that a channel had been opened to Bush and that Bush was on board with the platform. Hannaford then began to argue that the logjam had to be broken. He collected Deaver and Nofziger at the entrance to the suite and mounted the stairs to tell the negotiators that a decision was needed.

At 11:25, the negotiators returned; Casey reported that “the answer is probably no.” Five minutes later, Ford, accompanied by Barrett, entered the suite to talk with Reagan, and we left the room. The two men spent a few minutes alone, and at 11:35, Ford departed. We rushed back into the room, and Reagan said: “I have to say the answer is no. All this time, my gut instinct has been that this is not the right thing. I have affection and respect for Ford. He said he would go all out to help.” There was complete silence.

Reagan glanced around and asked those assembled—a group that included Casey, Meese, Wirthlin, Hannaford, Deaver, and me—“Well, what do we do now?” There was no immediate response. No one offered an alternate plan. No one tossed out a name. Expecting instant opposition, I ventured, “We call Bush.” Once more, silence. Reagan again looked at each of us; hearing no objection, he said, “Well, let’s get Bush on the phone.”

At precisely 11:38, the phone was in Reagan’s hand; though they barely knew each other, Reagan dove right in. “George,” he said warmly, “I would like to go over there and tell them that I am recommending you for vice president. Could I ask you one thing—do I have your permission to make an announcement that you support the platform across the board?” We could hear Bush agreeing at the other end. Reagan then left for the convention center where, shortly after midnight, he took the podium to praise Ford and then to announce his running mate, George Bush.

And so it came to pass that Ronald Reagan averted what would have been a disaster for his candidacy and the Republican Party. The following morning, Ed Meese called us together and declared the official line should be that the process of selecting a running mate had been orderly and measured and that there “never was a deal with Ford” for the vice presidency. Technically, he’s right, since no deal was ever consummated.

Months later, while on the campaign plane, I asked Deaver what was in his mind as he sat in those discussions. He thought for a moment and said, “Look, I’m a guy from Sacramento, California, and there I was sitting at a negotiating table with Henry Kissinger, and Kissinger had negotiated with Mao.” Astonished, I waited for something more, then asked, “And so, that’s it?” He looked at me as if I didn’t understand and said, sharply: “Of course that’s it. I was sitting right there!”

For his part, Kissinger, no stranger to balky negotiations, later told the *Washington Post* that “if it had been possible for both the principals to go to bed, sleep on it, meet again in the morning, we

could have wrapped up this thing in two hours in the morning," adding, "that's how close it was." And I believe him.

SHAPE

Richard [REDACTED] is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution. The holder of a master's degree in political science from the University of Notre Dame, Allen was a senior staff member at Hoover from 1966 to 1968, at which time he took time of absence to serve as Richard Nixon's foreign policy coordinator subsequently serving twice in the Nixon White House. He was Ronald Reagan's chief foreign policy adviser from 1977 to 1980 and served as President Reagan's first national security adviser from 1981 to 1982. A Hoover fellow since 1983, he is currently a member of the US Defense Policy Board Advisory Committee.

Reprinted from the *New York Times Magazine*, July 30, 2000. Copyright 2000 by the New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission. Available from the [HYPERLINK](#)

"<http://www.hooverpress.org/>" [Hoover Press](#) is *The Ten Causes of the Reagan Boom, 1982-1997*, by Martin Anderson, part of the [HYPERLINK](#)

"<http://www.hoover.org/publications/EPP/default.html>" [Hoover Essays in Public Policy](#) series [t money on the feelings of Jackie Kennedy towards Lyndon Johnson](#)

"It's funny because she was [res stayed in touch with her and they would visit](#)," she said.

"The description of Lyndon Johnson here is more of his capabilities as a president, more negative than she certainly felt about him as a person," she continued. "I think she really appreciated the efforts that he made for her, when she was leaving the White House, and towards me and John -- and she found him really amusing and warmhearted. And I think that it's interesting because she's able to separate those human qualities from some of his shortcomings as president."

"I also think that there's stuff going on -- again, this is a moment in time -- between him and Uncle Bobby. That is probably coloring her opinion here."

http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/Jacqueline_Kennedy/jacqueline-kennedy-reveals-jfk-feared-lbj-presidency/story?id=14477930

Jacqueline Kennedy Reveals That JFK Feared an LBJ Presidency

By RICK KLEIN
Sept. 8, 2011— [go.com](#)

Secret Oral History Says JFK Was 'Worried for the Country' If LBJ Became President

President John F. Kennedy was so "worried for the country" about the prospect that Vice President Lyndon Johnson might succeed him as president that he'd begun having private conversations about who should become the Democratic Party's standard-bearer in 1968, Jacqueline Kennedy recalled in a series of oral-history interviews recorded in early 1964.

She said her husband believed strongly that Johnson shouldn't become president and, in the months before his death in November 1963, he'd begun talking to his brother, Robert Kennedy, about ways to maneuver around Johnson in 1968.

"Bobby told me this later, and I know Jack said it to me sometimes. He said, 'Oh, God, can you ever imagine what would happen to the country if Lyndon was president?'" she said.

The president gave no serious consideration to dropping Johnson from the ticket in 1964, Jacqueline Kennedy recalled. But he did have some talks about how to avoid having Johnson run for president in 1968, at the end of what would have been Kennedy's second term, she said.

"He didn't like that idea that Lyndon would go on and be president because he was worried for the country," she said. "Bobby told me that he'd had some discussions with him. I forget exactly how they were planning or who they had in mind. It wasn't Bobby, but somebody. Do something to name someone else in '68."

Watch the two-hour Diane Sawyer Special "Jacqueline Kennedy: In Her Own Words" Tuesday 13 at 9:00 p.m. ET on ABC.

Jacqueline Kennedy's recollections, in a series of interviews conducted by writer-historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. and kept private by the Kennedy family until this month, depict a distant and at times disturbing relationship between a president and the man who ultimately did succeed him in office upon his assassination.

The tapes are illuminating not just for the words but for how they're spoken, the distinctive, breathy voice – at times wistful, at times wickedly irreverent – revealing a new dimension of woman who carefully kept herself out of the public eye. With sounds of matches striking, ice cubes clinking, and even her children playing in the background, it's a rare snapshot into the life and private recollections of Jacqueline Kennedy.

They also detail under-the-surface tension that lingered between Jacqueline Kennedy and her husband's successor. That tension stood in sharp contrast to the famous image of a blood-spattered on her standing at Johnson's side as he took the oath of office aboard Air Force One, hours after President Kennedy was killed in Dallas.

ABC News' Diane Sawyer will host a prime-time, two-hour special based on the tapes Sept. 13, featuring exclusive audio of Jacqueline Kennedy's interviews. The transcripts are being released in book form this month in "Jacqueline Kennedy: Historic Conversations on Life with John F. Kennedy."

Johnson served more than six years as president, filling out Kennedy's term and then getting elected in his own right in 1964. While his White House years were largely defined by the escalation of the Vietnam War, he was able to pass landmark civil rights legislation that had been started and stalled under Kennedy. He also launched ambitious domestic projects, including the War on Poverty and "Great Society" legislation that created programs such as Medicaid, Medicare and Head Start.

[Click Here to Travel Back in Time With the Kennedys Through ABC News' Interactive Timeline](#)

Caroline Kennedy, the child of John and Jacqueline Kennedy, told Diane Sawyer that when it comes to her mother's thoughts on President Johnson, the tapes capture a complex moment in time.

"It's funny because she was really fond of Lyndon Johnson, and really loved Lady Bird, and always stayed in touch with her and they would visit," she said.

"The description of Lyndon Johnson here is more of his capabilities as a president, more negative than she certainly felt about him as a person," she continued. "I think she really appreciated the efforts that he made for her, when she was leaving the White House, and towards me and John -- and she found him really amusing and warmhearted. And I think that it's interesting because she's able to separate those human qualities from some of his shortcomings as president.

"I also think that there's stuff going on -- again, this is a moment in time -- between him and Uncle Bobby. That is probably coloring her opinion here."

But on the tapes, Jacqueline Kennedy describes a vice president who was far from the inner sanctum of power. She describes a lieutenant who resisted the president's efforts to solicit his input and involve him, even in areas that interested him.

"Jack would say you could never get an opinion out of Lyndon at any cabinet or national security meeting," she said. "Lyndon, as vice president, didn't just do anything. But it was all right. It was fine."

As vice president, Jacqueline Kennedy said, Johnson "was never disloyal," she said. But she added that he seemed interested in "the panoply that goes with power, but none of the responsibility."

When they were fellow senators in the late 1950s, Johnson's profanity and political trickery "sort of amused" Kennedy, Jacqueline Kennedy said. She said the future president "didn't particularly like him."

By Jacqueline Kennedy's telling, her husband never really wanted Johnson on his 1960 ticket in the first place. She said he really wanted to choose Missouri Sen. Stuart Symington, and even indicated that Symington was his choice to a mutual friend, Clark Clifford, on the day of his nomination at the Democratic National Convention.

In choosing among possible running mates in 1960, Kennedy and his close allies "liked Lyndon Johnson the least," Jacqueline Kennedy said. But Kennedy believed he needed to offer Johnson a spot on the ticket "to annul him as majority leader," she said, fearing that his "enormous ego" would have led Johnson to block Kennedy's agenda in the Senate as president if he felt slighted.

"Everyone was even amazed that he accepted," she said. "Some other people can tell you about it, going down into his room and everything -- and I guess he was drunk, wasn't he?"

Recorded in early 1964, Kennedy was seeking to shape her late husband's legacy at the same time that the new president was adjusting to the office in which he was suddenly thrust. She fretted that Johnson was currying favor with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, whom her husband, she said, planned to oust after the 1964 election.

That decision was among several that have "all been done the wrong way" under President Johnson, Jacqueline Kennedy said. She depicted the new president as struggling with the burdens of the office, saying "the poor man's terrified" and appeared "panic-struck."

In a prescient observation about Vietnam -- the comments came in June 1964, years before the Vietnam War descended into the quagmire that would sink the Johnson presidency -- she warned that the new president's leadership style left him ill-equipped to handle the deepening crisis in Southeast Asia.

"Jack always said the political thing there was more important than the military and nobody's thinking of that," she said. "And they don't call the people who were in it before. And so that's the way chaos starts."

Apparently realizing how her tone sounded, she added, "people will think I'm bitter, but I'm not so bitter now. But I just wanted it to be in context the kind of president Jack was and the kind Lyndon is."

"When something really crisis happens, that's when they're going to miss Jack. And I just want them to know it's because they don't have that kind of president and not because it was inevitable."

Jacqueline Kennedy was also dismissive of Johnson's wife, Lady Bird Johnson. She recalled that Lady Bird Johnson would follow her husband around and make notes about his conversations with others, "sort of like a trained hunting dog."

"She had every name, phone number – it was a – ewww – sort of a funny kind of way of operating."

The interviews occurred during a tenuous time in the relationship between Jacqueline Kennedy and President Johnson, historian Michael Beschloss, who wrote the book's introduction and footnotes, told ABC News.

"LBJ made a very big effort to make sure that Jacqueline Kennedy was on the reservation from his point of view, and on these tapes he keeps on calling her up and saying come down to the White House. And she says I can't bear to do it, it'll make me start crying again," Beschloss said. "Johnson had nightmares that he would get to the Democratic Convention in 1964, and in would come Bobby Kennedy and Jackie Kennedy -- stampede the delegates to vote for not LBJ but RFK for president."

Johnson would win renomination in 1964, although his rivalry with Robert Kennedy would continue. Robert Kennedy left his post as Johnson's attorney general in September 1964, and later broke publicly with Johnson on Vietnam.

Robert Kennedy's decision to seek the Democratic nomination in 1968 helped push Johnson out of that race. Robert Kennedy was assassinated in June 1968.

I do NOT think Israel was involved in the JFK assassination, but this is interesting:

Chapter 6

Sabra Statesman

Our first joint visit to the United States (Yitzhak had been there before) took place in November 1963, just before Yitzhak was appointed chief of staff of the IDF. In preparation for that appointment, Yitzhak embarked on a high-level orientation trip to America. I can appreciate now how momentous it was to have visited the United States at that precise time. We went to New York and Washington, and Yitzhak traveled to several other cities, mainly military centers and installations—all so exciting and awesome and the source of many important new ideas.

I remember Yitzhak making an offhand comment to me on our way home to Israel: "you know, when I finish my term as chief of staff, I'll be ready to replace Abe Harman." Harman was Israel's ambassador in Washington at the time. Yitzhak's premonition later materialized.

Our 1963 trip to the United States lasted three weeks. I was astonished at the size and the excitement of New York. This was a fast-moving lifestyle, unlike anything I had known in Europe or Israel. Dalia and Yuval, along with a number of officers, met us at Lod Airport in Tel Aviv upon our return. We were told that President Kennedy had been shot—his condition was as yet unclear. We had never met the Kennedys, but we could sense how the promise of John Kennedy's future had stirred Americans and imagined how devastating it would be if something serious had happened to him. Just as we walked in the door of our home, I picked up the phone to hear shocking news: John F. Kennedy was dead. To have just returned for the United States and for Yitzhak to have been in Dallas just hours before—albeit as mere coincidence; Fort Bliss was a stop on his military briefing tour—was disorienting. Yitzhak was about to become chief of staff and had just completed an intensive study of state-of-the-art defense and security practices from the most powerful nation in the world, and suddenly we learned that this country's chief executive was slain by a lone gunman.

Since the 1963 visit, Yitzhak's belief in America's importance to Israel's defense grew steadily. When Yitzhak first proposed to Prime Minister Levi Eshkol that he wanted to leave the military and become ambassador to the United States, Eshkol said, "hold on to me or I'll fall out of my chair." He simply couldn't imagine that Yitzhak would want to become an ambassador with all the cocktail parties and receptions and society small talk that came with the job.

Thank's Nancy for looking this up for me.
You've been a great help for me, as always.

Thank you

david weaver

R. Ryckoff post on Amazon re: Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Cabot Lodge and the CIA

http://www.amazon.com/review/R2D9A09ZV7TLX5/ref=cm_cr_rev_detup_redir?_encoding=UTF8&cdForum=Fx2ELC4GW4B6K7A&cdPage=3&asin=0679405070&newContentNum=28&store=books&cdThread=TxRAHCCIS7B80D&newContentID=MxXHBQWVG1FNMZ#Mx1FBMGTZXYQ35Q

"Nelson Rockefeller was extremely close w/Henry Cabot Lodge who, as JFK's last ambassador to So. Vietnam, was actively undermining and opposing his President's policies. In fact, Lodge took measures ON HIS OWN to encourage the coup which Kennedy was trying to stop or put off. This included the brutal MURDERING of the Diem's -- which Kennedy had explicitly said (in writing) should not happen.

I think Lodge was taking orders - not from his legal superior - but from the CIA and Rockefeller.

Why? Because the CIA and the Pentagon (along w/big oil [see, Rockefellers] and the defense contractors who gave LBJ his marching orders) wanted a wider war -- not the WITHDRAWAL that Kennedy had initiated.

I also think that Allen Dulles, Richard Helms and the CIA (along w/Rockefeller, G H W Bush, J Edgar Hoover and LBJ) achieved a double hit in Nov. 1963:

1st - the Diems, and 2nd - John Kennedy.

I also would think, Fenway, along w/the concept of, (1) - "circumstantial evidence," you might also factor in, (2) - "preponderance of evidence" and, (3) - "best evidence." Since, in cases of murder, you can not always expect or find direct evidence, a paper trail, nor - as you keep insisting you want to see - a "Smoking Gun."

Since the CIA was running both assassinations, one would be worse than naive to expect explicit evidence. Plausible deniability and cover stories are what the CIA does - that is their business (not really collecting intelligence; that's just a cover for all of the "fun and games" [CIA insiders' term]), i.e., the operational side: coups, assassinations, destabilization of govt's. and other countries' economies, disinformation, mind control, etc., etc."

David Lifton on what Bill Clinton thinks about the JFK assassination:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18942&st=15>

I think its important to understand Bill Clinton's beliefs about the Kennedy assassination, and so its for that reason, and no other, that I'm writing this brief post.

Besides what he told Web Hubbell, there is this other data:

(1) A very good friend of mine--the late Robert Chapman, who was also very close with Mary Ferrell--related to me his personal experiences with Bill Clinton, at a time when Clinton was a candidate for President, and would drop by Molly's the restaurant he owned in Memphis. Robert personally talked to Clinton and there's no question but that he was a closet buff, and believed there was a conspiracy in the JFK case. But now. . read on. .

(2) The Clintons were close with Jacqueline Kennedy, and in August, 1993, one can find newspaper articles (and photographs) in which Jacqueline Kennedy hosted them for several hours on the family yacht. Bill Clinton (and probably Hillary, too) also spent time with Jacqueline Kennedy at her New York apartment. All this is a matter of record.

(3) On the thirtieth anniversary of the assassination, with the assassination of JFK receiving a huge amount of publicity, Clinton publicly stated, in a news conference, that he believed the Warren Report, and that Oswald acted alone. Quoting now from the NY Times story by David Rosenbaum, which ran under the headline, "30-Year Commemoration in Dallas and Arlington:

QUOTE:

President Clinton, who has often said that Kennedy was his idol, intended to take no public notice of the anniversary. But at a news conference, he was asked whether he thought Kennedy was killed by a single assassin and whether he was satisfied with his own security arrangements.

The President replied: "I'm satisfied with the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. I am also very satisfied with the work done by the Secret Service in my behalf."

UNQUOTE

On the 30th anniversary, I happened to be in Dallas, where I spoke at the ASK conference. I also attended the ceremonies at the Sixth Floor Museum, and actually met Nellie Connally. Knowing what Clinton had said to Robert Chapman, I was astounded to read--in USA Today (as I recall)--what he was then quoted as saying about the assassination.

One half year later, Jacqueline Kennedy was buried at Arlington.

Because of Clinton's changed position, I have always believed that Jacqueline Kennedy personally implored Clinton not to pursue the issue, because of the damage it would do to her husband's legacy. That's just my opinion.

But if one draws a time line, there's a serious delay between the time the JFK Records Act was passed (and signed) --October 1992--and the time the ARRB was actually "up and running," which was about October 1994.

DSL
3/27/12; 2:30 PDT
Los Angeles, California

=====

LBJ Sees Kennedy Dallas Visit - One-Day Texas Tour~ Eyed ." Dallas Times Herald

Page One

April 24, 1963

LBJ:

"President Kennedy's schedule would permit him to attend a breakfast in Ft. Worth, a luncheon in Dallas, and an afternoon tea in San Antonio..."

He's the only pilot you have, and if the plane goes down, you go down with it. At least wait until November before you shoot him down."

LBJ to editors of Dallas Times Herald who were hyper critical of JFK on Tuesday April 23, 1963 - also present were execs from KRCE: AM, FM and TV station.

New York Post 1/14/2007 - I need a source for Hunt saying LBJ tried to get Connally to ride in his car in Dallas

E. Howard Hunt - the shadowy former CIA man who organized the Watergate break-in and was once eyed in the assassination of President Kennedy - bizarrely says that Lyndon Johnson could be seen as a prime suspect in the rubout.

Only the most far-out conspiracy theorists believe in scenarios like Hunt's. But in a new memoir, "American Spy: My Secret History in the CIA, Watergate & Beyond," due out in April, Hunt, 88, writes: "Having Kennedy liquidated, thus elevating himself to the presidency without having to work for it himself, could have been a very tempting and logical move on Johnson's part.

"LBJ had the money and the connections to manipulate the scenario in Dallas and is on record as having convinced JFK to make the appearance in the first place. He further tried unsuccessfully to engineer the passengers of each vehicle, trying to get his good buddy, Gov. [John] Connolly [sic], to ride with him instead of in JFK's car - where... he would have been out of danger."

Doug Caddy talks about the time he met Robert Caro; email to me on 6/7/12

Yes, and I have posted the story of this incident several times on the EF's JFK assassination topic over the years.

The incident occurred in 1985 or 1986. Robert Caro was scheduled to speak at the University of Houston about urban planning, etc. He is an expert on this after having written about Robert Moses in "The Power Broker" for which he was awarded a Pulitzer.

So my father and I attended Caro's lecture. Afterwards, when a crowd had gathered around him informally to ask him questions, I spoke up and asked whether he planned to write about Mac Wallace in his forthcoming books on LBJ. Caro's face turned white and he looked shocked and startled and he then quickly grabbed the lapels of my suit and asked who I was and how could he get in touch with me. I introduced myself and gave him my business card but never heard anything more from him.

It was around that time that Billie Sol Estes casually mentioned to me that J. Evetts Haley and Caro had stopped by to visit with him in Abilene but that he refused to see them.

Lordbuckly email to Morrow 6/7/12 re: Eugene Murret, a first cousin to Robert and Lee Harvey Oswald. Murret probably intelligence connected.

<http://ewmi.org/AboutUs.htm>

http://www.usaidjsdp.ba/old_page/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1

The CIA. It is in Bosnia and a few other countries. It is funded thru USAID a historical CIA organization. It is designed to "redesign" the court systems of other countries to be like our fucked up system.

If you look at the attached photo - the man and woman on the left are Serbs. Notice the folder in the hand of the American on the right - it reads: "USAID".

If you look at the man holding it you will notice a faint resemblance to one Robert Oswald... and well you should because it's his first cousin Eugene Murret (Serbia 2007). I think this is pretty good proof of an intelligence connection. What say thee?

His sister Marilyn Murret is CIA as well. Goes to Mexico, Central America and South America with no money on vacation July and August of 1963. When asked by Liebler where she's been for 3 1/2 yrs she says, oh, well - "Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaya, ...I went all through Beirut, the Holy Land, Egypt, Cyprus and all through Europe and back."

"Did you work during the time you were gone on this trip?"

"I worked in Australia and New Zealand and Japan."

Even fucking Liebler can't accept it.

"As a teacher?"

Preposterous!

It must mean something Morrow.

Eugene "invites" LHO to speak at Jesuit College on Russia. Three weeks prior, Clay Shaw speaks there. Coincidence. Marina is walked around by a Russian speaking student FBI informant Robert Fitzpatrick, she then develops a relationship with him writing letters and sending albums. Eugene is later sent to Bosnia to oversee the restructuring of their entire legal system. Odd?

By the way, she is the only one that doesn't throw Oswald under the bus. She doesn't buy the WC for a moment and she is threatened by Liebler at the very end of her testimony who creepily keeps asking her how many times she was questioned by the FBI and the Secret Service. it's a clear threat as it is asked four consecutive times - like really? Only 2 times hmmm, well we'll see about that, apparently Liebler is surprised that they didn't flip her and all her pro Oswald stuff is now in the record. He wasn't happy about that.

Robert Tanenbaum in the introduction of Mark Lane's *Last Word: My Indictment of the CIA in the Murder of JFK*

In early 1977, I first met Mark Lane. At the time, I was deputy chief counsel to the congressional committee investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

During the course of the investigation, I set aside an afternoon every week to listen to individuals who had information they wished to share with me and the committee. On one such afternoon, Mark Lane came to see me. Before that, I had never met or spoken to him. When he entered the office, I stood to welcome him and asked him to be seated. He refused. Instead, he handed me a sealed envelope. I asked him if he had any suggestions or thoughts about its contents. He said, "When you read the contents, I believe you'll know exactly what to do." Immediately, he left. I never spoke to him again during the course of the investigation and for more than a decade thereafter.

The document in the envelope was a memo dated November 23, 1963, from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to all bureau supervisory personnel. In substance, it stated that the FBI agents who had questioned Lee Harvey Oswald for approximately seventeen hours had listened to a tape of a conversation between an individual who identified himself as "Lee Oswald" and an individual in the Cuban embassy. The conversation had taken place inside the Russian embassy in Mexico City by this faux

alleged Oswald who telephoned the Cuban embassy. The call was made on or about October 1, 1963, just about seven weeks before the assassination. The Hoover memo noted that the agents categorically concluded that the voice on the tape was not that of Lee Harvey Oswald. Based upon the evidence adduced during the investigation, I had reason to believe that David Phillips, the third-ranking member of the CIA in charge of Western Hemisphere operations, employed a nom de guerre, Maurice Bishop. Bishop had significant involvement with anti-Castro Cubans and Lee Harvey Oswald.

I had Phillips subpoenaed to appear before our committee in executive session. I asked him under oath where we could locate the tape of the so-called Oswald conversation of October 1, 1963, while inside the Russian embassy in Mexico City. Phillips stated that it was CIA policy at the time to recycle the tapes every six or seven days and it was no longer in existence after the first week in October 1963. I then handed him the Hoover memo which, according to the FBI director, clearly revealed that the tape was evidently available in Dallas on November 22 and 23, 1963. Phillips read the memo, then folded it, placed it in his jacket pocket, arose, and walked out of the meeting.

I immediately urged the committee to recall Phillips and advise him to obtain legal counsel so that he be given an opportunity to purge potential criminal charges of contempt and perjury. Also, there were many more questions that he needed to answer. I further advised the committee of the urgency of the matter and gave them legal options. They chose to do nothing. Thereafter, our staff phones were denied long distance telephone access, "franking privileges" were withdrawn, and staffers' pay was withheld.

Prior to my assignment with the Congressional Committee, I served as an assistant district attorney in

the New York County District Attorney's Office under legendary D.A. Frank Hogan. While there, I tried hundreds of cases to verdict. I was Bureau Chief of the criminal courts, ran the Homicide Bureau, and was in charge of the training programs for the legal staff.

From experience as a prosecutor, I knew well that there is no political way to investigate a case. There is no liberal or conservative way to gather evidence and there is no Democratic or Republican way to evaluate it. Unfortunately, the congressional committee played politics with our investigation and subverted it. The members breached the trust reposed in them by the American people. They assured me that whatever the facts revealed would be forthrightly presented to the public. Regrettably, that was false.

Ironically, Mark Lane was a major moving force to have the committee organized and come to fruition. He supplied compelling evidence that should have energized the congressional probe; instead, ultimately this evidence led to its demise in terms of credibility and integrity. Recognizing that the committee was less than sincere in its search for the truth, Chief Counsel Richard Sprague and I tendered our resignations.

Lyndon Johnson liked the Shah of Iran because he was a powerful dictator

Larry Hancock:

In The Eagle and the Lion, James Bill makes the following remarks:

"Johnson basked in the spotlight of power and was always impressed by those who maintained power monopolies in their own lands. The more power, pomp, and circumstance, the more impressed Johnson was. The shah of Iran, therefore, was an extremely attractive and important figure to Johnson...the shah was an ally...a tough one at that..."toughness" was important to LBJ , whose foreign policy rested ultimately on a ""mythical Alamo Syndrome" that guided America's actions in places like the Dominican Republic and Vietnam"

Lyndon Johnson - on the verge of exposure for his massive corruption in the fall, 1963

In today's excerpt - in the days before John F. Kennedy's assassination, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was caught up in an escalating corruption scandal that at the very least might mean that he would be removed from the 1964 ticket, if not forced to resign as Vice President or serve time in prison. Johnson had been involved in pay-for-influence practices so pervasive that it had turned a lifelong government employee into a millionaire many times over. In fact, at the very moment Kennedy was assassinated, Delaware Senator John J. Williams' committee counsel Burkett Van Kirk and General Accounting Office accountant Lorin Drennan were interrogating insurance broker Don B. Williams on the subject, and the editors of *Life* magazine were debating whether they should run a second story on the scandal in their next edition (Note that \$1 in 1960 equates to roughly \$7 in 2012):

"Reynolds told Williams that in 1957, having been advised that a 'political connection' would be helpful in building up his insurance business, he contacted [LBJ protege] Bobby Baker, a fellow South Carolinian, and they entered into an agreement under which he would make payments to Baker 'because,' as Reynolds was to put it, 'of his social contacts and his wide knowledge of people [whom he] could present to me.' Baker had shortly thereafter introduced him to [LBJ aide] Walter Jenkins. Johnson, that same year, had mentioned to Baker that he was having difficulty obtaining life insurance because of his heart attack, and Baker, as he would recall, 'told Senator Johnson about my partnership with Don Reynolds, and we agreed to seek the policy through him.' Reynolds secured Johnson \$100,000 of insurance (in 1961, the amount would be increased to \$200,000), whose premium, he learned, would be paid not by Johnson but by the LBJ Company, with the checks signed by Lady Bird -- and when Reynolds obtained the policy, Baker brought him to the lobby outside the Senate Chamber so that he could hand it to Johnson personally. ...

"Reynolds, Baker was to say, 'was delighted' to be 'doing business with the big man.' 'The delight was soon to fade. Reynolds never spoke to Johnson again, but he did speak to Jenkins, because Jenkins called him in to tell him that in return for being allowed to write the policy and obtain the commission, about \$2,500 per year, he would be required to purchase advertising time on the television station in Austin, KTBC-TV. When, Reynolds said, he protested that it made no sense for a Maryland insurance broker, unknown in Austin, to advertise on television there, Jenkins said that didn't matter. Baker, Reynolds said, 'prodded' him to buy the time. And after Reynolds made the purchase, buying \$1,208 of airtime, another type of purchase was required. The Johnsons wanted a new stereo set, Baker told Reynolds, and Reynolds would have to supply it. Reynolds did, obtaining catalogs from various companies and giving them to Baker to give to the Johnsons; Lady Bird selected a Magnavox S-44 model in a cherrywood cabinet, an expensive set selling for about \$900 in stores. Reynolds managed to buy it wholesale through a friend for \$542.25; when Lady Bird wanted it delivered quickly for a party she was giving, he had it delivered airfreight, which cost an additional \$42.50. Although Jenkins would later deny, again and again, the advertising time and stereo set demands, Baker would confirm them -- 'He [Johnson] took the stereo, and he required Don Reynolds to buy the . . . advertising. ... It was a kickback pure and simple,' he was to say -- as would Reynolds, who called the demands a 'shakedown.'

"More important, small an item though the stereo gift might be in itself, its disclosure might open up questions about Lyndon Johnson that were not small at all. The premiums on Johnson's life insurance had been paid by the LBJ Company. There had been speculation for years about Johnson's relationship to that company. Lady Bird had purchased one small radio station in 1943 for \$17,500. Since then, thanks in part to a twenty-year-long string of strikingly favorable rulings by the Federal Communications Commission (which, among other aspects, had left Austin as one of the few metropolitan areas with only a single commercial television station), the company had burgeoned into a chain of immensely profitable radio and television stations the length of Texas, and by 1963 it owned as well 11,000 acres of ranchland and major shareholdings in nine Texas banks.

"Johnson had quieted the speculations by his unequivocal denials that there was any relationship. He had said, over and over, for twenty years, that the LBJ Company was entirely his wife's business and he had nothing to do with it; that, as he claimed in one of many such statements, 'All that is owned by Mrs. Johnson. ... I don't have any interest in government-regulated industries and never have had.' But if Lyndon Johnson had no interest in the LBJ Company, why was it taking out insurance on his life? And, of course, his denials had omitted the salient fact. Texas was a community-property state, and therefore since Lyndon Johnson had an interest -- a half-interest -- in all the company's income, he had become rich. If Reynolds' statements became public, it would cast doubt on Johnson's claim that there was no connection between LBJ and the LBJ Company -- and once that connection was established, the company's financial dealings would become a subject of journalistic inquiry. Johnson had arrived in Congress poor, and during his career had ostensibly had no source of income other than his government salary. He had been boasting to friends for years that he was a millionaire. By 1963, he, a man who had never held any job but his government positions -- whose salary had never been more than \$35,000 per year -- was not merely a millionaire but a millionaire many times over. That fact had never become known to the press or the public. How would it look if it did?

"Furthermore, once reporters started looking into the LBJ Company, they might look not only into its wealth, but into how that wealth had been accumulated, and one area of that accumulation -- the key area -- was particularly vulnerable to journalistic inquiry: precisely the area with which Don Reynolds had been involved. The insurance broker had been forced to buy advertising time that he didn't need on KTBC-TV in return for receiving something from Lyndon Johnson ... what KTBC's general manager, Earl Deathe, called 'trading out.' A stereo was only one of many such items 'traded out.' Deathe was to recall television sets -- large sets, the newest model, enough of them for both the main house and the guest houses Johnson was building on his ranch -- as well as tractors and cars. 'It was a means of getting material things without paying for them,' he explains.

"And, Deathe says, there was 'so much of it.' Johnson, he says, 'lived in fear' that such dealings would be exposed; 'he just lived in fear of that -- and I think rightfully so. He had been involved in so much.' ... Johnson had 'traded out' with so many people, he says. What if one of them came forward with a statement to the press? And if Reynolds' statements became public, would others be encouraged to come forward?"

Author: Robert A. Caro

Title: *The Passage of Power*

Publisher: Knopf

Date: Copyright 2012 by Robert A. Caro, Inc.

Pages: 284-287

Gary Allen, author of the Rockefeller file, on the Media:

"It is a fact that most editors and newsmen on the staffs of Life, Look, Time, Newsweek, etc., and most editors, reporters, and commentators at NBC, CBS, and ABC take their news and editorial cues from the New York Times. . Technically, it is a great newspaper; but it reports much of the news in conformity with its editorial policies. The late Arthur Hays Sulzberger, chairman of the board of the New York Times, was a member of the CFR, and today there are at least 11 people in high positions with the Times who are CFR members. Sulzberger's son-in-law Orvil E. Dryfoos (CFR) succeeded him as publisher. The

current publisher is Arthur Ochs 'Punch' Sulzberger (CFR). Other CFR members at the Times are: Harding Bancroft, Executive Vice President. James Reston, Vice President and columnist; A. M. Rosenthal, managing editor; Seymour Topping, assistant managing editor; Max Frankel, Sunday editor; Harrison Salisbury, associate editor; C. L. Sulzberger, columnist; and David Halberstam, columnist."
-Gary Allen, "The Rockefeller File"

HYPERLINK "<http://www.bant-shirts.com/images/photos/fix-news-290.jpg>"
"Running a close second to the New York Times in the prestige race is the Washington Post. Every Senator and Congressman, regardless of his party or political persuasion, is led by the people who count when it comes to running the country. The Post's owner and publisher Katharine Graham is a member of the CFR, as are other top editors and management personnel. For years the Post has been referred to as 'the uptown Daily Worker.' The only time the Post has ever opposed big government- is when it has been used to investigate Communism. When this has happened, the people at the Post frantically start waving the Constitution and babbling about 'freedom of speech' - something they regularly suppress when it involves opposition to fascism-socialism or the Rockefellers."
-Gary Allen, "The Rockefeller File"

Katherine Graham the owner of the Washington Post was a close personal friend of Lyndon Johnson and he husband Phil Graham was a key cog in the CIA's Operation Mockingbird

The owner/publisher of the Washington Post from 1963 - 2001, Katharine Graham was a member of the CFR, Trilateral Commission and Bilderberg Group! In 1988 in a speech at CIA headquarters, she bluntly stated her contorted view of democracy when she said: *"We live in a dirty and dangerous world. There are some things the general public does not need to know and shouldn't. I believe democracy flourishes when the government can take legitimate steps to keep its secrets, and when the press can decide whether to print what it knows."*

Richard Salant, former president of CBS News. CBS News has long been a media tool. See Carl Bernstein for that.

"Our job is to give people not what they want, but what we decide they ought to have."

David Rockefeller said it all in his 1991 Trilateral Commission meeting speech: *"We are grateful to The Washington Post, the New York Times, Time Magazine and other great publications whose directors have attended our meetings and respected their promises of discretion for almost forty years. It would have been impossible for us to develop our plan for the world if we had been subject to the bright lights of publicity during those years. But, the work is now much more sophisticated and prepared to march towards a world government. The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the national auto-determination practiced in past centuries."*

Did Richard Nixon and GHW Bush, and George W. Bush plot to kill George Wallace? I don't know - but it sure is a possibility that Nixon was trying to kill Wallace. The Nixonites discussed trying to kill Jack Anderson with G. Gordon Liddy.

1. warrenttrammell@yahoo.com I am trying to get out the story of George Bush Jr. and Sr. co-conspirators with Richard Nixon to kill Alabama Governor George C. Wallace in 1972 and his #1 advisor Seymore Trammell, my father, in 1971! John Mitchell told my father the story when he(Mitchell) was in prison in Montgomery at Maxwell airforce base around 1973 or 74, i hafta lookup the time.

Posted By: **seymore trammell, Jr.** | December 13, 2008 at 07:52 PM

http://www.politico.com/blogs/anneschroeder/1208/Todays_pic_Anthony_Weiner_style.html

Walter Jenkins letter to George de Mohrenschildt, who was Oswald's best friend in Dallas

condemns Vice-President Johnson in this grand conspiracy is that he wrote to and received a letter from de Mohrenschildt a week after the Walker shooting. LBJ's assistant, Walter Jenkins wrote to de Mohrenschildt seven months before JFK's demise on April 18th 1963:

"...when you come to Washington. Should Mr. Johnson happen to have any office hours here during your stay, we will be happy to see if a mutually

Adamson , Bruce Campbell (2012-02-28). Larry Flynt Kills JFK Assassination Article After Offering 1,000,000 Reward (Kindle Locations 256-259). . Kindle Edition.

LordBuckly (6/18/12):

"Well you also have the 1977 letter from Bush to de Mohrenschildt and this 1963 letter to and from Johnson. So this guy GDM has an intimate letter writing relationship with not only two presidents, he writes to JFK as you may recall to see if JFK will write an intro to his memoir and he has the Jackie Bouvier "Uncle" George connection and her mother won't allow him to visit anymore after assassination. So he has at least, intimate relations with three United States Presidents - forget all the lower guys. That pales in comparison when you are the "best friend" of LHO."

David Lifton: "Civil Rights" was the bone thrown to liberal left to coopt them on the JFK Assassination

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?10096-Book-Review-of-Robert-Caro-s-THE-PASSAGE-OF-POWER/page3>

I completely agree with the notion that "civil rights" was the bone thrown to the liberal left which they swallowed whole, and which served to anesthetize that entire segment of the body politic to the notion that Kennedy's assassination was anything more than the "Oswald did it" scenario.

Certain insiders were given what I call the "insider's cover story" (which actually became public in early March, 1967): "Kennedy was trying to get Castro, but Castro got him first".

And then, of course, there was the "World War 3" story which was used, as needed (e.g., to scare the wits out of Warren et al).

So these are three of the primary tools (of persuasion) that were in LBJ "political toolbox."

To repeat:

(1) LBJ was a major promoter of civil rights (in the tradition of FDR, who was, in fact, one of his heroes)

I personally happen to think LBJ was sincere in this, but that is largely irrelevant. He was still involved in the murder of his predecessor, regardless of what figleaf was used to hide his involvement.

It does not change the fact that 58,000 Americans died in Asia, not to mention

over 1 million Asians dead or seriously injured which occurred when, finally, in the Spring of 1965 (and beyond) the conflict in SE Asia was deliberately escalated to the fourth largest war in American history, which was clearly not Kennedy's intent.

(2) LBJ was able to hint darkly of two ominous underlying truths; either that:

(a) Oswald's presence in Mexico City --seven weeks before--was evidence he was a Castro agent etc.

(a line which was completely believed, and subsequently promoted, by Al Haig and Califano, for example)

(b) Castro had pre-empted (i.e., he acted in self-defense).

"Kennedy was trying to kill Castro, and so. . ." (complete in 25 words or less. . e.g., "this was a backfire. ." or "this was blowback" etc)

This line was reserved strictly for insiders (and possibly even top media moguls in the NY times or the Luce organization)

It became public in the Spring of 1975, when Howard K Smith and Marianne Means each revealed how LBJ had taken them into his confidence with this one. The basic pitch: "We can't let the world know that the President and his brother were trying to kill Castro! That would make it look like Castro acted in self-defense!" Johnson's exact words (per H K Smith: "I'll tell you something that will rock you. . Kennedy was trying to get to Castro, but Castro got to him first." -- "Johnson is Quoted on Kennedy Death", NY Times, 6/25/76)

(c) The "truth" had to be subordinated to something more important: i.e., preventing World War 3:

The details: "If the public knew the truth, there would be an outcry" and that would lead to unstoppable political pressure to attack Cuba; and so there's be a replay of the Cuban Missile Crisis. . etc

Documentary source: Memo, Melvin Eisenberg to file, 2/17/64, memorializing what C J Earl Warren told the staff, at the first staff meeting: "The President stated that rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went so far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson. **Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into a war which could cost 40 million lives.** No one could refuse to do something which might help to prevent such a possibility. The President convinced him that this was an occasion on which actual conditions had to override general principles."

These three rationales were like different cans of paint, on a shelf, when one is redecorating a house. Working behind this assortment of smokescreens, LBJ--with Jack Valenti at his side, every step of the way, and with Dean Rusk (who then showed his "hawk" colors for all to see)--was able to implement the true agenda of the plotters: the Vietnam escalation. Specifically, dispensing with the entire Cuban agenda (which was Kennedy's focus) LBJ was able to quietly engineer the escalation of the Vietnam War which did not commence until after he won

reelection in his own right (Nov 1964). Then, in the Spring of 1965 (and starting in February, 1965, a full fourteen months after Dallas, and with an incident at Bien Hoa air base) overtly began the implementation of a reversal of what had been JFK's ("out by '65") policy. The LBJ escalation began when the tit for tat bombing of North Vietnam was escalated to the continual "bombing of the north" (called "Rolling Thunder" by the Air Force); then came sending in choppers, and then Marines to protect the choppers, and by July of 1965, the U.S. presence had grown to hundreds of thousands.

In navigating these post-assassination "political waters," LBJ (pardon the mixed metaphors) "played" various "insider constituencies" and the public like an expert violinist, in much the same way he manipulated various coalitions throughout his political career.

Its really obvious, in retrospect, how he did this. Of course the liberals loved the "Great Society," so that served to anesthetize them. Meanwhile, the true hidden agenda of Dallas was the escalation in Vietnam, and there were enough "Cold War liberals" to go along with that bull shit. As I used to say to John Newman (this was back around 1988-89, before he wrote his thesis, which became his book): **"Kennedy's problem (politically) was how to disguise a withdrawal; Johnson's, how to disguise an escalation."** Its really that simple.

Johnson's entire leitmotif --in the opening days and weeks--was: "Let us continue. . ." That, basically, was what he told individual JFK aides, in seeking to get them to "stay on board" for awhile; and that, basically, was the speech he delivered to the joint session of Congress about 6 days after Dallas. It was his theme song.

But he did anything but "continue" as the Washington, D.C. monument to the Vietnam War dead attests.

DSL
6/17/12; 5:30 PM PDT
Los Angeles, CA

Longtime JFK researcher Jack White on the JFK assassination

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19212&pid=255604&st=30&#entry255604>

This is what Jack wrote on 2nd April 2004:

"On 11-22-63 I was certain it was LBJ and cronies. For the next 30 years I read every book and watched every TV show, and considered... the CIA, the Mafia, the Cubans, the Russians, the Secret Service... you name it, I considered it. But I knew

it was not a lone nut kid named Oswald. By about 1990 I was back where I started. I was certain it was LBJ and friends.

Over the years, logic prevailed. Who benefited most? Who had the motive, means, opportunity? Who could cover up the crime? Who could control the autopsy? Who could control the investigations and the investigators? Who could control the evidence and suppress or change it? Who could fabricate evidence in the hands of the FBI? Who could control the media? Who could control the public? Who could control the patsy? Who could fabricate the Zabruder film? Certainly not Dulles... Giancana... Castro... Krushchev... etc.

ANSWER: THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENCY.... especially a venal and corrupt president and his friends, backers, and cronies. Lyndon Baines Johnson. He controlled Texas. He controlled Dallas. He controlled Hoover. He controlled Dulles. He controlled the military. He controlled Warren and the commission. He had alliances with the mafia and the media. He and Hoover used BLACKMAIL and murder to control those he could not control. Hoover fabricated evidence for him. Hoover was his next door neighbor. He allied himself with Hoover, Dulles, Nixon and his backers in the oil/military industrial complex/CIA/military to carry out the murder.

That is the truth. It was so obvious all along. One of the most corrupt men in all of history... LBJ."

JDC post at JFK Lancer: "The Pentagon assassination day"

http://www.jfklancerforum.com/dc/dcboard.php?az=show_mesg&forum=3&topic_id=96175&mesg_id=96175&page=

"I was 12 years old when JFK was assassinated. We were living in Springfield, VA and my father was a staff officer at the Pentagon. Unknown to us, the family at the time, his duty assignment was to Dep. Dir of War Plans/Operations, which in Air Force talk is counter-intelligence.

He came home late the evening of the assassination and as we sat around the kitchen table talking about 'Oswald' killing Kennedy, he interrupted us and said Oswald did not kill Kennedy, and said that Kennedy was killed by a "Military Coup".

We naturally thought he had not see the news on the TV, and said so. He went on to explain to us some of the basic details on the 'deactivation' of the Military and the Pentagon, secure communications being taken off line, etc.

Years later, after his death in 1993, we discovered from another retired staff

officer at the ceremony that my father indeed worked counter intelligence for the Air Force. His positions after the Pentagon were Deputy Chief of Staff to Admiral Wilkinson, USFJ-3/J-5, and later he was Director of Plans and Analysis, and later Director of Plans and Operations. His military file confirms the above.

What he said about 'who' was responsible for the deactivation of the Pentagon, disabling secure communications for the entire facility and Chiefs of Staff and 'intelligence'/counter-intelligence... "the second Kennedy was assassinated", is perfectly in line with what Barr McClellan writes in his book... my dad said there was only one person who could have shut down the (whole) Pentagon.. "the (new) President", Johnson."

Economist Eliot Janeway, a very close friend of Lyndon Johnson, spewing hatred of the Kennedys in the summer of 1963 and extolling the idea of LBJ in the White House

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?10096-Book-Review-of-Robert-Caro-s-THE-PASSAGE-OF-POWER/page3>

JFK researcher Phil Dragoo on his friend Charles M. Putney who was a witness to LBJ insider Eliot Janeway in summer 1963 touring the power investment houses and telling them what vermin the Kennedys were and how great it would be to have LBJ in the White House:

Our friend [Charles M. Putney] died November 22, 2007, and I have held a copy he gave me of his letter of July 18, 1998 to Mr. Robert A. Caro, 91 Central Park West, New York New York 10023.

It reads in part:

"In the summer of 1963 the economist Eliot Janeway kept an appointment he had made with William H. Gassett, vice president and economist of Eaton & Howard, Inc., located at 24 Federal St., Boston. Bill Gassett had previously telephoned me, two floors above him, and asked me to attend the meeting. I was a portfolio manager, not an economist, and when I entered Gassett's office I expected to see some other people from Eaton & Howard there as well. But I was the only one invited.

Gassett's office was large and had extra chairs. His desk chair was backed up to two windows on Federal Street, and on the opposite side of his desk were two chairs where visitors would sit. Strangely, Eliot Janeway sat beside Gassett, apparently having moved a visitor's chair near him.

For the next twenty to thirty minutes Janeway spoke to us as a "close friend of LBJ of long standing" about the dangerous man called John F. Kennedy who occupied the presidency of the United States. He whispered his comments in what I have always referred to as a hiss. Janeway had not one good thing to say about JFK or his brother Robert, and strongly advised us to consider the great damage that they could and probably would do to the nation.

Following the assassination, when I saw many older officers, who were staunch Republicans, openly weep, I telephoned Gassett from my office and reminded him of Janeway's earlier visit. Gassett said, "I don't even want to think about it."

Janeway is long dead; Bill Gassett died some years ago also, and I am 75 years old now. I have told this story as an anecdote from time to time over the years. If you care to pursue it, here are some details that might help toward authentication. Eaton & Howard is now known as Eaton & Vance, and is a much larger operation than it was in 1960-68 period when I was a portfolio manager there. But it was a factor in the Boston investment scene, with over 100 employees and with offices in New York City and San Francisco.

I felt that Janeway was on a tour encompassing more than Boston to spread his words as a messenger of LBJ among the investment community. I suspect that someone in another and perhaps larger investment firm that he had visited earlier in the day, may have telephoned Bill Gassett and advised him to have a witness in the room if Janeway appeared. I can't prove that, but I am sure that Janeway would have booked meetings at such larger Boston firms of that time as Mass. Investors Trust (now Mass. Financial Services), Keystone, and probably The Old Colony Trust Co. (wholly-owned by the then First National Bank of Boston). Possibly Scudder, Stevens & Clark and Loomis, Sayles may also have received visits. In Boston in 1963 one would have no trouble visiting many investment firms in just one day.

It was obvious while Janeway spoke to us that he was more than just a friend and messenger of LBJ's. He was virulent, he was evil, and I am sure he believed every word he spoke. There was no discussion of current economics in that meeting, nor were either Gassett or I allowed time to comment or question his statements. It was a prepared speech, and when it ended, Janeway left."

End

Note: On stationery bearing address, telephone, fax. Dated July 18, 1998

I have the copy handed me by the writer.

To clarify his position on LBJ, his ire was evident in recounting, "Brown & Root would show up every week for another check for a billion dollars."

I have wondered what relation to a) EO 11110, and b) the American University speech had to Janeway's circuit. And of course in Horne is stipulated the Dallas event was being typeset as of April 23, a date associated with Secret Service defiance of 1992 JFK Records Act responsibilities.

JFK Researcher Phil Dragoo on his friend Charles M. Putney (1922-2007) who was a witness to Eliot Janeway's summer 1963 tour of the power investment houses as he hated on the Kennedys and extolled the virtues of having LBJ in the White House instead

Phil Dragoo email to Robert Morrow (4-20-16):

Robert,

We met Charles M. Putney when he retired from the New York and Boston financial world and moved to Santa Fe in 1986.

We knew him for the final decades of his life.

He was a master of economic factors and missed no detail.

He had a house full of books and remained an active reader for the time we knew him.

He gave me a copy of his two-page letter to Robert Caro (1998) and it remains in my file.

He was born in 1922 and died November 22, 2007.

Phil

Eliot Janeway, in early December 1963, told his close friend Gordon Ferrie that

Wikipedia on Eliot Janeway, a very close advisor to Lyndon Johnson

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eliot_Janeway

Janeway was an informal adviser to Lyndon B. Johnson during Johnson's career in the [United States House of Representatives](#) and [Senate](#). Janeway was among those who urged Johnson to run for the presidency in 1956 and was an active fundraiser for Johnson during the 1960 [Democratic](#) presidential primaries. After Johnson became president in November 1963, Janeway disagreed with him on many points of fiscal policy, and broke irrevocably with the president when Johnson escalated the war in Vietnam in 1965. Janeway's book, *The Economics of Crisis*, resulted from his break with Johnson.

Janeway's analysis and criticism of Johnson's handling of the Vietnam War was economic in nature and affected by *Struggle for Survival*, his early work on the history of the World War II mobilization. "I was not arguing against the war itself; that is not my field of expertise," he said in an interview. "I said that putting it on the back of the economy without raising taxes and instituting controls would bring on disaster."¹

NYT Obituary for Eliot Janeway:

<http://www.nytimes.com/1993/02/09/nyregion/eliot-janeway-economist-and-author-dies-at-80.html>

NYT 2-9-93:

Mr. Janeway's analysis and criticism of President Lyndon B. Johnson's handling of the Vietnam War was considerably more prescient. As an informal adviser during Mr. Johnson's career in the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, Mr. Janeway urged him to run for the presidency in 1956 and was an active fund-raiser for Mr. Johnson during the 1960 Democratic Presidential primary. Breakoke With JohnsonLBJ Over Vietnam

After Mr. Johnson became President in November 1963, Mr. Janeway disagreed with him on many points of fiscal policy, and broke irrevocably with the President when Mr. Johnson escalated the war in Vietnam in 1965.

"I was not arguing against the war itself; that is not my field of expertise," he once told an interviewer. "I said that putting it on the back of the economy without raising taxes and instituting controls would bring on disaster."

Michael T. Griffith analyzes his suspects in the JFK assassination

<http://michaelgriffith1.tripod.com/suspects.htm>

HYPERLINK "<http://adtrack.ministerial5.com/clicknew/?a=637394>"_

SUSPECTS IN THE JFK ASSASSINATION

Michael T. Griffith

2001

@All Rights Reserved

Second Edition

Revised on 12/19/2002

Who would have wanted to see President Kennedy dead? [f](#) people and groups whom they suspect were either involved in the assassination or had foreknowledge of it and did nothing to prevent it because they wanted JFK out of the way. There is a wide difference of opinion among researchers concerning suspects. According to many researchers, the following individuals and groups were involved in the assassination conspiracy or knew about it and did nothing to prevent it:

* Lyndon Johnson

- * The CIA
- * J. Edgar Hoover
- * Oil baron H. L. Hunt
- * Certain Mafia leaders
- * Anti-Castro Cubans
- * Ultra-conservative elements in the military
- * Richard Nixon
- * Family and allies of South Vietnam's murdered dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem
- * Fidel Castro

Lyndon Johnson

Personally, I can't make up my mind about Lyndon Johnson. I suspect Johnson was involved in the plot to murder President Kennedy, but I'm by no means certain, and I wouldn't be surprised to learn he was not involved. I think it's also possible Johnson knew about the plot ahead of time but did nothing to prevent it.

All this being said, I think it's clear Johnson was a driving force behind the cover-up that followed the assassination. Some of Johnson's actions in the hours and days following the shooting give me pause and have caused many researchers to suspect Johnson of wrongdoing to varying degrees.

By November 1963, Johnson suspected he was going to be dropped from the presidential ticket in 1964, and there is in fact good evidence that JFK was going to get a new running mate for his reelection campaign (26:291-295). Also, Johnson was facing at least one serious probe into his alleged involvement in criminal activity. JFK's death saved LBJ's political career and kept him out of jail. And, it's no secret that LBJ strongly disliked, if not hated, both President Kennedy and his brother, Bobby Kennedy. There are reports that LBJ blackmailed his way onto the ticket in 1960 by using damaging information about JFK's personal life.

Attorney Craig Zirbel assembles circumstantial and anecdotal evidence that Johnson was involved in the plot, in his book THE TEXAS CONNECTION. Noel Twyman presents evidence along the same line in BLOODY TREASON. Johnson's former mistress, Madeleine Brown, has said that Johnson told her shortly before the assassination that after November 22 he wouldn't have to worry about Kennedy anymore. However, there is no evidence to corroborate Ms. Brown's story.

The CIA

As a conservative, initially I was flabbergasted by the accusation that the CIA was involved in JFK's death. My first reaction was to dismiss the charge as the absurd ravings of die-hard liberals. But now, a few years and hundreds of hours of research later, I'm not so sure. I do dismiss the idea that the CIA's top command was involved in the plot, and I don't believe the CIA as an institution was involved in the deed. However, I believe there is credible evidence that powerful renegade elements of the CIA took part in the assassination conspiracy.

When conspiracists speak of the CIA in reference to its alleged involvement in the assassination, they are referring primarily to the CIA's covert action personnel, i.e., those agents who deal (or who used to deal) in sabotage, propaganda, and assassination. There is evidence that suggests that some of the Agency's covert operations personnel have also taken part in drug trafficking (see, for example, 36; 37; 38; 11:164-226; 40; 17:125-127, 132-136, 164-166, 183-185, 234-235; 20:331-343; 21:285-287; 22).

Most CIA personnel are not involved in such activities and would be appalled at any attempt to harm an elected official. The covert operations personnel make up a large portion of the CIA, and they, along with the Agency's top officials, are the most powerful group in the CIA. In years past some high-ranking CIA officials attempted to frustrate presidential policies and initiated or sanctioned illegal operations, to include working with organized crime.

I reject Zirbel's suggestion that the CIA was, if anything, happy with Kennedy and therefore had no conceivable reason to want to see him dead. JFK and the CIA were often at odds with each other from the moment of the Bay of Pigs disaster until the day he died. There is evidence JFK did not trust the CIA.

When Kennedy learned South Vietnam's dictator Ngo Diem had been murdered by a coup, against his express wishes, he was outraged. Kennedy was no fan of Diem's, but he did not want to see him murdered. General Maxwell Taylor wrote that upon learning of Diem's death JFK "leaped to his feet and rushed from the room with a look of shock and dismay on his face" (18:334). Senator George Smathers reported that Kennedy blamed the CIA for Diem's murder. According to Smathers, Kennedy said he had to "do something about" the CIA and that the Agency should be stripped of its exorbitant power (18:334-335). Kennedy backed the coup, admittedly, but these reports, and others, suggest he did not intend for Diem to be killed in the process.

A key figure who appears to link CIA covert operations personnel to the assassination was CIA man David Atlee Phillips, who was reportedly seen with Oswald a few months before the shooting (4:504-519; 15:128-171, 391-400, 408-409).

Among many other things, Phillips was the propaganda chief for the Bay of Pigs operation and later rose to become the chief of the CIA's Western Hemisphere Division. In 1954 Phillips worked with E. Howard Hunt and others to overthrow the Arbenz government in Guatemala. Based on his extensive investigation of Phillips

for the Church Committee and then for the Select Committee, Gaeton Fonzi believes that "David Atlee Phillips played a key role in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy" (15:409). Phillips was in charge of the CIA's Cuban operations in Mexico City at the time of the assassination, so he was strategically positioned to frame Oswald, and it is possible he was involved in the phony Oswald visits to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City (cf. 15:292).

Another former CIA agent who has come under suspicion is E. Howard Hunt. Hunt, a former high-ranking covert operator and a propaganda specialist, was a key figure in the Bay of Pigs invasion. As mentioned, Hunt and David Atlee Phillips helped to overthrow the Arbenz government in Guatemala. According to former (and now deceased) CIA operative Frank Sturgis, who knew Hunt well, Hunt was involved in CIA assassination operations.

Hunt has made no secret of his intense dislike for John Kennedy. To this day, Hunt blames JFK for the failure at the Bay of Pigs. When Watergate whistleblower John Dean opened Hunt's private safe, he found bogus telegrams, prepared by Hunt, that falsely linked JFK with the assassination of South Vietnam's corrupt dictator Ngo Dinh Diem (5:79).

Where was E. Howard Hunt on November 22, 1963? Hunt has given conflicting accounts of his exact whereabouts at the time of the shooting. In his 1985 libel trial in Miami, Florida, the jury's forewoman concluded Hunt was not being truthful about his whereabouts on the day of the assassination. Hunt's various accounts of where he was and what he was doing on the day of the shooting are markedly contradictory.

Veteran journalist Joseph Trento claims to have seen a CIA memo that admitted Hunt was in Dallas on the day of the assassination. According to Trento, the memo discussed creating a cover story for Hunt so as to give him an alibi for being elsewhere on that day.

Several researchers have identified Hunt as the small "tramp" in the famous "tramp photos." The tramp photos show three supposed tramps who were arrested in the railroad yard behind the grassy knoll shortly after the assassination. The tramps were found in a freight train that had pulled out from behind the TSBD without authorization. The railroad tower controller stopped the train because he knew it did not have permission to depart. The police then searched the train and found the tramps. In the tramp photos the tramps are being escorted by some Dallas police officers who are holding shotguns, presumably en route to the police station.

The tramp in the rear, the third tramp, is the man identified by some researchers as E. Howard Hunt. I have studied several photographs of Hunt and compared them with those of the third tramp. I am struck by the resemblance between them. In their book *COUP D'ETAT IN AMERICA*, which was endorsed by Congressman Henry Gonzalez, authors Alan Weberman and Michael Canfield provide photographic overlays of Hunt and the third tramp to demonstrate the

marked resemblance between the two. In 1988, experts at 3M's Comtal Corporation analyzed photos of Hunt and of the third tramp and found a noticeable resemblance between them. All of this does NOT prove Hunt was the third tramp, but it is worth noting that he bears a strong resemblance to a man who was arrested in Dealey Plaza shortly after the assassination. It must be admitted that the third tramp looks a little too old to have been Hunt. Yet, Hunt reportedly was good at using disguises to alter his appearance.

According to lone-gunman theorists, the men in the tramp photos have been positively identified and had nothing to do with the assassination. Soon after attention was focused on the tramp pictures by the movie "JFK," Dallas authorities released police files that included what were alleged to be the arrest records of the men shown in the photos. Then, a short time later, the news show A CURRENT AFFAIR claimed it had found two of the tramps mentioned in the arrest records, John Gedney and Harold Doyle.

WC defenders assert that the arrest records and the finding of Gedney and Doyle "finally lay to rest irresponsible theories of conspiracy" about the tramps. The third man listed in the records is Gus Abrams. Richard Trask notes that Abrams' sister has identified her brother as one of the men in the pictures. Thus, says Trask, "the painstaking discovery of Mr. Doyle, his and the other two mens' stories, and the evidence of Doyle's own face all come together into a more than credible explanation" (23:347). However, there are several problems with the arrest records and with Doyle's and Gedney's stories (5:347-353).

There are reports that certain CIA operatives had foreknowledge of the assassination. One of these reports has been related by Gaeton Fonzi, a former investigator for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). Fonzi reports that a CIA operative code-named Ten-One told him that one of his fellow CIA operatives dismissed the claim that Oswald shot Kennedy because "he knows some of the people who were involved" and that these individuals "were talking about it [the shooting] before it even happened" (15:238-239).

Fonzi has also written that a close friend of CIA hitman David Sanches Morales, Ruben Carbajal, told him that Morales once indicated to a mutual associate, in Carbajal's presence, that he had been involved in the assassination. Not only was Morales a CIA hitman, but he was involved with the infamous Phoenix Program in Vietnam. Morales also took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion and was reportedly violently angry at Kennedy over the invasion's failure. Carbajal arranged for Fonzi to interview the man to whom Morales had made his shocking admission. The man was named Bob Walton, an attorney and a Harvard Law graduate. Fonzi met with Walton and Carbajal. Walton told Fonzi that Morales had in fact indicated he had been involved in Kennedy's death. Says Fonzi,

I looked at Ruben Carbajal, who had remained silent while Walton was telling me this. Carbajal looked at me and nodded his head. Yes, he was there, it was true. (15:390)

J. Edgar Hoover

J. Edgar Hoover strongly disliked, and in fact hated, John Kennedy. Hoover began collecting smear material on Kennedy's personal life when young Jack was in the Navy, and he continued to monitor JFK's private affairs until the day of the assassination. There is evidence that Hoover provided LBJ with derogatory information on Kennedy that enabled Johnson to blackmail his way onto the ticket (16:271-273).

In 1979 the HSCA discovered that the FBI had recorded conversations in 1962 and 1963 between various Mafia leaders and their subordinates in which threats to kill JFK and wishes to see him murdered were expressed (9:290; 56). Incredibly, Hoover never reported these threats to the Secret Service. Even more disturbingly, he did not mention them to President Kennedy, nor to Robert Kennedy, who was the Attorney General (and Hoover's boss) at the time. And, after the assassination, Hoover saw to it that little if any evidence of Mafia involvement in the shooting reached the Warren Commission (9:281-303).

Hoover's principal motive for wanting President Kennedy dead could have been that he loathed Kennedy and viewed him as a godless, pro-communist liberal who was going to wreck the free world. Also, Hoover might have feared that JFK was not going to reappoint him as the director of the FBI after the 1964 election. (In point of fact, Kennedy was quite conservative on economic matters and had shown a willingness to stand up to Soviet aggression. Furthermore, under Kennedy's economic policies, which included generous tax cuts, the economy performed well, as even conservative leaders like Jack Kemp and Donald Lambro have noted.)

For more information on Hoover's possible role in the assassination conspiracy, I would recommend Mark North's book ACT OF TREASON: THE ROLE OF J. EDGAR HOOVER IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (14).

Oil Baron H. L. Hunt

Conspiracy theorists are generally suspicious of the late Texas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt. Hunt was a rabid right-wing extremist with intelligence connections. According to one of Hunt's special assistants, Hunt's top aides often heard him say that America would be "much better off without Kennedy" (1:277). On one occasion Hunt reportedly expressed his desire to see JFK shot (6:215).

The day before the assassination, Eugene Hale Brading, a Mafia man with a long arrest record, visited Hunt's office building in Dallas. Brading was arrested in Dealey Plaza on the day of the shooting when he was found to have taken an elevator to the ground floor of the Dal-Tex Building shortly after the shots were fired. Brading was released, however, because he gave the police an alias. While in Dallas, Brading stayed at the Cabana Hotel.

Jack Ruby visited that hotel, and Hunt's office building, on November 21. Moreover, according to Hunt's former chief aide, John Curington, Marina Oswald met with Hunt two days before the shooting.

On November 23, Hunt asked his chief aide to see what kind of security the police had for Oswald. The aide reported that Oswald had very little protection and that security was very lax at police headquarters where Oswald was being kept. Hunt flew to Washington, D.C., shortly after receiving this report. Oswald was killed on November 24.

Dick Russell's book THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH (3) contains an important examination of H. L. Hunt's troubling activities before and after the assassination, as does Livingstone's KILLING THE TRUTH (see also 1:276-278 and 2:568, 573-574).

A few years after the assassination, a disturbing handwritten note surfaced. The note was addressed to a "Mr. Hunt" and was signed "Lee Harvey Oswald." Three independent handwriting experts retained by the DALLAS MORNING NEWS concluded the note was written by Oswald. In the note, which is dated November 8, 1963, Oswald asks about his "position" and requests a meeting before "any steps are taken by me or anyone else."

Was the "Mr. Hunt" oil giant H. L. Hunt? Or, was it E. Howard Hunt of the CIA? Documents declassified in 1983 revealed that the FBI apparently believed the note was addressed to H. L. Hunt's ultra-conservative millionaire son, Nelson Hunt.

The Mafia

Zirbel takes the view that the "Mafia assassination theory is not logical" (6:66). Zirbel believes the Mafia had enough compromising information on the Kennedys that it did not need to kill JFK. Zirbel further says that only small-time Mafia men were involved in the assassination. In my opinion, Zirbel's position is contradicted by the evidence. While the Mafia did indeed have some embarrassing information on John and Robert Kennedy, I think the record is clear that the Mob had strong motives for wanting the President dead. There is evidence of Mafia involvement in the assassination. Even the ultra-cautious HSCA concluded the Mafia had the means, the motive, and the opportunity to assassinate President Kennedy. Prior to the assassination, various Mafia leaders were heard to threaten JFK's life.

On November 20, two Mafia men told Rose Cheramie that it was common knowledge in the underworld that Kennedy was about to be killed. Mafia-CIA man David Ferrie was very probably involved in framing Oswald while he was in New Orleans, and Ferrie engaged in highly suspicious activity shortly after JFK was shot. And, as mentioned, a Mafia courier named Eugene Hale Brading was arrested in the Dal-Tex Building overlooking Dealey Plaza immediately after the shooting. Brading had an FBI rap sheet with about three dozen arrests. He had met with one of the sons of avowed Kennedy-hater H. L. Hunt the day before the

shooting, ostensibly to discuss some oil business. After he was arrested, Brading gave the Dallas police an alias, and told them he had merely gone into the building to use the phone. The police released him a short time later.

Without question, a Mafia man, Jack Ruby, silenced Lee Harvey Oswald before he had a chance to tell his side of the story. Furthermore, right after the President's visit to Dallas was announced, Ruby began making numerous calls to important Mafia contacts all over the country. Ruby, like Eugene Brading, was in H. L. Hunt's offices the day before the shooting (19:124).

Convicted Texas hitman Charles Harrelson has been identified as the tall man in the famous photos of the three "tramps" who were arrested in the railroad yard behind Dealey Plaza shortly after the assassination. In the early 1980s, Harrelson was convicted of murdering federal judge John Wood with a high-powered rifle for an organized crime figure, and is currently serving his sentence in a Texas prison. During the stand-off that preceded his arrest, Harrelson not only confessed to killing Judge Wood, but also said he had been involved in the Kennedy assassination. Harrelson later retracted his statement about having taken part in the assassination, claiming he had fabricated it under the influence of cocaine. When arrested, Harrelson was found to be carrying the business card of R. D. Matthews, who, according to the HSCA, was acquainted with Jack Ruby and with other Dallas crime figures. At Harrelson's trial, Joe Chagra, the brother of the man who was believed to have hired Harrelson, testified that Harrelson was given the contract to kill Judge Wood after he claimed to have participated in the JFK assassination. Indicted along with Harrelson in the plot to kill Judge Wood was the brother of New Orleans crime boss Carlos Marcello, who was one of the Mafia figures identified by the Select Committee as possibly having been involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Researcher Gary Mack asked an anthropologist to compare photos of the tall tramp with pictures of Harrelson. The anthropologist reported it was likely they were same person. Similarly, police officers trained in photo identification have advised Harrison Livingstone that Harrelson definitely appears to be the tall tramp. So far federal authorities have shown no interest in investigating Harrelson in connection with any role he might have had in the assassination.

Many researchers believe Mafia kingfish Carlos Marcello was a leading figure behind Kennedy's death. Five people, two of them police informants, said they heard Marcello admit to being involved in JFK's assassination (25:205-212). The Kennedys were waging a relentless war on Marcello. Marcello was known to rabidly hate JFK and Bobby Kennedy. Jack Ruby had considerable contact with Marcello's lieutenant in Dallas, Joe Civello. Ruby also met with several Marcello associates, including Frank Caracci and Cleeve Dugas, before the assassination. Furthermore, one of Marcello's men, Nofio Pecora, once bailed Oswald (yes, Oswald) out of jail. John Davis, an expert on organized crime, wrote a whole book on the evidence of Marcello's involvement in the assassination, *MAFIA KINGFISH: CARLOS MARCELLO AND THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY* (9).

A CIA document that was declassified in 1977 reports that a French assassin who belonged to the violent, anti-Kennedy French terrorist organization known as the OAS was in Dallas on the day of the shooting (1:202-209; 19:414-419; 25:95-126). The hitman's name, according to the document, was Jean Soutre. The document mentions that Soutre had also gone by the name of Michel Mertz. It now seems likely that the man was really Michel Mertz using Soutre's name (25:95-172, 267-289). Mertz was a ruthless member of the French Mafia, which had a strong motive to kill Kennedy (25:141-172, 267-289). Mertz and Soutre were enemies. Soutre himself said it was possible that the man described in the document was Mertz using his, Soutre's, name. Within 48 hours of the assassination, the man was picked up in Texas by U.S. authorities and immediately expelled. Interestingly, evidence has surfaced that the FBI was looking for Soutre, or for someone using his name, BEFORE the assassination (25:130-133). We also know that the KGB believed it found evidence that Mertz played a role in the assassination and that he was hired by the French (Corsican/Marseille) Mafia (see below).

The CIA document mentions that Soutre received mail from a dentist named Alderson. The FBI located this individual, Dr. Lawrence Alderson, who had met Soutre while stationed in France as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army. Dr. Alderson told former Rockefeller Foundation scholar Henry Hurt that the FBI agents who interviewed him informed him that the FBI felt Soutre "had either killed JFK or knew who had done it" (19:418). When he spoke with Hurt, Dr. Alderson produced a snapshot of Soutre that he took when he was stationed in France. To make a long story short, the FBI dropped the ball in the investigation of Soutre and essentially swept the whole thing under the rug.

Why would the Mafia have wanted JFK dead? Quite simply, because the Kennedy administration was threatening the very existence of organized crime in America, and the French Mafia could very well have feared that Kennedy was going to disrupt or halt its lucrative heroin enterprise. Robert Kennedy was waging an unprecedented war on the Mafia, a war that targeted not just Mafia operations but also Mafia leaders themselves.

Anti-Castro Cubans

In speaking of anti-Castro Cubans, I am referring only to those exiles who were associated with the Bay of Pigs invasion or who were involved in other CIA-backed anti-Castro activities.

In Zirbel's view, the anti-Castro Cubans were admittedly furious with Kennedy over the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion but later forgave him because, among other things, he ransomed 1,200 captured exile troops from Castro (6:57). But there is strong evidence that some anti-Castro Cubans never forgave Kennedy for the failure at the Bay of Pigs, and many of these same individuals were furious at Kennedy over his handling of the Cuban Missile Crisis and over his shutting down of some of their para-military training camps. It should be noted that the militant Cuban exiles were almost exclusively under the control of the CIA.

Zirbel cites Kennedy's support of the post-invasion efforts to get rid of Castro as another reason that the Cuban exile troops would have forgiven JFK. However, Zirbel fails to deal with the fact that Kennedy subsequently tried to shut down the anti-Castro training bases and that he publicly pledged not to invade Cuba after the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Within days of the assassination, the Secret Service learned from an informant that an anti-Castro Cuban activist in the Chicago area, Homer S. Echevarria, in a discussion about an illegal arms sale a short time before the President was killed, said that "his group had 'plenty of money' and that his backers would proceed [with the arms deal] 'AS SOON AS WE TAKE CARE OF KENNEDY.'" This information prompted the agent in charge of the Chicago field office to prepare a memorandum in which he said Echevarria's group "may have a connection with the JFK assassination." Echevarria belonged to the 30th of November Group. Another member of this same group was Rolando Masferrer, who relayed money between Alpha 66 and Mafia kingfish Carlos Marcello. Alpha 66 was a violent, radical anti-Castro group that had a safe house in Dallas at the time of the assassination.

Anthony Summers' books CONSPIRACY and NOT IN YOUR LIFETIME contain thorough analyses of the possible role of some militant anti-Castro Cubans in the assassination (4:268-339, 386-429; see also 1:135-155).

Ultra-Conservative Elements in the Military

It's no secret that there were numerous leaders in the military who viewed Kennedy as being weak, soft on communism (if not pro-communist), and almost dangerous to the free world. They didn't like his handling of the Berlin Wall Crisis, the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban Missile Crisis, his backing of the coup against South Vietnam's dictator Ngo Dinh Diem (which led to Diem's murder), his refusal to commit combat troops to Vietnam, and his decision to ban above-ground nuclear testing.

One figure who has come under close scrutiny by some conspiracists is the late Major General Edward Lansdale, U.S. Air Force. Lansdale is undoubtedly the unnamed "General Y" in Oliver Stone's movie "JFK." Lansdale was a special operations officer with strong links to the CIA. His professional patron was CIA director Allen Dulles. The character of the shady political manipulator, Colonel Hillindale, in the famous novel THE UGLY AMERICAN, was based on Lansdale's activities in the Philippines in the early 1950s, where his operations reportedly included torture and political assassination (10:25). In Vietnam, during the Eisenhower administration, Lansdale managed several ruthless internal security programs for South Vietnam's corrupt and oppressive dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem. These programs later developed into the CIA's infamous Phoenix program, which was responsible for the execution of over 20,000 Vietnamese and for the death and torture of countless civilians (37; 13:79-80; 7:40).

It is clear that Lansdale schemed and plotted "to capture the emerging Vietnam policy apparatus" (12:36). Kennedy was considering appointing Lansdale as his new ambassador to Vietnam, but Lansdale was reportedly dropped from consideration after Secretary of State Dean Rusk learned of Lansdale's covert credentials and shady reputation from the Assistant for Far Eastern Affairs, J. Graham Powers.

Was Lansdale involved in the plot to kill JFK? I don't know, and there is only disputed evidence linking him to the plot. One former senior military officer claims he recognizes Lansdale in a photo that was taken in Dealey Plaza, but his identification is open to dispute. This former senior military officer also claims Lansdale ordered him on a worthless trip during the assassination and that he would have helped with presidential security in Dallas if he hadn't been sent on that trip. However, there is no evidence to substantiate the officer's story. It should also be mentioned that Kennedy thought highly of Lansdale and entrusted him with key responsibilities.

What about other senior military officers? Could elements of the military have been involved in the assassination? Sadly, this possibility can't be ruled out. As mentioned, several senior military leaders viewed Kennedy as almost dangerous to the free world. Kennedy's relations with a number of senior military officers were reportedly about as bad as his relations were with the CIA. Some senior military officials attempted to give JFK a misleading, inaccurate picture of the true state of affairs in Vietnam, as John Newman discusses in his highly acclaimed book JFK AND VIETNAM.

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, one high-ranking general took the unbelievably irresponsible step of ordering a missile to be fired, WITHOUT Kennedy's authorization. The missile was unarmed, but the launching could have triggered a Soviet response. A recent episode in the BBC 2 documentary series TIME WATCH detailed how during the '50s and '60s leading generals were anxious to go to war with the Soviet Union and wanted to launch a "preventive" nuclear first strike. Even President Eisenhower distrusted some senior military officers, and at the end of his second term spoke out against the threat posed by an unchecked military-industrial complex. There is sworn testimony, from one of the autopsy doctors, that a senior military officer prevented him from performing a standard but crucial autopsy procedure during the autopsy. We also know that some senior military officers believed JFK's handling of the Bay of Pigs invasion was criminally negligent and cowardly. And, we now know that during the Cuban Missile Crisis, John and Bobby Kennedy genuinely feared a military coup if they appeared to back down to the Soviets.

Richard Nixon

As a centrist independent with conservative views on several issues, I was even more shocked by the suggestion that Richard Nixon was involved in the assassination than I was by the idea that the CIA played a role in it.

However, it is no secret that Nixon was one of the most corrupt presidents in the history of our republic. It's possible that Nixon had foreknowledge of the assassination, but there is no substantive evidence of this. Personally, I don't believe Nixon was involved in the assassination plot. Nevertheless, let's review some of the facts that have led some researchers to view Nixon as a suspect.

What motive would Nixon have had to want Kennedy dead? For one thing, Nixon believed Kennedy had stolen the election from him and that therefore JFK's election was illegitimate. Nixon also might have feared that if JFK were reelected in 1964, that Bobby Kennedy would be in prime position to win in 1968 and again in 1972, thus ruining his chances to be president.

Most Americans are familiar with the Watergate scandal, which led to Nixon's resigning in disgrace in 1974. What is not as well known is the degree to which Nixon aided certain elements of the Mafia during his tenure in the White House. This is not surprising, given the fact that Nixon's friends, and even some of his appointees, included several people who had important Mafia connections.

The Nixon administration repeatedly intervened to quash prosecutions and investigations of criminal activity in Mafia-dominated labor unions. Nixon was involved in a number of highly questionable--and, in some cases, Mob-connected--financial dealings. Nixon pardoned organized crime figures after the government had spent millions of dollars to put them in jail. Among those pardoned was Mafia killer Angelo DeCarlo. On one occasion, recorded on a 1971 Watergate tape, Nixon and his aides discussed using Mob thugs to attack anti-war protestors. Not surprisingly, by all accounts the Mafia warmly endorsed and supported Nixon's campaigns. John Davis, an authority on organized crime, has said, If ever there was a candidate for the presidency whom the mob wanted elected, it was Richard Nixon. Since the earliest days of his political career in California, Nixon had seemed to walk hand in hand with the Mafia, functioning with the family bosses in an apparent symbiotic relationship that was to last right down to his resignation from the presidency in 1974, and perhaps even beyond. (9:397) David Scheim presents an extensive, well-documented discussion on Nixon and the Mafia in chapter 22 of his book THE MAFIA KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY (8).

A study of the Nixon presidency reveals a consistent pattern of serious corruption and suspicious deaths, as several authors have discussed in detail. Former Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill said the following:

. . . I've been around politics for a long time, and I can say with assurance that what went on during the Nixon presidency was unlike anything I had ever seen, or even heard of. We're talking about blackmail and corruption in the highest office in the land. (7:280)

O'Neill went on to relate that several wealthy businessmen who had previously supported Democratic presidential candidates were suddenly giving money to Nixon because the Nixon administration was using the IRS and other agencies to blackmail them into donating (7:281-286). The businessmen were first threatened

with all sorts of investigations and inspections; then, they were led to understand that if they would donate to the Nixon campaign, they wouldn't have anything to worry about.

Harrison Livingstone writes,

I feel that the real reason Nixon was pursued over the Watergate break-ins was that there were a series of murders connected with Richard Nixon's presidency.

Not only was the liberal-centrist leadership that represented the majority of Americans crippled, but numerous others--witnesses, journalists, lawyers, bureaucrats, and ordinary people were liquidated. Watergate itself saw a number of deaths, including an entire planeload of people in a crash onto the streets of Chicago under very strange circumstances. (2:421)

The plane crash victims to whom Livingstone refers were on Flight 553. The plane crashed under very suspicious circumstances on December 8, 1972, a few months after CIA agent E. Howard Hunt and other intelligence operatives had broken into the Democratic Party's campaign headquarters at the Watergate Hotel. Among the aircraft's passengers were Hunt's wife, Dorothy, and CBS correspondent Michelle Clark. According to Watergate witness and Hunt associate James McCord, by the time Mrs. Hunt died in the crash, she was upset at having to bribe witnesses and defendants, and wanted out. It was rumored at the time that she was about to leave Hunt and perhaps even turn on him. Reportedly, when Dorothy Hunt boarded the flight, she was carrying documents that were very damaging to her husband and to the Nixon presidency. (After the crash, columnist Jack Anderson said the documents were returned to Hunt in August 1972.) Law enforcement officials were quoted as saying that ten thousand dollars was found in Mrs. Hunt's purse. Other reports put the figure at well past \$100,000. Hunt claimed his wife was taking the money to her cousin to invest. Charles Colson, Nixon's counsel, later told TIME magazine, "I think they killed Dorothy Hunt."

Michelle Clark was actively pursuing an investigation into the Watergate scandal. She reportedly had learned from inside sources that the Hunts were considering blowing the whistle on the Nixon White House. If so, Clark's sources were on target. In late 1972 Hunt began to demand payoffs from the Nixon White House, and records show that Nixon took these blackmail demands seriously.

One of the most disturbing things about Flight 553 is that the plane appears to have been sabotaged. Not only that, but somehow swarms of FBI agents (at least 50) reportedly just happened to be near the crash site well BEFORE the plane went down. In fact, the FBI agents reportedly were in the crash area before the firemen arrived, even though the fire department had received an emergency call within one minute of the crash.

The day after the crash, Nixon appointed Egil Krogh Undersecretary of Transportation. Krogh had previously headed up Nixon's "plumber's" unit, which employed E. Howard Hunt and was involved in the Watergate break-in. Krogh himself later went to prison for burglarizing a psychiatrist's offices. As Undersecretary of Transportation, Krogh was in a position to supervise the two government agencies responsible for investigating the crash of Flight 553, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), and witnesses later testified that he played a "leading role" in at least one attempt to intimidate members of the NTSB when it was investigating the crash.

Eleven days after Flight 553 went down, Nixon named Alexander Butterfield head of the FAA. Butterfield had worked for the CIA and was the White House aide in charge of secretly taping presidential conversations and phone calls. Livingstone presents a thorough analysis of the case of Flight 553 in chapter 20 of HIGH TREASON 2.

It is now known that Nixon delayed the withdrawal from Vietnam for political reasons, causing the needless deaths of thousands of American troops. In a speech in the U.S. House of Representatives on May 26, 1994, Congressman Pete Stark observed,

Mr. Speaker, I speak today about the murderous actions of the late former President Richard Nixon and his national security advisor Henry Kissinger in the early 1970's.

The Nixon administration, elected with a pledge of having a secret plan to end the Vietnam war, took credit in the 1972 elections for the withdrawal from Vietnam and the wind down of the war. The just-published HALDEMAN DIARIES, however, reveal that the withdrawal was delayed for raw, gross political reasons--to look better in the 1972 elections. . . .

Each day that we delayed our withdrawal, American servicemen died needlessly. Kissinger advised against early withdrawal for election reasons in December of 1970. According to Department of Defense statistics, 2,412 men died in 1971, another 767 in 1972, and 65 more in 1973. In total, 3,244 men died while the withdrawal was delayed for the purposes of ensuring the re-election of Richard Nixon and the sinecure of Henry Kissinger.

One hundred and forty slabs of stone carry the names of 58,191 dead servicemen at the Vietnam Memorial. If Nixon and Kissinger had considered the lives of their fellow Americans instead of their own political victories, 7 stones would not have been needed. The next time you visit the Wall, think about it--1 out of every 20 names would not be there if we had pulled out quickly and decisively when

Kissinger first discussed it. One out of every 20 names is there to help win an election for CREEP. The blood of 3,244 servicemen is an enormous burden on the soul to take to your grave. (24:E1116-1117)

What about Nixon and the assassination? For one thing, there is some evidence linking him to Jack Ruby. It was reported in a 1947 FBI document that Jack Ruby had performed "information functions for the staff of Congressman Richard Nixon" (1:269). Nixon flew to Dallas on November 20, 1963, two days before the assassination. Asked later why he had come, he said he was there to attend a board meeting of the Pepsi-Cola Company. Yet, according to some researchers, a subsequent review of Pepsi-Cola corporate files revealed there was no record of any Pepsi-Cola board meetings in Dallas in 1963 (1:270). However, Anthony Summers points out that Nixon was in Dallas for a bottlers' convention, not for a Pepsi board meeting, and that there is no reasonable doubt about this (27:262).

Nixon left Dallas on the morning of the assassination. However, during an FBI interview in early 1964, he said the only time he had been in Dallas in 1963 was two days before Kennedy was killed (5:84; 1:271). It has been said that Nixon must have been the only adult at the time who could not remember where he was on November 22, 1963. Why did Nixon tell the FBI he had not been in Dallas on the day of the murder? What exactly was he doing there from November 20 till the morning of the assassination?

According to none other than Nixon's chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, Nixon attempted to force the CIA to assist in thwarting investigations into Watergate by threatening to expose the CIA's role in the Kennedy assassination (13:110-111; 5:329-330; 9:402-404; cf. 1:272-273; 5:87-92). In connection with this, it is worth mentioning again that E. Howard Hunt of the CIA tried to blackmail Nixon for over \$100,000 dollars, and Nixon seriously considered paying the money, as White House tapes reveal. What did Hunt know?

Several of the people who were hired or considered for employment by the Nixon White House during Watergate had been connected with the Warren Commission (3:273-274; 9:410-414). Was this just a coincidence? In addition, some of the operatives and Cuban exiles who were involved in the Bay of Pigs operation later turned up in the Watergate affair (5:80-82; 9:402-410).

Family and Allies of Ngo Dinh Diem

It's worth noting that Kennedy was assassinated just three weeks after South Vietnam's ruthless dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem, along with his brother, Ngo Nhu, were murdered in a coup that Kennedy backed. Naturally, family and backers of Diem and Nhu would have had a powerful motive to kill Kennedy.

Furthermore, Diem and Nhu learned that Kennedy was backing the coup well before the coup actually occurred, but they didn't know the exact date of the coup, and there were several postponements of the coup. It would have been only natural for Diem and Nhu to have set plans in motion to kill Kennedy. Nhu was

Diem's chief advisor and the head of the nation's secret police. Nhu and Diem were involved in the lucrative heroin traffic with the French Mafia, the same French Mafia to which Michel Mertz belonged. Not only would Diem and Nhu have wanted Kennedy dead in order to put a stop to the coming coup against them, but they might very well have viewed Kennedy as a powerful potential threat to their multimillion-dollar heroin business with the French Mafia, given the Kennedys' ongoing war against the Mafia in America and the Kennedy Administration's pressure on the French government to get tough with the French Mafia. The French Mafia, the American Mafia, and the Diem government were effectively business partners in a lucrative heroin network. We now know that Nhu's counter-intelligence operatives placed electronic bugs in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, so Diem and Nhu knew well in advance that Kennedy was backing a coup against them. Bradley O'Leary and Edward Lee comment on this fact:

But one thing we know was never disclosed in Saigon's U.S. Embassy was the actual DATE of the coup. The insurgent generals never told us exactly WHEN the coup would occur. We also know that several go-dates for the coup were called off--which Nhu and Diem must have known thanks to their bugs. . . .

The only problem with that is that the coup took place a little sooner than Diem counted on. We contend that Diem and Nhu (along with their colleagues in the Marseille and U.S. mafias) already had a plan underway to assassinate John F. Kennedy. But Diem and Nhu were assassinated themselves before their plan could be enacted. (25:278-279)

Interestingly, it has come to light that three previously classified FBI file surveys named Nhu's wife, known as Madame Nhu, and the government of South Vietnam as suspects in the JFK assassination (25:273-281). Madame Nhu was touring the U.S. when she heard the news of her husband's murder. She publicly said,

Such a cruel injustice against a faithful ally cannot go unnoticed, and THOSE WHO INDULGE IN IT WILL HAVE TO PAY FOR IT. . . . If my family has been treacherously killed with either the official or unofficial blessing of the American Government, I CAN PREDICT TO YOU ALL THAT THE STORY OF VIETNAM IS ONLY THE BEGINNING. (25:275, emphasis added)

Three weeks after Madame Nhu made this statement, JFK was killed in Dallas.

There is some evidence that Lyndon Johnson himself suspected that supporters of Diem and Nhu were involved in Kennedy's death (25:281-282).

What is especially interesting is that the Russian KGB investigated the assassination and concluded Kennedy "was shot by a professional assassin hired by French and South Vietnamese agents" (25:284). This information comes from

Colonel Semyonavitch Pavlotsky, who was the highest ranking officer in the KGB's investigative unit. Pavlotsky continues,

Our unit knew that the Americans helped overthrow and murder South Vietnam President Ngo Dinh Diem. . . . Diem's brother Ngo Dinh Nhu was also killed, and this cut off the supply of opium that Nhu had been helping the Corsican mafia smuggle to Marseille. The Corsicans then turned the opium into heroin and shipped it to the United States where American gangsters sold the drugs. Our group found that the Corsicans hired French hitman Michael Mertz, sometimes known as Jean Rene Soutre, to carry out the assassination with the cooperation of the American Mafia bosses." (25:284-285)

Fidel Castro

Gus Russo's book LIVE BY THE SWORD convinced me to add Fidel Castro to the list of suspects. Some researchers have long suspected that Castro and his agents played a role in Kennedy's death. In the aftermath of the assassination, many people speculated that Castro was responsible for Kennedy's murder. Several conservative commentators suggested Oswald was hired by Castro and/or the Soviets to kill Kennedy.

Certainly Castro had a motive to kill Kennedy. Castro knew of the CIA-Mafia assassination plots to kill him, and he most likely suspected JFK approved those plots. It would have been only natural for Castro to retaliate by attempting to kill Kennedy before Kennedy, or the CIA and the Mafia, killed him.

Russo presents evidence that Oswald met with Cuban intelligence agents in Mexico City. Russo also argues that Oswald visited Cuba, that certain Cuban intelligence people seemed to have foreknowledge that Kennedy would be killed, that Cuban intelligence might have planned on flying Oswald to Cuba after the assassination, and that Cuban intelligence might have paid Oswald several thousand dollars to kill Kennedy (26:209-320).

Is it illogical to posit both pro-Castro and anti-Castro Cuban involvement in the assassination? Not at all. It's well known that some Cuban exiles despised Kennedy and viewed him as a traitor after the Bay of Pigs. It's also well known that Castro's agents thoroughly penetrated the Cuban exile movement. If Castro's agents had learned that some Cuban exiles wanted Kennedy dead and/or that some exiles were even involved in a plot to assassinate him, they hardly would have discouraged such desires or plans. Some of Castro's agents could have even taken part in such a plot, while posing as anti-Castro Cubans.

It should be kept in mind that some of the reports of Cuban involvement in the assassination might very well have been disinformation generated by elements of the CIA, possibly as part of an effort to incite an American invasion of Cuba in the aftermath of the shooting.

Final Thoughts

In my opinion, the conspiracy that killed President Kennedy was comprised of several persons and groups. Not all of these persons and groups were involved to the same degree or at the same time. I think it's pretty clear elements of the Mafia and some anti-Castro Cubans were involved. It's possible that agents of Fidel Castro played a role as well. Castro's agents might have encouraged, or even assisted, embittered Cuban exiles who wanted to kill Kennedy. I think J. Edgar Hoover knew of the plot but did nothing to stop it. Funding for the plot could have come from H. L. Hunt. I believe certain rogue elements in the CIA's covert operations division were also involved, and that fanatical elements in the military may have assisted them. What we must realize is that back then there was considerable interaction between the Mafia, elements of the CIA, and the anti-Castro Cubans.

As for the cover-up, I believe that members of Dallas law enforcement were involved in the Dallas end of the cover-up, and that some of them knowingly allowed Jack Ruby to murder Oswald. I believe that FBI agents, led by J. Edgar Hoover, played a major role in most aspects of the cover-up. I believe that certain military officials played a role in subverting and controlling the autopsy and in suppressing the truth about the medical evidence.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Michael T. Griffith holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Excelsior College in Albany, New York, and two Associate in Applied Science degrees from the Community College of the Air Force. He is a two-time graduate of the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, California, in Arabic and Hebrew, and has completed advanced Hebrew programs at Haifa University in Israel and at the Spiro Institute in London, England. He is also a two-time graduate of the U.S. Air Force Technical Training School in San Angelo, Texas, and holds an Occupational Instructor Certificate from the Community College of the Air Force. He is the author of the book *Compelling Evidence: A New Look at the Assassination of President Kennedy* (Grand Prairie, TX: JFK-Lancer Productions and Publications, 1996). His articles on the assassination have appeared in several journals that deal with the case. In addition, he is the author of four books on Mormonism and ancient texts.

Bibliography

1. Jim Marrs, CROSSFIRE: THE PLOT THAT KILLED KENNEDY, New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers, 1989.
2. Harrison Edward Livingstone, HIGH TREASON 2, New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers, 1992.
3. Dick Russell, THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH, New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers, 1992.

4. Anthony Summers, CONSPIRACY: THE DEFINITIVE BOOK ON THE JFK ASSASSINATION, Updated and Expanded Edition, New York: Paragon House, 1989. An extensive revision of the book was recently published under the title NOT IN YOUR LIFETIME.
5. Alan J. Weberman and Michael Canfield. COUP D' ETAT IN AMERICA: THE CIA AND THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, Revised Edition, San Francisco, California: Quick American Archives, 1992.
6. Craig Zirbel, THE TEXAS CONNECTION, New York: Warner Books, 1992.
7. Tip O'Neill, with William Novak, MAN OF THE HOUSE: THE LIFE AND POLITICAL MEMOIRS OF SPEAKER TIP O'NEILL, New York: St.Martin's Press, 1987.
8. David S. Scheim, THE MAFIA KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY, London, England: Virgin Publishing Ltd, 1992. First published under the title CONTRACT ON AMERICA: THE MAFIA MURDER OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, New York: Shapolsky Publishers, 1988. The retitled 1992 edition is a revised and updated version of the 1988 original.
9. John Davis, MAFIA KINGFISH: CARLOS MARCELLO AND THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, Signet Edition, New York: Signet, 1989.
10. Douglas Valentine, THE PHOENIX PROGRAM, New York: Avon Books, 1990. A disturbing history of a CIA covert action program in which thousands of Vietnamese civilians were killed, tortured, and imprisoned, all without even the semblance of due process of law.
11. Jonathan Vankin, CONSPIRACIES, COVER-UPS AND CRIMES, New York: Dell Publishing, 1992.
12. John M. Newman, JFK AND VIETNAM: DECEPTION, INTRIGUE, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER, New York: Warner Books, 1992.
13. Mark Lane, PLAUSIBLE DENIAL: WAS THE CIA INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF JFK, New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 1991.
14. Mark North, ACT OF TREASON: THE ROLE OF J. EDGAR HOOVER IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, New York: Carroll & Graf, 1991.
15. Gaeton Fonzi, THE LAST INVESTIGATION, New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 1993.
16. Anthony Summers, OFFICIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL: THE SECRET LIFE OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, London: Victor Gollancz, 1993.

17. Linda Hunt, SECRET AGENDA: THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, NAZI SCIENTISTS, AND PROJECT PAPERCLIP, 1945-1990, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.
18. Herbert S. Parmet, JFK: THE PRESIDENCY OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, New York: Penguin Books, 1984.
19. Henry Hurt, REASONABLE DOUBT: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1985.
20. Paul Eddy, Hugo Sabogal, and Sara Walden, THE COCAINE WARS, New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1988.
21. John Prados, PRESIDENTS' SECRET WARS: CIA AND PENTAGON COVERT OPERATIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II, New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1986.
22. Alfred McCoy, with Cathleen Read and Leonard Adams, THE POLITICS OF HERION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, New York: Harper & Row, 1972.
23. Richard Trask, PICTURES OF THE PAIN: PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, Danvers, Massachusetts: Yeoman Press, 1994.
24. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 104th Congress, 1994.
25. Bradley O'Leary and Edward Lee, THE DEATHS OF THE COLD WAR KINGS, Baltimore: Cemetery Dance Publications, 2000.
26. Gus Russo, LIVE BY THE SWORD: THE SECRET WAR AGAINST CASTRO AND THE DEATH OF JFK, Baltimore: Bancroft Press, 1998.
27. Anthony Summers, THE ARROGANCE OF POWER: THE SECRET WORLD OF RICHARD NIXON, New York: Viking Press, 2000.

Jack White on the JFK Assassination:

Here is a quote from Jack White from 12-30-2010 at Deep Politics Forums:

"CRIMINALMIND would be better.

However, IMO LBJ was a CENTRAL player in the plot and certainly the MOST ESSENTIAL to its successful "execution".

Mastermind, no. Essential, yes."

Jack

HYPERLINK "<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-5720.html?s=984c061d304653e8db413aaf2cdbe772>"<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-5720.html?s=984c061d304653e8db413aaf2cdbe772>

Jack White on 5-10-11

[ups](#)".

[Jack](#)

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?7039-The-LBJ-Did-It-Operation-Continue>s-to-Unfold

THE DAY DEMOCRACY DIED IN AMERICA

By Tom Cahill

HYPERLINK "<mailto:tcahill@mcn.org>"tcahill@mcn.org

George W. Bush is no anomaly. His administration is no real departure from the direction in which the U.S. government has been going since WW II and especially since democracy [organized labor](#) died in Dallas with John Kennedy more than four decades ago.

"Understand Dallas, that is the start of the cure of the cancer on the presidency," wrote Carl Oglesby in "The Yankee And Cowboy War," way back in 1976 with "Watergate" in mind. In the past quarter century, much in American politics has changed and for the worse.

"Even more than the rest of the South, Texas has been the buckle on the U.S. gun belt," wrote Kevin Phillips more recently in "American Dynasty; Aristocracy, Fortune and the Policy of Deceit in the House of Bush" (2004). "Texans, in particular, have had an extra hawkish chromosome or two, likewise caring little whether the rest of the world agreed or disagreed," wrote Phillips.

Then Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson was a central figure in the conspiracy to assassinate Pres. John Kennedy in Dallas in 1963. This is the verdict of recently published books and a TV documentary aired in November 2003.

Unimportant ancient history? Perhaps. But have you noticed how over the past four decades, the Democratic Party has drifted further and further to the right under the domination of the "military-industrial complex?" This now famous euphemism for fascism was a warning coined by Pres. Dwight Eisenhower in his farewell address, January 17, 1961, which to the present day has been virtually ignored.

Four decades after the assassination, the USA has another president who is polarizing the country with an unpopular war and--like

LBJ--his sanity as well as motives are being questioned by growing numbers of people, according to books and polls. Did the murder in Dallas lay the groundwork for the present hostile takeover of the country by neo-fascists? This is why solving the murder of JFK may be as important today as it was forty years ago.

Several books have been written about Lyndon Johnson's emotional condition and in the 2003 documentary it was mentioned that LBJ's psychiatrist was offered \$1 million to not reveal anything the then ex-president told him during his treatment for severe depression not long before Johnson's death in 1973.

But for me, the best evidence that Johnson was sick and sinister enough to at least encourage JFK's assassination and help cover it up is well-documented in the book by D. Jablow Hershman, "Power Beyond Reason: The Mental Collapse of Lyndon Johnson" (2002).

"There are professionals and programs in place to deal with a president's physical illness but no machinery to deal with mental illness," writes Hershman.

In the very first sentence of chapter one, Hershman writes, "A Texan is president again and this country is fighting a war again." But I sharply disagree with her second sentence when she observes, "Beyond that, there seems to be few parallels between the Vietnam War and the war on terrorism in which we are currently engaged." Fast-moving events since she wrote the book may have changed her mind.

'BUSH ON THE COUCH'

Like the "wartime president" more than three decades ago, Pres. George W. Bush's integrity and mental state are being questioned and monitored by an increasing number of citizens. Bush's earlier life of alcohol and drug use if not abuse is being examined closely, especially during the period when he allegedly flew multimillion dollar jet fighters in the Texas Air National Guard, then "disappeared," went "AWOL," or "deserted" for awhile.

Early in Bush's White House residency, Dr. Helen Caldicott, the Australian physician, environmentalist and anti-nuke activist, said the President required "psychiatric intervention."

But more recently, on June 4, 2004, Doug Thompson wrote in "Capitol Hill Blue," "President George W. Bush's increasingly erratic behavior and wide mood swings has the halls of the West Wing buzzing lately as aides privately express concern over their leader's state of mind." Continues Thompson, "In meetings with top aides and administration officials, the President goes from quoting the Bible in one breath to obscene tantrums against the media, Democrats and others that he classifies as 'enemies of the state.'" This is not only reminiscent of LBJ but also Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan in their final days in the White House.

And even more recently, Harper Collins published a book by Justin A. Frank, MD, titled "Bush On The Couch; Inside the Mind of the President" (2004). It's a 272-page psychoanalysis of George W. Bush. Megalomania, paranoia, untreated alcohol abuse, thought disorders, and even sadism are some of the emotional problems of the President explored by Dr. Frank who is Director of Psychiatry at George Washington University.

"President George W. Bush is taking powerful antidepressant drugs to control his erratic behavior, depression and paranoia," according to Teresa Hampton, editor of Capitol Hill Blue (www.capitolhillblue.com) July 28, 2004. White House physician, Col. Richard J. Tubb, prescribed the drugs after a recent incident. Asked about his relationship with Enron exec Ken Lay at a press conference July 8, 2004, the President stormed out

of the room and screamed at an aide backstage, "Keep those motherfuckers away from me. If you can't, I'll find someone who can."
LBJ ON THE COUCH

Without such medical credentials but with her own experience with bipolar illness, Hershman contends LBJ was the worst kind of manic depressive and got sicker as he got older and acquired more power. His last decade of life was a living hell for him and everyone within his very wide range. As if this wasn't bad enough, she believes he was paranoid to boot.

I, too, have been diagnosed bipolar but much less severe and I may be close to healed since in the past four years I have had episodes of neither mania nor depression. After reading Hershman's book, with my own experience to call upon, I think Hershman makes a very convincing diagnosis of Pres. Johnson. And in his introduction to "Power Beyond Reason," Dr. Gerald Tolchin, professor of psychology at Southern Connecticut State University, agrees with the author.

In her 1983 bestseller, "Lyndon Johnson and The American Dream," Doris Kearns Goodwin wrote of LBJ's "extreme oscillations of mood," his "obsessional, delusional thinking," and his "mercurial temperament." Before at least three elections, he got so depressed he considered withdrawing. Before another three elections, he had to be hospitalized. "The votes were for him expressions of love," according to Goodwin who quoted Johnson saying in 1968, perhaps the worst year of his life, "If the American people don't love me, their descendants will."

Just one symptom of LBJ's paranoid bipolar illness was his bold-faced lies and his dangerous manipulation of Congress. Just one example was the fiction he himself created of the North Vietnamese attack on US warships in the Gulf of Tonkin that led to a major escalation of the most controversial and divisive conflict in US history. This eventually led to youngsters in Washington, DC, chanting within earshot of the President who claimed he was deeply pained by it, "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" And when he announced on March 31, 1968, he would not seek a second term, many of the same young people sang, from "The Wizard of Oz.," "Ding, dong, the witch is dead, the wicked old witch is dead."

Revelations by Hershman as well as others about Johnson in recent years now give even more credence to Barbara Garson's 1965 play, "MacBird." In this parody of Shakespeare's "MacBeth," a tale of a man goaded by his ruthlessly ambitious wife into murdering the king to gain the crown for himself, Garson accuses Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird, of orchestrating the assassination of Pres. John Kennedy. The play was an instant hit since early on many shared Garson's suspicions.

'THE GUILTY MEN'

In early February 2004, Pres. Johnson and his widow, now 91, were back in the news...about the assassination. Mrs. Johnson, former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, and former LBJ aides Jack Valenti and Bill Moyers joined together to demand an investigation of facts presented in a TV documentary aired in November 2003 about Johnson's role in the murder of JFK.

Called "The Guilty Men," the documentary was a segment of a series titled, "The Men Who Killed Kennedy" during "JFK Week" on the History Channel.

The documentary is "the greatest, most damaging accusation ever made against a former vice president and president in American history," wrote Pres. Ford in a letter Jan. 23, 2004, according to the Associated

Press, Feb. 3. Pres. Ford is the last surviving member of the Warren Commission.

"I'm puzzled, bewildered, that a distinguished enterprise like the History Channel would put on the air such garbage, such ugliness. It makes one sick," said Valenti soon after the documentary aired in November 2003. Valenti is author of a book about LBJ titled, "A Very Human President" (1975). Yet Valenti once said LBJ was a "mean bully" who "could humiliate you , both publicly and privately," according to Hershman.

Although the documentary was thoroughly fact-checked before broadcast, "The History Channel apologized to its viewers and to Mrs. Johnson and her family for airing the show," according to the Los Angeles Times, April 6, 2004. The public declaration was made April 7 in a televised rebuttal called "The Guilty Men: An Historical Review" in which three historians agreed LBJ's involvement in the assassination was "entirely unfounded and does not hold up to scrutiny." One of the historians, Professor Robert Dallek of Boston University said the documentary was "corrupt, dishonest and deceitful." Yet it was admitted that of the more than eighty percent of the American public who believe there was a conspiracy to kill JFK, almost twenty percent think LBJ was involved.

In an editorial Feb. 13, 2004, "The New York Times," called the documentary "harebrained," "what-if fantasizing," and the "stuff" of "Texas conspiratorial satires." And the paper supported the conclusion of the Warren Commission despite polls that show an overwhelming majority of the American people across the political spectrum reject the investigation controlled by Pres. Johnson soon after the murder that obviously changed--and quickly--the course of world history.

But of what value is public opinion? More damaging to the credibility of the major media that has long and consistently supported the Warren Commission was the finding of the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). Under the weight of new evidence in 1979, the HSCA as much as admitted the Warren Commission was a cover-up. The Committee's feeble finding--couched in legalese and bureaucratic gobbledygook--there was "probably" a conspiracy. Of course this revelation has not received much media exposure over the past two and a half decades.

'MEDIA POWER IS POLITICAL POWER'

Needless-to-say, but please indulge me anyway, "The New York Times" is arguably the most influential newspaper of the major, corporate-owned, for-profit media which in turn is collectively the Ministry of Propaganda for the US military-industrial complex.

Especially in this most critical presidential election year, an accusation that a vice-president of the United States and member of the Democratic Party conspired with members of the far right to kill a sitting president also of the Democratic Party will not play well with voters who in increasing numbers believe conspiracy is synonymous with politics. One need only look at how under Republican leadership, the Democrats--with an able assist of the major media--in 2003 helped literally "sell" to the American public the war on Iraq. Less than a year later, with the "liberation" going badly, Democrats and the major media left the sinking ship of state.

A more interesting investigation might be into how the recent controversial assassination documentary ever got aired in the first place since the History Channel is part of the major media consortium. The Central Intelligence Agency, for instance, has misinformation, disinformation, and infotainment down to an art, thoroughly refining the work of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's minister of propaganda

And remember, it was the major media that in early 2004 shot down Howard Dean, at the time front-runner for the Democratic Party nomination, not long after he pledged to break up major media control of information in America.

"Yellow journalism" is nothing new. Remember how William Randolph Hearst rushed to judgment about the sinking of the US battleship "Maine" in 1898 and stirred up such high emotions in his newspapers nationwide, that the US ended up colonizing Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii. Many decades later, in an investigation led by Admiral Hyman Rickover, the US Navy discovered the ship--fueled by coal--was blown apart by an accidental explosion of coal dust.

In his 1983 book, "The Media Monopoly," Ben Bagdikian, a professor of journalism at the University of California, Berkeley, wrote, "Media power is political power." And the fifty corporations, that at that time (in 1983) dominated the major print and electronic media, helped set the national agenda, he warned. Conflict of interest abounds within these corporations where public information has become an industrial byproduct. The US is endangered by the spreading truth blackout, Bagdikian insisted.

Two decades later, only five major corporations now control most of the information that Americans depend on to make important decisions like who gets the lease on the White House and for how long. And since November 22, 1963, it has been the major media that has rarely failed to denigrate JFK assassination sleuths as "conspiracy nuts."

One such investigator of the JFK murder, Ed Tatro, a college professor in Massachusetts, was one of five researchers featured in the History Channel documentary. He has been writing a book about the assassination since soon after it occurred. The reason he hasn't finished the book is because new and important information keeps surfacing. When in a telephone conversation early in 2004, I told him I thought LBJ was at the very pinnacle of the pyramid of the conspiracy, he told me he wouldn't go as far as that. But, he said, since 1968 he has believed Johnson was a "central" figure in the assassination.

LBJ'S 'MURDER INC.'

Another assassination sleuth featured in the History Channel documentary in November 2003 is Barr McClellan, an attorney who worked for LBJ in the late Sixties. Much of the film was based on his book, "Blood, Money and Power: How LBJ Killed JFK" (2003). McClellan claims two men close to Johnson helped arrange for him more than a dozen murders including that of LBJ's own sister, Josefa, and...John Kennedy.

One of the men was Ed Clark, LBJ's top confidant known as the "secret boss of Texas" with ties to big oil moguls as well as the Brown brothers of Brown and Root Construction Company. The other was Clifton C. Carter, an aide to LBJ and his liaison with the Democratic National Committee.

Carter was the uncle by marriage of my late ex-wife, the former Mary Sue Howse whose first husband, Don Shepard, worked briefly for then Sen. Johnson in the late Fifties. Mary Sue, who changed her name to Sedonia Cahill when we married in 1970, was the granddaughter of Bill Garrett of Kerrville, Texas, who was an early and influential supporter of Johnson. In the late Thirties, both Garrett and Johnson were rare--for Texas--FDR, New Deal, liberal Democrats. But while Johnson abandoned the progressive wing of the Democratic Party after WW II, Garrett remained.

In September 1971, Carter met with Billy Sol Estes, a major donor to LBJ's fortune who was later convicted of defrauding the US government of millions. Included in their discussion were eight murders by Estes' count and seventeen murders by Carter's count. And, at that time, Carter

expressed fears for his own life. Two days later, Carter died unexpectedly, according to McClellan, and in his sleep, according to Sedonia.

In 1984, before a grand jury in Texas, Estes told of the eight murders he knew LBJ ordered. And he implicated Carter as well as Malcolm Wallace, the shooter of some of the victims and whose fingerprint was found in the Book Depository.

A 'SOCIAL' IN DALLAS

In "The New York Times" hit piece on the History Channel documentary, the editorial trashed McClellan stating, "The book is rich in patently unhistorical touches, insisting that Johnson was at a shadowy meeting on the eve of the assassination..." Many of us who haven't yet healed from the trauma of the very public execution and have hung on every word written or spoken about the deed, have long known about the party in honor of J. Edgar Hoover at the North Dallas home of Clint Murchison, a right-wing Texas oil baron, the night of November 21, 1963, the very eve of the assassination. At the "social," as Madeline Brown called it, were H.L. Hunt, even further to the right of Murchison and perhaps one of the richest men in the world at that time; and George R. Brown, of the company known today as Kellogg, Brown and Root, a subsidiary of Halliburton with construction sites in Iraq. During the Sixties, Brown and Root constructed bases in Vietnam and helped make Johnson the richest president ever, far more wealthy than JFK.

Others at the party were John McCloy, who later served on the Warren Commission; and Richard M. Nixon, who years later may have ordered the Watergate break-in to find out what the Democrats knew about the assassination. Till his dying day, Nixon denied ever being in Dallas at the time of the assassination. But as an attorney for Pepsi Cola, he was placed in Dallas then at a meeting of the company, reported in an article in the "Dallas Morning News" published Nov. 22, 1963, just hours before perhaps the most history-changing murder in modern times.

Madeline Brown, author of "Texas In The Morning: The Love Story of Madeline Duncan Brown and Lyndon Baines-Johnson" (1997), died in 2002--but after she was videotaped by Nigel Turner, producer of "The Guilty Men." In the documentary, she tells how a surprise late arrival at the party was her longtime lover. Immediately after Johnson stepped in the door, a group of men including those named above, sequestered themselves in another room for awhile. When Johnson emerged, he went to her, squeezed her hand tightly and whispered, "After tomorrow, those blankety-blank Kennedys will never embarrass me again. That's not a threat; that's a promise," said Brown on camera. In her book, she quoted her paramour as using the more profane, "goddam Kennedys."

Thus far the scenario that may come closest to the murder in Dallas is the movie "Executive Action" released in 1973 and starring Burt Lancaster and Robert Ryan. Writers for the film were Donald Freed, Dalton Trumbo, and Mark Lane who was one of the earliest assassination sleuths. The movie disappeared for many years, but has resurfaced in video shops. The film portrays the oily, sinister types who were at the party in Dallas the eve of the assassination.

Just how many "coincidences" does it take to make a conviction. Many people have been executed in America on far, far thinner evidence.

THE SEXUAL PREDATOR

LBJ called Brown "Miss Pussy Galore" and "threatened to brand her in bed like a cow," according to Jan Jarboe Russell in her book, "Lady

Bird" (1999). In 1951, Brown had a son by Johnson. Child support payments for Steven Brown from Lyndon Johnson stopped after the President's death in 1973. In 1987, Steven filed a \$10.5 million law suit against Lady Bird, claiming she denied him his "legal heirship." Not long after being arrested by the US Navy and hospitalized under mysterious circumstances, Steven died before trial in 1991. He was forty years old.

Russell describes LBJ as a "robust lover" and a "sexual gorilla." In her book,

Hershman describes Johnson as a sexual predator whose hobby was humiliating people--including Lady Bird--sexually and in public. Once while driving his

Lincoln on his ranch with two aides in the back, Lady Bird on the right front seat,

and a female friend in the middle, Johnson had his hand up the woman's dress, according to Jarboe.

In a conversation not long after we were married, Sedonia, who was especially beautiful and genteel, painfully alluded to Johnson's "hobby" which may have been the reason her first husband quit the then Senator's staff and the young couple returned to Texas after a short time in Washington, a city both liked very much. Just by the expression on her face, I knew Sedonia well enough by then to not ask for details.

In the sci-fi movie, "Time Quest: What if JFK had lived?" (2002), a visitor from the future tells the Kennedy brothers that Jack would be murdered twice, once by gunmen (plural) and later by character assassination...by the media exposing every detail possible about his womanizing.

While LBJ's promiscuity is only now being revealed, JFK may have been the first president whose sex life was made public, and soon after his death. It was as if J. Edgar Hoover who taped many of JFK's amorous telephone conversations starting while he was in the Navy, was waiting in the wings for Kennedy's death to tattle on him.

Now known to history as a loathsome blackmailer, racist, prude, megalomaniac, and more, Hoover's reputation is even worse to some of us survivors of COINTELPRO, the FBI's Counter Intelligence Program against the New Left in the late Sixties and early Seventies. Two memos from my FBI files indicate it may have been COINTELPRO that set me up to be beaten, gang-raped and otherwise tortured while jailed for civil disobedience in Texas in 1968 because of my activism against the war in Vietnam.

Bobby Kennedy, JFK's attorney general and Hoover's boss, once called the director, a "mean, bitter, vicious animal" that fit perfectly Hoover's mug and moniker, "Bulldog." Like many associated with the JFK assassination and LBJ's Murder Inc., Hoover died "unexpectedly" on May 2, 1972. Cause of death--"undiagnosed heart disease." He was 77.

SOME REASONS JFK WAS ASSASSINATED

I maintain a long list of reasons, available on request, why Pres. Kennedy was murdered. I would place close to the top, a fact that "The New York Times" cannot dispute. The Kennedy team was going to dump LBJ for the 1964 election campaign and Johnson knew it. The Kennedy's were also going to force into retirement J. Edgar Hoover after the '64 election and Hoover knew it.

As if that wasn't bad enough for Johnson's massive ego, his

chickens were coming home to roost. Johnson knew that Atty. Gen. Kennedy was aware of much of the fraud and murders in Texas connected to him and he feared he would die in prison.

Anyone who enjoys murder mysteries knows to look for motive, means and opportunity. John Kennedy was far more popular with the voters than when he first ran for the presidency. But he had made a lot of very dangerous enemies among the rich and the powerful. An old saying in Texas is, "Fuck with the bull, you get the horn." To the military, members of the vast intelligence community, the oil magnates and other industrialists, Lyndon Johnson was the absolutely perfect replacement for the "radical" from Massachusetts.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, R.I.P. OR REFORM

Lyndon Johnson was as close to a dictator as the US has yet come. And exactly like another world-class tyrant, Johnson was a loquacious know-it-all, a crashing bore who could pontificate for hours, and a crude and ill-mannered boor. He was irascible, suspicious and vindictive. And above all, just like Adolph Hitler, Johnson was the consummate actor. LBJ made up his mind about something, then bribed, bullied or blackmailed others to go along.

With his huge bulk towering over his adversary, LBJ would grab the man, drive a rigid finger into the man's chest each time he made point after point, and to further rattle his prey, with his own knees, he would bang those of the man often leaving them black and blue. This was called the "Johnson treatment," according to Alfred Steinberg in "Sam Johnson's Boy; A Close-up Of The President From Texas" (1968).

More than a decade before Sen. Joe McCarthy's communist witch hunt unjustly devastated America's left wing, LBJ--the former liberal, FDR "New Dealer"-- was red-baiting in Texas where he later became known as "Landslide Lyndon" and "Lyin' Lyndon" for stealing the US Senate election of 1948. Early in his career, LBJ wrapped himself in the American flag and under the umbrella of national security, he bilked the nation for all he could. He became a "political general" and the "senator from the Pentagon," according to Ronnie Dugger in his book, "The Politician; The Life And Times Of Lyndon Johnson" (1982).

"Just get me elected, and you can have your war," Johnson told the Joint Chiefs of Staff in December 1963. Three years later Johnson claimed, "If it (the Vietnam War) belongs to anyone, it's my war." And, Hershman reports in "Power Beyond Reason," "On one occasion, Johnson became exasperated with the reporters who kept asking why the US was fighting in Vietnam. The President unzipped his pants, extracted his penis and announced, 'This is why.'"

Johnson's work to control--or kill--the Democratic Party began in earnest in the critical year of 1952 when the Party passed into the hands of the big corporations, according to Dugger. Then Senate majority leader, Johnson helped sell the country mainly to big oil and the defense industry. Johnson's cynicism was unlike anything known before in American history, wrote Dugger who knows Texas and national politics like few others and is now a guiding light of the Alliance for Democracy.

Lyndon Johnson didn't have a sincere molecule in his huge (6'4") body. Like he used patriotism, he used Christianity. In his book, Dugger describes God's late night visits to Pres. Johnson in the White House which sound much like Pres. Bush's relationship with the deity. As scary then as now, US presidents have the power to destroy much of the world. Probably just grandstanding, then Sen. Johnson said in 1948, nuclear warfare is "ours to use, either to Christianize the world or pulverize it." Could Johnson be cueing Bush from beyond the grave?

Arrogant to the max, especially as president, Johnson exercised his rank and his favorite past time of humiliating people to the extreme. When a Secret Service man complained to Pres. Johnson that he was urinating on the agent's leg, LBJ replied, "I know I am. It's my prerogative," writes Hershman. Does this sound like "A Very Human President?"

Whether Johnson led or participated in the coup d'etat or not, his war on Vietnam was a sharp turn to the right for America from which not only the Democratic Party but also organized labor and democracy itself has yet to recover.

"The Kennedy assassination remains...the best route into recent American history," wrote Robin Ramsay in his book, "Who Shot JFK?" (2002). And if the Democratic Party doesn't soon purge itself of the same big corporations that own and operate the GOP, then we can "Say Goodbye To America," the title of a book by Matthew Smith on "New Perspectives On The JFK Assassination" (2001).

"The Vietnam war alone generated 'business' to the value of \$200 billion," according to Smith who believes JFK was murdered on orders from big business which he was in process of divesting of power in favor of the people.

With a long history of heart disease, LBJ had a fatal attack Jan. 22, 1973, at his ranch on the Pedernales River. The ultimate alpha male was 65.

"When he died, Johnson was in fact an old man, twisted by the failure of the Vietnam war and the chaos of civil unrest, his hair long and with speckled brown spots on his flesh. He had become his own worst nightmare," wrote Jarboe.

John Kennedy's ghost will forever haunt each anniversary of his passing and each presidential election campaign at least until the truth of his murder satisfies the majority. Meanwhile Lyndon Johnson may carry forever the epithet "the ugliest American."

#

*This essay is dedicated to the memory of Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) who except for his "untimely" death on Oct. 25, 2002, might have been the Democratic frontrunner for President in 2004.
(Recommended reading: "American Assassination,"
Professors James Fetzer and Don Jacobs, 2004)*

The essayist has been a political activist more than forty years. Early in 2003, he was a human shield in Baghdad during the bombing. As president of Stop Prisoner Rape (www.spr.org), he witnessed Pres. George W. Bush sign into law the Prison Rape Elimination Act in September 2003. He is a member of many progressive organizations including Veterans for Peace and the Alliance for Democracy.

Permission granted for anyone to distribute this writing, or parts thereof, free of charge (including translation into any language)...under condition no profit is made therefrom, and that excerpted portions remain intact and complete, including

credit to the original author.

Dec. 2, 2004 *(Public domain. Please post especially where prohibited.)*

WAR IS GOOD BUSINESS
Invest Your Sons & Daughters

A Thumbnail History of America's Dark Side
And
Suggestions To Save The Planet

By Tom Cahill

HYPERLINK "mailto:tcahill@mcn.org" tcahill@mcn.org

In ancient times, war was good news for those who crafted bows, arrows, spears, armor, catapults, chariots, even those who supplied horses and forage for the noble beasts as we [And let's not forget](#) the flag-makers, songwriters, camp-followers and the generals who usually prospered. Businessmen, the career military, and politicians especially have always been quick and eager to exploit the peasants' fear of an "enemy."

If there was no threat from abroad, one could always be easily created, then demonized, packaged and sold along with lots of colorful banners and catchy songs.

Clever, rich old men have forever sent undereducated, poor young me to kill or be killed for God, Country and Gold but not necessarily in that order of importance. Medals have always been a cheap "thank you, son" for services rendered, lives, eyes or limbs lost.

In the American Revolution, while the Minutemen were freezing and starving at Morristown and Valley Forge, among those who got wealthy from that decade-long war were Robert Morris, William Duer, Elias Derby, and William Bingham. "The merchant has no country," warned Thomas Jefferson in response. During the US Civil War, the country's bloodiest conflict to date in which a half million Americans on both sides were slaughtered, those who avoided military service and opted to make money from the carnage were John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jay Gould, Philip Armour and Marshall Field. These are more familiar names, now known to American history as the "robber barons."

'Remember the Maine'

The media of the time was almost always complicit, never, ever asking the "hard questions" that would make newspapers appear unpatriotic, as critics charged in the roll-up to the invasion of Iraq in 2003. The term "yellow journalism," meaning heavily slanted propaganda, was coined shortly before the Spanish-American War. William Randolph Hearst rushed to judgment about the sinking of the US battleship Maine in Cuba in 1898 and stirred up such high emotions in his nationwide chain of newspapers, that the US ended up colonizing the Spanish possessions of Cuba and the Philippines and even grabbed Hawaii which was an independent monarchy. Many inquiries and many decades later, after an investigation led by Admiral Hyman Rickover, the US Navy finally admitted the Maine, fueled by coal, was blown apart by an accidental explosion of coal dust and not by the Spanish Navy. Oops! Was an apology ever made to Spain? I don't

think so.

'I'm a Yankee Doodle Dan-dy, Yankee Doodle Do Or Die...'

Working class, American "doughboys" returning from France after WW I became incensed when they learned of the mountains of wealth made by war profiteers safely at home while they were in the muddy, bloody trenches of Flanders. They demanded wealth be drafted as well as men for future wars. So united and loud became their voice of outrage that conservative businessmen and their servants in government organized, among other groups, the American Legion to paint the "radicals" as unAmerican. This led to the "Red Scare" of the early 1920s which was a pogrom against the left. Because of the "Palmer Raids" during this time, a young J. Edgar Hoover rose to prominence with his fledgling Federal Bureau of Investigation that confirmed earlier fears that the FBI would become a secret political police force which is what it is to this day.

Early in the Great Depression, the politicians--always generous with patriotic platitudes--renege on a promised bonus for service in WW I. So in May 1932, a handful of unemployed, blue collar vets led by Walter W. Walters encamped in Washington, DC. When their "Bonus Expeditionary Forces" swelled to almost 20,000 men, wives and children--many homeless and starving--Pres. Herbert Hoover sicked General Douglas MacArthur, his aide-d-camp, Capt. Dwight Eisenhower, and a force of regulars including armored vehicles on the Bonus Army at Anacostia Flats, July 28. Maj. George Patton led a cavalry charge with swords. Many of the ragtag protesters were injured and a baby was killed in the rout.

The opening scene of In "Pursuit of Honor," dramatically depicts the refusal of some calvarymen to draw sabers on their former brothers-in-arms. Their punishment is what the rest of the film is about. Don Johnson plays Medal of Honor winner, M/Sgt. Jack Libby in the 1995 movie made for TV and now on video.

'War Is A Racket'

Teapot Dome, Wyoming, was an oil reserve set aside by Pres. William Taft's Administration in 1912 for exclusive use of the US Navy in wartime. A decade later it was discovered private oil companies had been illegally obtaining (stealing) this oil and selling it on the public market. The resulting scandal, despite endangering national security, turned out to be a tempest in a ahhhh teapot. But from this time, oil became recognized as an integral part of the so-called "defense industry."

"War Is A Racket" is the title of a book written by Brig. Gen. Smedley Darlington Butler published in 1934. The General was a tough, career Marine and twice won the Congressional Medal of Honor. After his retirement, he began speaking out against the war industry.

"I spent thirty-three years and four months in active military service...And during that period I spent most of my time as a high-class muscle man for big business, for Wall Street, and the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer, a gangster for capitalism," wrote Gen. Butler in his book reprinted in 2003. "Thus I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in. I helped in the raping of half a dozen Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street," confessed the General who died in 1940 as the U.S. war machine was gearing up once again for big profits.

In Haiti alone at this time, 50,000 children, women and men were killed by United States marines.

Shortly before WW II, Congress became concerned about how bankers,

munitions makers, oil moguls and others seemed to encourage wars. Republican Sen. Gerald Nye of South Dakota organized an investigating committee that resulted in the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936 and 1937. But this was a time fascism was looming in Europe and Japan and conservatives tend to be soft on their cousins on the far right. Had communism been the threat, attitudes may have been different, fear may have been exploited, and the US may have gone to war with the Soviets at that time.

Antisemitism made Henry Ford, founder of Ford Motor Company, and Adolph Hitler kindred spirits. For years, Hitler kept a large portrait of Ford in his office. The Fuhrer gave Ford a medal. Subsidiaries of Ford, General Motors and other US manufacturers helped rearm Germany in the 1930s.

During the Hitler years from 1933 to America's entry into the war in December 1941, despite the Neutrality Acts and military "lend-lease" to Britain, US investment in Germany increased by almost fifty percent while declining almost everywhere else in Europe, according to Kevin Phillips in "American Dynasty: Aristocracy, Fortune, and the Politics of Deceit in the House of Bush" (2004). Prescott Bush, grandfather of Pres. George W. Bush, as managing partner of the investment bank, Brown Brothers Harriman, didn't stop doing business with the Nazis till well into 1942 when Pres. Franklin Roosevelt forced a halt. To polish his tarnished image, Bush got himself appointed chairman of the United Service Organization (USO) and helped raise \$33 million of other people's money that year for entertaining servicemen and women.

'Remember Pearl Harbor'

Neo-cons (or are they neo-fascists) today falsely charge the left with appeasement in the 1930s. Of the overwhelming majority of Americans who were against involvement in another foreign war, only a minuscule portion were pacifists. The majority were conservative isolationists who saw direct or indirect profit from rearming Germany and Japan. By 1940, when Britain stood alone against the Nazi onslaught, Pres. Roosevelt and UK Prime Minister Winston Churchill conspired to bring America into the war. Because of the huge population of German-American isolationists and racism against Asians, FDR and Churchill saw Japan as easier to provoke into making a first strike against America so necessary to unite the country. If Japan went to war, so would Germany and Italy, such was the provision of their Tripartite Pact of Sept. 27, 1940.

A number of provocations were instituted by the Roosevelt Administration against Japan, most hurtful of which was an oil embargo, according to Robert Stinnett in "Day of Deceit: The Truth About FDR and Pearl Harbor" (2001). US intelligence had already broken Japanese military and diplomatic codes. Pearl Harbor was the most likely target of a Japanese attack because Midway was too insignificant and the West Coast of the US was too suicidal.

For many decades, the battleship was considered the "Queen of the Fleet." But by 1941, the aircraft carrier was the new sovereign. At Pearl Harbor in December of that year, obsolescent dreadnaughts were lined up along "battleship row" like ducks in a shooting gallery while new aircraft carriers were kept safely out to sea.

Meanwhile German forces were at the very gates of Moscow. At the western end of the Moscow subway line, Wehrmacht soldiers could see the spires of St. Basil's Cathedral in the Kremlin. Except for the Battle of Britain in the summer before, there was no more critical time in WW II.

Thus the aerial bombing of Pearl Harbor was no "sneak attack" as was splashed across headlines of newspapers throughout America. US intelligence knew when and where the Japanese would strike America. Top

officials in the Roosevelt Administration as well as the British power elite were also naturally fully apprised. On Dec. 10, 1941, three days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Germany declared war on the US as Americans across the country were still singing, "Let's re-mem-ber Pearl Har-bor, as we march to vic-to-ry..."

Fast forward to 2004. A growing number of Americans, who believe conspiracy is synonymous with politics, are convinced the Bush Administration knew a "terrorist" attack from the air was imminent in September 2001. Ignored were warnings from US as well as many foreign intelligence services. On the fateful day, the Federal Aviation Administration's air traffic control in New York and Washington, DC was sabotaged. US Air Force fighter interceptors were grounded. And the set-up was so Iraq would be blamed. Meanwhile the growing "9-11 Truth Movement" keeps sifting through fact and fiction.

The rationale for this ploy of the neo-con conspirators was/is that to defend the United States of America from its jealous and hate filled enemies, it needed to unite America to hurry and finish the job of dominating the world. And the most effective and profitable way to do this is through control of the oil of the Mideast in general and in particular that of Iraq with its massive reserve. After all, Humvees don't run on air and California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger drives a different one each day of the week. Sundays, it's the blue Hummer; Mondays, the yellow one; Tuesdays, the olive drab one to play soldier with...

To paraphrase Adolph Hitler--today oil, tomorrow the world.

Trading With The Enemy In WW II

Other US financiers and corporations not only did business with Hitler before but also during WW II via neutral countries, according to "Trading With The Enemy" by Charles Higham (1983). The Rockefellers' Standard Oil Company, for instance, not only helped fuel the Luftwaffe and the U-boat wolf packs through neutral Spain, but through their Chase Bank of New York, they helped launder \$378 million in gold looted from Nazi-occupied countries and from teeth of Holocaust victims.

When it came to making money, the Rockefellers remained neutral in other conflicts too. During the Korean War, they traded with Eastern Bloc countries, according to Higham. During a later war, savvy American GIs would ask green replacements, "What's the safest vehicle to hitch a ride on in Vietnam?" The punch line was, "An ESSO oil truck--the Viet Cong loose their aim when they see one," according to Bob Brewin and Sidney Shaw in "Vietnam On Trial" (1987).

Ford, IT&T, and RCA were among other US corporations that influenced the US Army Air Force not to bomb certain targets in Nazi-occupied countries. Someone even warned the Germans about one raid on Schweinfurt in which sixty American bombers with six hundred men aboard were shot down in flames.

Instead of receiving prison sentences for war profiteering in WW II, top executives of the Bechtel Group escaped the scrutiny of the Truman Committee and actually received awards because of their connections in Washington., according to Laton McCartney in "Friends In High Places" (1988).

Responding to charges of fraud and waste in the war industry even before US entry into WW II, then US Sen. Harry S. Truman (D-Missouri) organized a committee that saved so much money and made him so popular, he was nominated Pres. Roosevelt's running mate in the 1944 election. Upon Roosevelt's death five months later, Truman became the most powerful man in the world. After the war, when Secretary of State George Marshall

suggested a plan to rebuild Europe, Truman reminded Congress of the money his committee saved during the war which would be ample to pay for the Marshall Plan.

More than in any other previous time, WW II blurred the distinction between business and national security. Thus was birthed the war machine that later came to be known as the "military-industrial complex," a Frankenstein monster that under the Administration of Pres. George W. Bush is clearly trying to devour the world as Hitler failed.

'Cold' War Spooks

As previously mentioned, the Rockefellers did business with Eastern Bloc countries and North Vietnam during the Cold War. Though virulently anti-communist, Bechtel was never loath to do business with the Soviets either, having built for them pipelines, refineries, fertilizer plants, and a world trade center in Moscow, according to Laton McCartney. For years, Bechtel worked closely with the CIA providing intelligence, a business front for agents, and even arms to rebels friendly to the USA. The Reagan Administration included many former Bechtel execs such as Secretary of State George Schultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Director of the CIA John McCone.

"The interests of the intelligence community, organized crime and megabuck corporations overlap in concentric self-serving circles," wrote Warren Hinckle and William Turner in "The Fish is Red" (1981).

The Central Intelligence Agency is one of a dozen or so organizations in the vast US intelligence community and it, like the FBI, is only mid-sized. Biggest of the lot may be US Air Force Intelligence of which I was a member in Germany in the late 50s. The National Security Agency may be second largest. As of two decades ago, NSA had acres (plural) of computers spying on the world. With the same space allotment and years of electronic miniaturization, NSA's computers can't miss much today. If Osama bin Laden is still alive, he must be on another planet or the US knows exactly where he is. Some large corporations have their own intelligence-gathering departments employing ex and retired government spooks who often work along with the rest of the alphabet soup of government agencies, bureaus, and departments that make up the intelligence industry. This should give you an idea of how huge and expensive is the effort to spy on "subversives" at home and abroad.

Oversight committees of both Houses of Congress have traditionally rubber-stamped the work of the intelligence community. Rumors of downsizing spy organizations have been just that--scuttlebutt. What politician would dare buck the intelligence system? If not an "accident," the representative would have his or her dirty laundry publicly aired in the corporate media which is always eager to make a buck and is just as intimidated of the cloak and dagger as anyone.

But it's the CIA that's the headline-grabber because of its history of assassinations, illicit drug trafficking, gunrunning, and other "black operations." Originally mandated by the Truman Administration to only gather intelligence and only abroad, the ink wasn't yet dry on its charter when in 1947 it took over from French Intelligence a drug pipe line from Indochina to Marseille, according to Dr. Alfred McCoy in his book *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade* (1972). The conduit known as the "French Connection" was in exchange for helping subdue communists in France. The drug trading eventually got out of hand which was one of the causes for US involvement in the West's decades-long war on Vietnam. One of the CIA's "blowbacks" (unexpected negative effect) resulted in as many as one third of American GIs in Vietnam being hooked on heroin. The CIA would peddle the dope to corrupt

South Vietnamese officials who in turn would have children sell it to US servicemen outside their bases.

Today tens of thousands of US veterans of the fighting in Vietnam are homeless. Aging, sick and dying, they wander the streets of American cities while others languish in prisons for drug abuse and violence. More than a decade ago, it was estimated more Vietnam vets had committed suicide than died in combat in Southeast Asia.

"The military are just dumb, stupid animals to be used as pawns in foreign policy," former Secretary of State (under Nixon) Henry Kissinger once said.

CIA's War On The World

In his book, *In Search of Enemies* (1978), John Stockwell estimated the CIA was responsible for the deaths of perhaps six million people of the Third World from the time of the Agency's inception in 1947 to the time he wrote his expose. This he calls the CIA's "Third World War." Stockwell was a CIA officer from 1964 to 1976.

The CIA is still using narcotics and guns to destabilize low income black and Hispanic inner cities in the US, according to Gary Webb in his book, *Dark Alliance: The CIA, the Contras and the Crack Cocaine Explosion* (1998).

Many people suspect the CIA had a hand in the assassination of John Kennedy and that the murder was in fact a coup d'etat. In December 1963, less than a month after JFK's death, even ex-President Truman said, "For some time I have been disturbed by the way the CIA has been diverted from its original assignment. It has become an operational arm and at times a policy-making arm of the government." Another time, Truman referred to the CIA as the Gestapo.

Already distrustful of the CIA, after the Agency's Bay of Pigs debacle in 1961, Pres. Kennedy--suspecting sabotage by the Agency to embarrass, intimidate and control him--threatened to "smash the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter them to the wind." Instead he fired CIA Director Alan Dulles who after JFK's death, was appointed by Pres. Johnson to the Warren Commission. JFK also fired Dulles' deputy, Charles Cabal whose brother Earl was mayor of Dallas in 1963 and may have been responsible for rerouting the Kennedy motorcade around the Book Depository in Dealy Plaza in order to slow down the cars for the snipers.

There was celebration in at least one CIA station when John Kennedy's execution was announced, reported Hinkle and Turner in "The Fish is Red."

The 'Arms Race'--What could be better for business?

But the greatest single grafter of the Cold War and perhaps all of American history was Pres. Lyndon Johnson. Early in his climb to the summit of US politics, Johnson got in bed and stayed there with the Brown brothers of Brown and Root Construction Company. Especially since his days in the Senate, Johnson arranged contract after contract for the Browns and was rewarded handsomely with kickbacks not only for his election campaigns but for his own piggy bank. In Vietnam, Brown and Root constructed military bases and helped make Johnson the richest president ever, far more wealthy than Pres. John Kennedy.

The number of Americans who owned stocks rose from five million in 1950 to twenty million in 1965 and thirty-one million by 1970. "They never rushed in faster than in the year 1968," according to David Hapgood in "The Screwing Of The Average Man" (1974). During that remarkable year marked by the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, riots at the

Democratic Convention in Chicago and the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, the withdrawal of LBJ and the election of Richard Nixon, Wall Street was making its own history in the average man's chips faster than ever before or since. In the first five months of that year, Merrill Lynch alone opened 181,000 new accounts, wrote Hapgood.

"The Vietnam War alone generated 'business' to the value of \$200 billion," according to Matthew Smith in his book "Say Goodbye To America: New Perspectives On The JFK Assassination (2001)." Smith believes JFK was murdered on orders from big business which he was in process of divesting of power in favor of the people.

The Mother of All Bumperstickers

The U.S. and the world has paid dearly for ignoring the warning of a former general and at the time a Republican president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his farewell address in 1961. "In the councils of government we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex...We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes," he said. Less than three years later, his successor was assassinated in full view of many citizens.

A popular bumpersticker during the Vietnam era was "WAR IS GOOD BUSINESS; Invest Your Sons." Now with women like Jessica Lynch and Lynndie England in combat in Iraq, we need only add to the sticker, "And Daughters."

Fighting communism was a lucrative growth industry until the fall of the Berlin Wall. Authentic WW II Nazis helped set the agenda for the World Anti-Communist League headed for a time by John Singlaub of Iran-Contra infamy, according to Scott and Jon Anderson in Inside The League (1986). Rev. Sun Myung Moon, ultra-rightists in Israel, Klaus Barbie (until he was imprisoned in France), and the CIA teamed up to create the "death squads" of Latin America. Not only power but profit was their motive. And money makes such strange bedfellows. No?

Then as now, the ancient Buddhist warning goes unheeded--"Beware lest you become what you fight."

Saint Ronald, Patron of Plutocrats

During the Reagan Administration, 11,000 people died in Nicaragua, 50,000 in El Salvador and 100,000 in Guatemala, most of them civilians and most victims of CIA-trained police, soldiers and militia, according to Noam Chomsky in "The Culture of Terrorism" (1988). By the term "terrorist culture," Chomsky meant the US government. Today the US Army's "Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation"--formerly known as the "School of the Americas"--at Fort Benning, Georgia, is the world's foremost educator of torturers and assassins.

During the Reagan era, the Iran-Contra hearings investigated the illegal trade of guns to Iran in exchange for that country keeping American hostages till after the 1980 election in order to make Pres. Jimmy Carter look feeble. This was a Machiavellian scheme arranged by George H. W. Bush, former director of the CIA, who was rewarded with the nomination for vice-president. After Reagan and Bush took office, "The congressional inquiry took considerable care not to learn too much that would be unpleasant," wrote Chomsky.

It was at this time that a young Sen. John F. Kerry (D-Massachusetts) and Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) came on highly and loudly critical of the dirty deal early in the hearings, only to fall

silent later on as if they got the offer you can't refuse like those obviously refused by the Kennedy brothers and more recently Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) who just might be the Democratic frontrunner in 2004 had he not died in an airplane "accident" in October 2002.

A country doesn't get to be a superpower by playing nice-nice. Does it?

Saving the World for Democracy

"A Texan is president again and this country is fighting a war again. Beyond that, there seems to be few parallels between the Vietnam War and the war on terrorism," wrote D. Jablow Hershman in "Power Beyond Reason: The Mental Collapse of Lyndon Johnson" (2002). Fast moving events in Iraq and elsewhere since she wrote the book may have changed her mind.

Bechtel and Brown and Root (now called Kellogg, Brown and Root) are in Iraq together with Halliburton and other US corporations "reconstructing" the devastated country. Gross "overcharges" by these companies are frequently reported even by the corporate media. Pres. Bill Clinton gave Pres. Bush a budget balanced on the backs of those who could least afford it, and Bush has already turned it into one of America's larger deficits. So is a Democrat president going to change much for the good? I don't think so.

In the Mideast as everywhere else US oil and arms merchants as well as the CIA wheel and deal, they leave behind corruption, hatred of America, drug trafficking, and death, according to Anthony Sampson in "The Arms Bazaar: From Lebanon to Lockheed" (1977), and Chalmers Johnson in "Blowback: The Costs and Consequences of American Empire" (2000).

Solutions

So we know humankind's number one problem. And the solution is simple--take the profit out of war. Energy and defense industries need to be nationalized. The intelligence community needs to be greatly downsized and must have genuine oversight. The media monopoly needs to be smashed into a thousand pieces and scattered to the wind. Most importantly politicians need to be held to a higher standard than any other citizen.

US Army guards of honor at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, DC, have to pledge no use of alcohol or profanity for the rest of their lives. Why should politicians be held to a lower standard?

Conflict of interest among elected officials should be the only offense punishable by death. And lastly, politicians who support these suggestions need to be hidden away in safehouses all over the universe.

"Oh, when will you ever learn? Oh, when will you ev-ver learn?" This was the refrain of an anti-war song popularized by Pete Seeger in the 60s--"Where Have All The Flowers Gone?"

#

The essayist served in U.S. Air Force Intelligence in Germany in the Fifties and has been an activist more than four decades. Early in 2003, he was a human shield in Iraq during the bombing. In September 2003, he witnessed Pres. Bush sign into law the Prison Rape Elimination Act. He is a member of many progressive organizations including Stop Prisoner Rape, Alliance for Democracy and Veterans For Peace.

From the "God Spot" in Dealey Plaza - a room with a view that command and control of the JFK assassination could have used to survey events

Courtesy of Brian Edwards, whose video, Keep Seeking The Truth, Knight Publications, discusses this location with regards to Jean Hill.

Frog

MAJOR POINT. Control must have been from the high ground room where they took the lady for "information".

As a purely tactical operation, I've always considered the room where Jean Hill says she was taken to have been the "God Spot" for observation control. Just like in many military operations, the commander needs to have an overall visual picture of the event to coordinate his operatives. While Casey and I were doing research for our book, we were allowed access to that very window and took several photos. That 3d floor room provided a perfect vantage point for the entire plaza. We were told by the folks at the Little Red Courthouse that in 1963, that office belonged to one of the county's district judges. I'll bet he was a friend of some of the Dallas "movers and shakers".

Regarding the photo: I do recall much of the conversation that day was about the yellow curb paint that Beverly stepped in when she stepped on the south curb of Elm.

Priscilla Johnson, the CIA connected journalist who wrote about Oswald and who later became close to Marina Oswald

Tom Scully:

"John Newman wrote:

Perhaps the Office of Security has an excuse for why it failed in 1956 to furnish CI/OA with the same "derogatory" *information on Priscilla that it furnished in 1953*. That excuse might be that the second, Swedish-born, Priscilla Johnson — *whether* she was a real person or a cover story — had a good security record. Historians now have the unenviable task of trying to figure out whether the CIA was *inventing* a false Priscilla Johnson or whether it was incapable of telling the difference between two people born five years and three thousand miles apart .

What Newman described as "the unenviable task" has been solved. Priscilla Livingston Johnson is a real person. She is an American, born in 1922 in Stockholm to U.S. diplomat Hallett Johnson. She married OSS Major Thomas McCoy in 1945. He joined CIA in 1951 and was later a political operative for Eugene McCarthy.

So many have kept silent for so many years.:

HYPERLINK "<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=10093&st=75>" \l "[http://educationforum...=75#entry256355](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=10093&st=75#entry256355)"

Priscilla Johnson applied for CIA employment in 1952

Tom Scully:

Priscilla Livingston Johnson, born in [try.com/"http://www.Ancestry.com: U.S.](http://www.Ancestry.com), Consular Reports of Births, 1910-1949
Name: Priscilla Livingston Johnson

HYPERLINK "<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=10093&st=75>" \l "[entry256355"x.php?showtopic=10093&st=75#entry256355](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=10093&st=75#entry256355)

Tom Scully:

"For 16 years, the CIA and State Department have been [d above, and not one official word has been released on the Kabuki dance that](#) was the alteration of Priscilla Johnson McMillan's CIA file. Recently, I sent an email to Priscilla pointing out that in the fullness of time, information in emerging obituaries will have an important impact on her long record of deception. I received no reply. Priscilla can be observed on the internet, a protestor against the corruption and secretive government of the city manager in Cambridge, MA. Priscilla's hypocrisy knows no bounds, and neither does the hypocrisy of the CIA and other involved government agencies and political deception and infiltration agents."

John Newman writes:

The Case of the Two Priscillas

"Screwball," said a CIA employee who had known Priscilla Johnson at Harvard. "Goofy," and "mixed up," said an April 1958 [CIA message characterizing Johnson at the time she had applied for CIA employment in 1952](#).¹ These unkind, condescending words were accompanied, however, by "excellent scholastic rating" and "thought [to be] liberal, international-minded, and antiCommunist."

Priscilla Johnson came from a wealthy Long Island family and had a master's degree from Radcliffe College. Perhaps the general political inquisitiveness of this intelligent girl rendered her insufficiently malleable for work with the CIA, but it was her associations with left wing organizations like the United World Federalists (UFW) which, in the end, became the red flag that made her unattractive to the CIA.

"Security disapproved," wrote Sheffield Edwards, CIA security officer in 1953, at the end of an investigative process that lasted more than six months.' By this time-April 13-the point was moot because Priscilla had withdrawn her application. In fact, in April 1953 she was working for Senator John Kennedy.

[While membership in organizations like the UFW were an obstacle to Priscilla Johnson's application](#)

for CIA employment, the same was not true for someone else she met in the UFW. He was Cord Meyer, a man whom Johnson says eventually went on to become "the brains behind the CIA program to fund left wing publications." The umbrella organization for these publications, according to Johnson, was the Congress for Cultural Freedom, and the CIA was the "covert" source for its funds. Its publications were "respected Cold War liberal" journals, she recalls, like *Encounter* and *Survey*, which I did some writing for."

CIA interest in Priscilla Johnson was reopened in 1956. On August 8, Chief, CI/Operational Approval and Support Division (CU OA) submitted a new request to a Mr. Rice in the deputy director for security's office.' This was a standard CIA form asking for approval of operational use of Johnson, and it was accompanied by a CIA standard form 1050, Personal Record Questionnaire. The questionnaire listed Priscilla's previous work in 1955 and 1956 as a translator for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and also her "freelance" writing for several publications, including the *New York Times* and the *North American Newspaper Alliance*.

On August 23-and in spite of the 1953 security disapproval-a CIA Security Office and FBI records check was completed without adverse comment.' This information was passed in a Security Office memo from Robert Cunningham back to the requesting counterintelligence element, CI/OA. The Cunningham memo partially illuminates the original CI/OA request. For example, it said, "Pursuant to your request, no other action is being taken at this time." In other words, the chief of CI/OA had specifically requested that no further action, which presumably included further investigation, about Johnson be carried out. It also said this about Johnson: "who is of potential interest [approximately four to five words redacted]." The redacted words were probably a name or element in the CIA's Soviet Russia Division, most likely SR/10, the branch that handled "legal travelers" to the Soviet Union.

We may surmise that SR/10 was behind the request for operational approval because of a CIA document five months later. On January 25, 1957, SR/10 sent a standard form to Chief CI/OA asking for cancellation of the approval for Johnson's operation use.' In Form 937's box "Reason for Cancellation" was this typed note: "SR/10 has no further operational interest in subject [Johnson]. Please cancel."

To understand the significance of this form, we must return to the 1956 Cunningham memo of August 23. There is something terribly wrong about the contents of this CIA document. It said that Security Office files showed Priscilla's middle initial was "L for Livingston and is not R."⁸ That the Security Office had uncovered this kind of error is perhaps understandable, but the next sentence was extraordinary: "She was apparently born 23 September 1922 in Stockholm, Sweden, rather than 19 July 1928 at Glen Cove, New York." The Cunningham memo made no attempt to explain this transformation. Instead, the memo rather matter-of-factly proceeded to explain the new history of Priscilla this way:

She was utilized by OSO in 1943 and 1944. Clearance was based on Civil Service Commission rating of eligibility which in turn was based on a favorable investigation and record checks. An FBI record check completed 21 August 1956 was returned NIS [Naval Investigative Service].

The 1928 birth date carried in Priscilla Johnson's CIA records for the preceding four years could not be reconciled with this new data unless a fifteen-year-old girl, not yet out of high school, had been working for the Office of Special Operations during World War Two.

The Cunningham memo is all the more incredible because it makes no attempt whatsoever to reconcile the incongruity between these *two* seemingly different Priscilla Johnsons, one an OSO veteran at the time the other was a child. Moreover, *this* time there was no mention of adverse information about Priscilla's left wing activities. There appears to be too many egregious errors by the Office of Security, and therefore this story does not sound believable. The bizarre story of the CIA's 1956 renewed scrutiny of Priscilla Johnson does not end with the Cunningham memo. If we back up one step for a closer look at the August 8 request for operational approval, we notice something weird about the CIA standard form 1050, Personal Record Questionnaire, which accompanied it. The questionnaire's contents purport to be about the Priscilla born in New York on July 19, 1928. Yet it is strange that Priscilla's memberships in professional and social organizations, her political affiliations, contacts, acquaintances, brothers, sisters, and relatives, were all listed as unknown. The form did manage to correctly name her parents, Stuart and Eunice Johnson. Priscilla's alleged signature, however, is now too faint to read, as are the date and the city and state where she supposedly signed it. Moreover, it was witnessed by someone who lived in

Somerville, Massachusetts. Priscilla was in New York *during* August 1956. Perhaps the Office of Security has an excuse for why it failed in 1956 to furnish CI/OA with the same "derogatory" *information on Priscilla that it furnished in 1953*. That excuse might be that the second, Swedish-born, Priscilla Johnson — *whether* she was a real person or a cover story — had a good security record. Historians now have the unenviable task of trying to figure out whether the CIA was *inventing* a false Priscilla Johnson or whether it was incapable of telling the difference between two people born five years and three thousand miles apart

HYPERLINK "[http://books.google.com/books?](http://books.google.com/books?id=tfJBrSFNUNkC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=That+man,+who+had+known+her+since+she+was+a+small+child,+was+F.+Trubee+Davidson.+He+worked+for+the+CIA.9&source=bl&ots=KP5W0odo-O&sig=qGqFFjPIJ33nX5mAio19hdH3JQw&hopic=19273)

[id=tfJBrSFNUNkC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=That+man,](http://books.google.com/books?id=tfJBrSFNUNkC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=That+man,+who+had+known+her+since+she+was+a+small+child,+was+F.+Trubee+Davidson.+He+worked+for+the+CIA.9&source=bl&ots=KP5W0odo-O&sig=qGqFFjPIJ33nX5mAio19hdH3JQw&hopic=19273)

[+who+had+known+her+since+she+was+a+small+child,+was+F.](http://books.google.com/books?id=tfJBrSFNUNkC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=That+man,+who+had+known+her+since+she+was+a+small+child,+was+F.+Trubee+Davidson.+He+worked+for+the+CIA.9&source=bl&ots=KP5W0odo-O&sig=qGqFFjPIJ33nX5mAio19hdH3JQw&hopic=19273)

[+Trubee+Davidson.+He+worked+for+the+CIA.9&source=bl&ots=KP5W0odo-](http://books.google.com/books?id=tfJBrSFNUNkC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=That+man,+who+had+known+her+since+she+was+a+small+child,+was+F.+Trubee+Davidson.+He+worked+for+the+CIA.9&source=bl&ots=KP5W0odo-O&sig=qGqFFjPIJ33nX5mAio19hdH3JQw&hopic=19273)

[O&sig=qGqFFjPIJ33nX5mAio19hdH3JQw&hopic=19273"](http://books.google.com/books?id=tfJBrSFNUNkC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=That+man,+who+had+known+her+since+she+was+a+small+child,+was+F.+Trubee+Davidson.+He+worked+for+the+CIA.9&source=bl&ots=KP5W0odo-O&sig=qGqFFjPIJ33nX5mAio19hdH3JQw&hopic=19273)[http://](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19273)

educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19273

[I have been](#) extremely interested in the JFK assassination for about 5 years. A year or so ago, I was expou[of Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil](#)), and John said t o me that I had to meet his friend Ed Epstein. John said he knew Ed from back in the 60's when John was editor of Esquire Magazine and published some of Ed's earlier work on the JFK assassination. So John was nice enough to set up a dinner with himself, me, Ed Epstein and another friend.

At this dinner Ed told the story of George De Mohrenschildt's last day. Ed was commissioned by Reader's Digest to write some story on the JFK assassination, and so he was interviewing a bunch of people for the article. Apparently, Reader's Digest was paying well for this article. Ed had lined up a few days of interviews with George De Mohrenschildt. George needed money and Ed (thanks to the Reader's Digest largess) was able to pay him a bit.

Ed was conducting the interviews and along to help him was an assistant. After a long morning of interviews, they decided to break for lunch. George left to go back to his sister's?? house (where ever he was staying at the time) for lunch, and when he left, he left his address book behind. Ed picked up the address book and showed it to his assistant, and they had a brief conversation about what to do about the address book. Then, two minutes later, there was a knock at the door. Ed said he knew exactly what the knock was. He said he knew it was George coming back to get the address book. So Ed went to the door, address book in hand and wordlessly handed it to George, who went off to lunch.

Ed described George and being tense, anxious and fearful, but not depressed. According to Ed, George seemed fine, maybe a bit tired after a long morning of interviewing. During his lunch break, George was fatally shot. His death was reported as a suicide, but given that he was about to testify before congress and he seemed to be somewhat talkative, there is a pretty good chance he was killed to silence him.

George did not come back to interview with Ed, but the police and local district attorney came after the death. Ed said that the only thing that the district attorney (Ed wasn't 100% sure that it was a DA, but it was a local official and not police) wanted to know was about the address book. Ed said that he and his assistant were repeated questioned about where they had the address book, but they were asked few other questions.

The implication of this is that Ed's hotel room (I think that is where they were conducting the interviews) was bugged, and that someone was listening in on his interviews.

It is quite possible that Reader's Digest commissioned the article at the behest of some other authority and that Ed Epstein was unknowingly used to see who was talking about the assassination. Ed's credentials as an investigator were solid enough to give comfort to people who might be reluctant to talk. By then, bugging his interviews, higher powers could find out who was talking too freely. You gotta give credit to the CIA. They are some pretty clever and devious people to be able to manipulate people like this.

I asked Ed who he thought was behind the assassination, and he said "the CIA". When I asked who at the CIA, he had no idea. I found it strange that I could have a better idea who was behind the assassination than he did. But his work investigating the assassination was quite early, and Ed seemed to have moved on from paying attention to the assassination. He had never heard of E Howard Hunt's death bed confession. He knew a lot from first hand experience, but he seemed not to have paid much attention to the work of other researchers.

Pat Speer on Lyndon Johnson's desire to have himself cleared:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18804&st=240>

From chapter 1 at patspeer.com:

While J. Lee Rankin, general counsel to the Warren Commission, and the man tasked with heading its

investigation, is reported to have told his staff that the truth was their "only client," much evidence has arisen over the years to indicate that this simply was not so. The available record, in fact, now suggests that the Commission had another client, one whose interests were to be placed above and beyond the Commission's search for truth. This client was called... "national security."

One need look no further than the memoirs of Chief Justice Earl Warren, for whom the commission was named, in fact, to see that this is true. There, in the final pages written at the end of his long life, Warren admitted that he was strong-armed into chairing the Commission only after Kennedy's successor, President Lyndon Johnson, told him that if people came to believe there was foreign involvement in the assassination it could lead to a war that would kill 40 million. This, one can only assume, gave Warren the clear signal he was NOT to find for a conspiracy involving a foreign power.

Now that would be bad enough, but it appears that Warren was also under great pressure NOT to find for a domestic conspiracy. In his biography of Warren, writer Ed Cray reported that he had spoken to an unnamed friend of Warren's, and that this friend had claimed that Warren had confided "There was great pressure on us to prove, first, that President Johnson was not involved, and, second, that the Russians were not involved." As the finding for any domestic conspiracy would no doubt bring doubts about Johnson's involvement, the Commission's options, regarding conspiracy, were apparently quite limited.

This was clear from the get-go. The Voice of America, the U.S. Information Agency's worldwide radio network, had initially reported, in the moments after the shooting, that "Dallas is the scene of the extreme right wing movement." It soon stopped doing so. This suggests that someone in the government was particularly sensitive to the idea that the right wing would be blamed for the shooting, and had ordered the Voice of America to downplay the possibility of a domestic conspiracy.

This "sensitivity," moreover, was in the air and spreading. Acting Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, whose discussions in the days after the shooting sparked the creation of the Warren commission, testified on 9-21-78 that his basic concern at that time was "the amount of speculation both here and abroad as to what was going on, whether there was a conspiracy of the left or a lone assassin or even in its wildest stages, a conspiracy by the then vice president to achieve the presidency, the sort of thing you have speculation about in some countries abroad where that kind of condition is normal." Yikes. These words make clear that Katzenbach, who was only running the Justice Department in the aftermath of the assassination, considered Johnson's involvement unthinkable, and not even worth investigating.

That the Warren Commissioners shared Katzenbach's concern about speculation regarding Johnson, and that they were equally closed to the possibility it should be investigated, also seems apparent. The transcripts of the first meeting of the Warren Commission, on December 5th, 1963, in fact, reflect that Senator Richard Russell, Johnson's long-time friend and mentor, admitted "I told the President the other day, fifty years from today people will be saying he had something to do with it so he could be President." That this concern was shared by Johnson and was a factor in the commission's creation is confirmed, furthermore, by a 2-17-64 memo written by Warren Commission counsel Melvin A. Eisenberg. While reporting on the Warren Commission's first staff conference of 1-20-64, Eisenberg recalled that Chief Justice Warren had discussed "the circumstances under which he had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission," and had claimed that he had resisted pressures from Johnson until "The President stated that the rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. Some rumors went as far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson. Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into a war which could cost 40 million lives."

And, should one still doubt that Johnson was as least as concerned with suspicions of himself as of the Soviets, there is confirmation from at least one other source: Johnson himself. In a rarely-cited interview with columnist Drew Pearson, cited in a November 14th, 1993 article in The Washington Post, Johnson admitted that, in his conversation with Warren, in which he convinced Warren to head his commission, Johnson brought up the assassination of President Lincoln, and that rumors still lingered about the conspiracy behind his murder 100 years after the fact. According to Pearson, Johnson admitted telling Warren that "The nation cannot afford to have any doubt this time." Well, this says it all. The doubt that, according to Johnson, the nation could not afford to have, was doubt about Southern and/or military involvement in the assassination. The rumors about Lincoln's death revolved largely around his being murdered by The Confederate Army as revenge for his successful campaign to re-unite the States, or his being murdered by his Secretary of War, or his being murdered by his Vice-President, a Southerner named JOHNSON.

And there's also this...In October 2007, the Johnson Library released a batch of previously withheld recordings of President Johnson's phone calls while President. Most interesting of these was a January 11, 1967 phone call between Johnson and his most trusted adviser, Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas. In this call, Johnson drops his guard completely, and tells Fortas that he believes Robert Kennedy and his supporters are behind

the recent spurt of books and articles on the assassination. He claims: "They've started all this stuff...they've created all this doubt...And if we'd had anybody less than the attorney general--ah, the chief justice--I would've already been indicted."

So there you have it, straight from the horse's--ah, President's--mouth. Johnson felt that his having left-wing icon Earl Warren chair the commission investigating President Kennedy's murder not only stopped Kennedy's brother Robert Kennedy from having him (Johnson) investigated as a suspect, but stopped him (Johnson) from actually being indicted.

But Johnson's creation of a commission in part to clear himself is only part of the story. If one is even remotely prone to suspicion, it is also intriguing that Johnson initially hoped to avoid an independent commission altogether, and instead pressured the FBI and a Texas Court of Inquiry to investigate the crime, and, presumably, clear his name. In a 12-23-68 interview conducted on behalf of the Johnson Library, Leon Jaworski, Special Counsel to the State of Texas during its inquiry, explained the circumstances of its creation: "Here and in Europe were all kinds of speculations, you know, that this was an effort to get rid of Kennedy and put Johnson in, and a lot of other things. So he immediately called on Waggoner Carr, who was Attorney General of Texas, to go ahead and conduct a Court of Inquiry in Texas." That Johnson would call on Texans with right-wing political affiliations to investigate a crime many suspected was committed by Texans with right-wing political affiliations was not lost on Jaworski, who clearly saw the need for something with a more national flavor. In his memoir *Confession and Avoidance*, Jaworski, who met with Johnson in Washington a few days after the assassination, describes the circumstances of their meeting as follows: "a problem had developed. The city was seething with rumors and accusations surrounding John Kennedy's death. Some sources in Europe had jumped on the story that Johnson himself had disposed of Kennedy in order to ascend to the presidency. Any investigation that was localized in Texas would be, to put it gently, under suspicion."

From Jaworski's words we can see that Johnson was desperate to deflect any speculation about his own involvement in the assassination, and that he created the Warren Commission in large part because it had become clear that an investigation by Texas officials and the FBI would fail to be convincing to those most needing to be convinced. But, in hindsight, this should always have been obvious. While Warren was purportedly asked to chair the Commission because as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court he had unparalleled credibility with the American public, the truth is that Warren was probably the last person Johnson would want to deliver the message that the Russians were not involved in the assassination, as those likely to believe communist involvement would not believe anything Warren had to say, and considered him pretty much a communist himself. It seems clear then that Johnson drafted Warren onto the commission chiefly to convince those who trusted Warren--the liberals and intellectuals throughout the world who loved Kennedy and were most suspicious of Johnson--that there was no right-wing conspiracy behind the killing. It should be noted, furthermore, that Warren quite possibly pushed Johnson into this by publicly eulogizing Kennedy within hours of the assassination as having "suffered martyrdom as a result of the hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our nation by bigots." Johnson, who counted among his biggest supporters many of these very same bigots, could not have been pleased.

And so the Warren Commission was born. The participation of the famously liberal Warren appeared to offset the otherwise inexplicable participation of Kennedy's biggest opponent on civil rights, Senator Richard Russell, and a man who Kennedy had fired, former CIA director Allen Dulles. The political make-up of the commission--five Republicans and two conservative Democrats--moreover, assured that no one would follow any suspected right-wing or left-wing conspiracies beyond where Johnson would want them to go. Now this is not to say the Warren Commission would deliberately and consciously cover-up the truth. It seems clear, however, that such a commission, created under such circumstances, and comprising such men, would be unlikely to disagree with the FBI's conclusion that there had been no conspiracy, and would most certainly never push upon the public that perhaps just perhaps their current president was behind the murder of their former president. In his book *Real Answers*, Gary Cornwell, an assistant counsel to the HSCA (the congressional committee that eventually reviewed the work of the commission) asserted that in order to find a conspiracy you have to at first suspect a conspiracy, and act a little paranoid. The Warren Commission, not surprisingly, refused to act paranoid, even a little. They were, in fact, barely interested in their work. Its members attended less than half its hearings and participated in the questioning of only a small percentage of its witnesses. They relied almost exclusively on inexperienced junior counsel and the FBI, even though they acknowledged in private they didn't trust the FBI.

And there is reason to believe this was all according to plan. In a 1991 article about Oliver Stone's film *JFK*, former Senator and longtime Washington insider Daniel Patrick Moynihan asserted that the Warren Commission "was Lyndon Johnson at his worst; manipulative, cynical. Setting a chief justice of no great intellect to do a job that a corrupt FBI was well content should not be done well."

This was not just an old pol letting off steam. Moynihan's comments are justified by the official record.

This record, furthermore, reflects that Johnson was not alone in his desire to put the past behind him and reassure the public that their president was not a murderer.

From the boardrooms to the newsrooms, he found plenty of support.

Robert Morrow on Robert Caro and "Passage of Power"

Robert Caro is blowing it big time. The world's greatest biographer is overlooking one unfortunate fact: the Lyndon Johnson's "Passage to Power" was putting a bullet in the head of John Kennedy.

Caro is simply not incorporating the many decades of fine research that has gone into the study of the JFK assassination.

There are a lot historical canards that need to be corrected in that era:

1) LBJ blackmailed and strongarmed his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket. See Sy Hersh "The Dark Side of Camelot" for that. LBJ was NOT pick to win electoral votes in the South. LBJ was picked because LBJ and Rayburn were using Hoover's sexual dossier on JFK and they were telling him we will kill all your legislation and your presidential campaign.

2) LBJ and the Kennedys were having a sub rosa war for 3 1/2 years. And "war" is the right word. By fall 1963 Robert Kennedy was on the verge of politically executing Johnson with a LIFE magazine expose due out on 11/29/63 (dated Dec. 6th) and by feeding damaging info on LBJ to the Senate Rules Committee.

Johnson was faced with both political and personal destruction. To a guy LBJ, that is the equivalent of a death threat and he would respond accordingly.

Basically, LBJ and his Texas oil men used their CIA/elements of US military connections to murder John Kennedy. With LBJ and his good buddy and neighbor for 19 years Hoover to cover it up. And Allen Dulles - who I think was a plotter to kill JFK - to manipulate the Warren Commission farce.

3) Lyndon Johnson's agenda was FAR different that JFK's. That is another canard that needs to be destroyed - that LBJ was somehow "continuing" the policies of Kennedy. Civil rights was LBJ's get out of jail card from the JFK assassination. He had to throw a bone to the liberals who were deeply and rightfully so, suspicious of him in the JFK assassination.

LBJ had a top priority of preserving the oil depreciation allowance for folks like HL Hunt and Clint Murchison. Hunt and Murchison were perps.

LBJ escalated Vietnam, lying about his hawkishness in the 1964 campaign. JFK was quite the dove despite his sometimes hawkish public persona early on in his Administration.

In 1964 LBJ gave Hoover a lifetime exemption from mandatory retirement at age 70 (1-1-65). That sure as HELL was not a policy of JFK who was itching to get rid of Hoover.

LBJ kept himself out of jail. That was not a policy of the Kennedys who hated Johnson. In the last year 1963, LBJ and JFK probably spent exactly ONE HOUR in personal time with no one else there.

When LBJ died, Secret Service agents at his house saw pictures of LBJ with historical and political figures all over the world and decked all over the inside of the LBJ Ranch. THERE WAS NOT ONE PHOTO OF LYNDON JOHNSON AND JOHN KENNEDY ON THE WALLS OF THE LBJ RANCH. (source Ron Kessler, an author with good SS contacts).

One more thing, after LBJ was elected, the FBI wiretaps of the Chicago mafia were turned off. Prosecuting the mafia - not on LBJ's agenda, unlike RFK's.

Robert Caro has a lot to learn. Really his book is about the political and social pressures to not tell the truth or seek the truth. You would have to read the story "The Emperor's New Clothes" to understand the psychology involved.

I do think that there are people alive TODAY with criminal liability in the JFK assassination. Perhaps some anti-Castro Cuban shooters alive ... perhaps George Herbert Walker Bush is someone with liability in the JFK assassination.

John Simkin on CIA historian Cleveland Cram

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19273&pid=256458&st=0&#entry256458>

Cleveland Cram was CIA chief of station in the Western Hemisphere. He retired from the CIA in 1975. The following year he met George T. Kalaris and Ted Shackley at a cocktail party in Washington. Kalaris, who replaced James Angleton, as Chief of Counterintelligence, asked Cram if he would like to come back to work. Cram was told that the CIA wanted a study done of Angleton's reign from 1954 to 1974. "Find out what in hell happened. What were these guys doing."

Cram took the assignment and was given access to all CIA documents on covert operations. The study entitled History of the Counterintelligence Staff 1954-1974, took six years to complete. As David Wise points out in his book Molehunt (1992): "When Cram finally finished it in 1981... he had produced twelve legal-sized volumes, each three hundred to four hundred pages. Cram's approximately four-thousand-page study has never been declassified. It remains locked in the CIA's vaults."

Cram continued to do research for the CIA on counterintelligence matters. In 1993 he completed a study carried out on behalf of the CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence (CSI). Of Moles and Molehunters: A Review of Counterintelligence Literature. This document was declassified in 2003.

In this work Cram looks at the reliability of information found in books about the American and British intelligence agencies. Cram praises certain authors for writing accurate accounts of these covert activities. He is especially complimentary about the books written by David C. Martin (Wilderness of Mirrors), David Wise (Molehunt) and Tom Mangold (Cold Warrior). Cram points out that these authors managed to persuade former CIA officers to tell the truth about their activities. In some cases, they were even given classified documents.

In Of Moles and Molehunters, Cram is highly critical of the work of Edward J. Epstein (Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald and Deception: The Invisible War Between the KGB and the CIA). Cram makes it clear that Epstein, working with James Angleton, was part of a disinformation campaign. Cram writes: "Legend... gave Angleton and his supporters an advantage by putting their argument adroitly - if dishonestly - before the public first. Not until David Martin responded with Wilderness of Mirrors was an opposing view presented coherently."

Arthur Schlesinger from his Journals 1952-2000

January 6 1963

The New Year opened quietly, with the President [JFK] still in Florida. On Friday, January 4, I went to the National Archives for the opening of an exhibition celebrating the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation. Bobby gave the speech - it was derived from a speech I had written for the President for use on January 1 by television from Palm Beach, but which the President had decided not to use on the grounds that a segregated city was hardly the best place from which to make an emancipation speech. It was a good speech; and, at the end, Joe Rauh passed me a note saying, "Poor Lyndon." I asked Joe what he meant. He said, "Lyndon must know he is through. Bobby is going to be the next President."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 185]

October 13 1963

Frank Wisner and Mac Herter went into a long bit about how terrible it was for Jackie Kennedy to go off on the Onassis yacht. Wisner said that "everyone" in Europe knew that Lee Radziwill was having an affair with Onassis, and that Jackie was along as cover. The gossip of the idle rich is exceedingly boring.

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 201]

March 25 1964

"There is nothing more dangerous, so far as I can see, than being accepted by Johnson as one of his own. I think he has been meticulously polite to those in the White House whom he regards as Kennedy men. But, when he starts regarding them as Johnson men, their day is over. He begins to treat them as Johnson men, which means like servants. This is what is happening to Pierre Salinger. Of all the Kennedy people, he seemed to make the transition most easily - which meant that LBJ began shouting at him, ordering him around and humiliating him just as if he were Jenkins or Valenti. Teddy White told me a terrible story in which Johnson made Salinger eat a plate of bean soup at a White House luncheon out of pure delight in the exercise of authority. As soon as people become Johnson men, he seems to stop listening to them and to use them only as instruments of his own desires."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 225]

"June 16 1964

I went to New York on Tuesday night for a dinner in honor of Jackie to thank contributors to the Library. Afterward we went to the Smiths'. I had a long talk with JBK. She started to tell me about the trip back from Dallas and the effort made to get her to change her dress when Jim Fosburgh came up and we had a change of subject. A few nights ago (June 5) at the French Embassy, Godfrey McHugh gave me a long account of that ghastly afternoon. Godfrey told me that they did not know the Johnsons were on Air Force One. He and Kenny kept asking the pilot to take off, and were told that the plane had to wait for Mrs. Johnson's luggage - a mysterious excuse, since none of them knew that the Johnsons were already occupying the presidential apartments in the back of the plane. Godfrey also said that LBJ was in a panic at the hospital, convinced that there was a conspiracy and that he would be the next to go. Godfrey also gave me a horrendous account of his visit to the LBJ Ranch before the [Ludwig] Erhard visit in December - Johnson's crudeness, discourtesy, drunkenness, etc."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 227-228]

July 23 1964

Bobby seemed philosophical about the vice presidency. His thoughts are still turning to the idea of spending a year at Oxford reading and writing.

We talked a good deal about his relationship to LBJ. Obviously Johnson's actions in the first 24 hours after JFK's death left wounds which will take a long time to heal. Bobby commented that Sarge Shriver had taken it on himself to harmonize the situation then and had only made it worse. Bobby said, "I told Sarge that if I wanted him to intervene I was capable of asking him to do so." His references to Sarge were fairly cool, and he seemed scornful of the notion that Sarge might be a serious possibility for the vice presidency.

After a silence Bobby said, "You know the worst thing Johnson has said? ... Once he told Pierre Salinger, 'When I was young in Texas, I used to know a cross-eyed boy. His eyes were crossed, and so was his character. Sometimes I think that, when you remember the assassination of Trujillo and the assassination of Diem, what happened to Kennedy may have been divine retribution.'"

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 227-228]

[My note: John Kennedy had a lazy eye and was a bit cross eyed.]

October 30 1966

"[RFK] talked a bit about campaigning with Johnson. He said that, after a day together in New York, he said to Johnson back at the hotel, "Did you enjoy the day?" Johnson looked at him earnestly and said "Of all the things in life, this is what I most enjoy doing." Bobby said it to us incredulously" "Imagine saying that, of all the things in life, this is what you like the most."

At Clark's we talked about the [William] Manchester book [*The Death of a President*], and this led on to a discussion of the autopsy photographs and then of the Warren Report. RFK wondered how long he could continue to avoid comment on the report. It is evident that he believes it was a poor job and will not endorse it, but that he is unwilling to criticize it and thereby reopen the whole tragic business."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 254]

December 10 1967

Dick [Goodwin] suggested that LBJ, if reelected, would use all his wiles and powers to prevent RFK's nomination. (Bobby interjected, "He would die and make Hubert President rather than let me get it.") Ted felt that he would try this, but his capacity to do damage would be limited."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 268]

March 13 1968

"I went to dinner [Tuesday] at Ham Armstrong's - the Anthony Edens, Jack McCloy, Bill and Judith Moyes, Nin Ryan. I had a fascinating talk with Bill. He thinks that LBJ is now well sealed off from reality; the White House atmosphere, he said, is "impenetrable." He also feels that LBJ explains away all criticism as based on personal or political antagonism; Bill used the word "paranoid." He said that he had himself such a personal debt to Johnson that it had taken him a long time to reach these conclusions, and even longer to say them; but he felt that four more years of Johnson would be ruinous for the country."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 280]

April 3 1968

Why did LBJ get out? My guess is political cowardice: his polls showed him that he would be humiliatingly beaten in Wisconsin, and he decided to get out while it could still appear to be his own decision rather than one forced on him. Vance Hartke told me in Leningrad last summer that Johnson would not run again because he had a yellow streak and could not face the thought of being beaten. And, as Bill Moyers said on the night of the New Hampshire primary, Johnson cannot stand confrontations with equals. He is a bully who likes to flex his muscles and beat up inferiors but avoids trouble with his peers.

April 4 1968

David Karr called today. He had spent an hour yesterday with LBJ and says that it was "terrifying." Johnson was, first of all, filled with self-pity. He seemed very hurt over the Kennedy attitude toward him and kept talking about his "partnership" with JFK. "Then my partner died, and I took over the partnership. I kept on the eleven cowhands [the cabinet]. Some of the tenderfeet [Arthur Schlesinger, Jr?] left me. But I kept on. If he is up there in heaven looking down, I know that he knows what I have done."

He was bitter about RFK. He said for example, "On civil rights I was stronger than he was," instancing some issue about the guarantee of home mortgage loans, which, he said, Bobby would not put into the civil rights bill; ... He also talked about Bobby in connection with the Bay of Pigs (with which Bobby had no connection) and said that the credibility gap began then in the Kennedy administration and not in the Johnson administration. And he kept talking about an alleged affair RFK had with Candy Bergen in Paris.

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 286-287]

January 14 1969

I took part with Bill Moyers, Jack Valenti, Eric Goldman and Ted Sorensen (in Kansas City) in a National Education Television commentary. Afterward Bill and I went over to the Algonquin for a drink. We talked a bit about the problem of writing about Johnson. Bill said, as he has said to me before (and Dick Goodwin has said even more often), that one great trouble was that no one would believe it. He said that he could not see how one could write about Johnson the private monster and Johnson the public statesman and construct a credible narrative. "He is a sick man," Bill said. At one point he and Dick Goodwin became so concerned that they decided to read up on mental illness - Dick read up on paranoia and Bill on the mani-depressive cycle."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 306]

January 15 1971

Last night I spoke at the annual dinner of the Century. I sat next to Mac Bundy and we discussed, among other things, the Khrushchev memoirs. I remarked on the curious resemblance between Khrushchev's account of the life around Stalin - the domineering and obsessive dictator, the total boredom of the social occasions revolving around him, the horror when invited to attend and the even greater horror when not invited - and Albert Speer's account of the life around Hitler. Mac said, "When I read Khrushchev, I was reminded of something else in addition - my last days in the White House with LBJ."

[Schlesinger, Journals, p. 333]

Hoover letter to LBJ on 11/22/63

Dear Mr. President,

I was indeed shocked by the brutal assassination today of President Kennedy and I want to offer my deepest sympathy on the nation's tragic loss of your personal friend. My staff and I want to confirm our earnest desire to be of assistance to you in every possible way.

J. Edgar Hoover

[Official and Confidential, p. 315]

Adele Edisen letter to Barack Obama 1/17/2009

Dear President-Elect Obama,

We need to take the advice from former President John F. Kennedy who said, "Let us not seek the Republican or the Democratic answer, but the right answer. Let us not seek to fix the blame for the past. Let us accept our responsibility for the future."

I wish to emphasize the words, "but the right answer," in my comments. In this spirit I ask that the death of President Kennedy be opened to a new and honest investigation and hearings before the American people. As there is the call to not bring up the past to blame, there is a greater need for the Truth to be brought out, because the past Truths cannot and will not be buried until the American people are told how and why our beloved President was murdered.

I speak from personal knowledge and experience of having been told of the impending assassination of the President seven months before it happened by a Jose A. Rivera, a Civil Service employee of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness of the National Institutes of Health. He was also a former US Army Colonel and member of the US Army Reserves. This information was given to US Secret Service Agent John W. Rice, in the presence of FBI Special Liaison Agent Orrin Bartlett in New Orleans, Louisiana, on Sunday, November 24, 1963. Mr. Bartlett was a liaison between the FBI, the Secret Service, and the White House. Mr. Bartlett called his Headquarters in Washington and the Baltimore Office of the FBI, asking that Mr. Rivera be brought in for Interrogation.

Letters to various Congressional Committees produced no interest or results, as did numerous Freedom of Information letters to the Secret Service, the FBI and the CIA. I testified before the Assassination Records Review Board (ARRB) in Dallas in 1994. Records of mine and Rivera's are in the NARA II Collection of Kennedy Documents in Box 18 of the Douglas Horne (ARRB staff member) Section. In the interest of transparency and the spirit of change and Truth, I now plead that this issue be addressed, and soon, for the sake of all Americans and our future generations.

Most Respectfully,

Adele E. U. Edisen, Ph.D.

Cc:

Barack Obama, Nancy Pelosi, Patrick Murphy, Harry Reid, Steny Hoyer, Eric Cantor, James Clyburn, Robert Byrd, Mitch McConnell, Jon Kyl, J. Boehner, Edward Kennedy

Was Lyndon Johnson Unstable? by Hugh Sidey of TIME - 9/05/1988

Even before the Viet Nam War consumed Lyndon Johnson, his dark rantings sometimes shocked the White House press corps. The first serious criticism of his conduct of foreign policy came in 1965, when he sent 20,000 troops into the Dominican Republic to quell domestic violence. Stung, Johnson summoned a small group of reporters to an off-the-record lunch that began at 1:30 p.m. and did not end until 5:30. The four hours were taken up by the President's pacing, raving, justifying his action. When it was over, the numbed newsmen hurried to a nearby bar for a stiff drink. The most...

Where was Gen. Curtis LeMay on the day of the JFK assassination?

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=18736&st=15>

WAS GENERAL LEMAY AT CAMPX ON 11/22/63?

HYPERLINK "<http://jfkcountercoup.blogspot.com/2012/06/was-lemay-at-camp-x-on-112263.html>" JFKcountercoup: Was LeMay at Camp X on 11/22/63?

Where was General Curtis LeMay at the time president Kennedy was assassinated?

Was he on vacation [Camp X or at a secret command & control bunker](#) overseeing the Dealey Plaza operation?

An official biography of Air Force General Curtis LeMay reports that at the time President Kennedy was assassinated he was on vacation, hunting and fishing with family members in upstate Michigan.

"Iron Eagle: The Turbulent Life of General Curtis LeMay," by Thomas M. Coffey (p.430) reports that LeMay's wife was from Michigan and he had apparently told his biographer he was in Michigan on vacation and "hurried back to Washington in time for the funeral."

But an Andrews Air Force base log book, that was salvaged from the trash and almost destroyed, indicates that LeMay ordered a special Air Force jet to pick him up in Canada shortly after news of the assassination was widely broadcast, which indicated to some that he wasn't hunting and fishing in Michigan.

Exploring the possibility that Gen. LeMay attended JFK's autopsy at Bethesda, as

Navy medical corpsman Paul O'Conner attests, Doug Horne, the Chief Analyst for Military Records for the Assassination Records Review Board, made note of LeMay's presence in Canada rather than Michigan, as his official biography reports.

And Larry Hancock, author of "*Someone Would Have Talked*" and "*Nexus*," also thought it significant and notes: "I was struck by the fact that it (LeMay's bio) made a big deal of his being so remote that he was out of contact and was not even able to make it back to Washington until the funeral. I don't see that as a minor thing, the book definitely creates the impression that he was not back in Washington that weekend. This really is an important point, if Doug is right and can be verified it looks pretty certain that LeMay was handing out disinformation and there would need to be a good reason for that. After all, it would not be unusual for him to rush back to DC or to some other AF base where he could achieve command and control capability. What seems to me not at all understandable is why he would go to Bethesda, and then lie about it."

From the salvaged Andrews Air Force Base Log Book for 11/22/63, it is officially noted that a special order to pick up LeMay in Toronto was requested at 1:20 PM CST (2:20 PM EST, 1420 GMT) and a special SAM - Special Air Mission C-140 jet took off Andrews at 1446 (1:46 PM CST 2:46 PM EST) to pick him up in Toronto, but after the plane took off (1:50 PM CST 2:50 PM EST) it was redirected to Wiarton, a Canadian Air Force base north of Toronto.

The official internet web site for Wiarton includes a photo of the Air Force base, but also makes tantalizing references to Camp X, the secret training camp for spies used by the British and Americans during World War II, and used as a hideaway for a prominent Soviet defector during the Cold War.

"Camp X was the unofficial name of a Second World War paramilitary and commando training installation, on the northwestern shore of Lake Ontario between Whitby and Oshawa in Ontario, Canada. The area is known today as Intrepid Park, after the code name for Sir William Stephenson of the British Security Coordination."

"Camp X was established December 6, 1941 by the chief of British Security Coordination (BSC), Sir William Stephenson, a Canadian from Winnipeg, Manitoba, and a close confidante of Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The camp was originally designed to link Britain and the United States at a time when the US was forbidden by the Neutrality Act to be directly involved in World War II. Before the attack on Pearl Harbor and America's entry into the war, Camp X opened for the purpose of training Allied agents from the Special Operations Executive, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and American Office of Strategic Services (OSS) intended to be dropped behind enemy lines as saboteurs and spies. However, even before the United States entered the war on December 7, 1941, agents from America's intelligence services expressed an interest in sending personnel for training at the soon to be opened Camp X. Agents head of the OSS, who credited Sir William Stephenson with teaching Americans about

foreign intelligence gathering. The CIA even named their recruit training facility "The Farm", a nod to the original farm that existed at the Camp X site."

"One of the unique features of Camp X was Hydra, a highly sophisticated telecommunications centre... Hydra also had direct access via land lines to Ottawa, New York and Washington, D.C. for telegraph and telephone communications... In the fall of 1945 Camp X was used by the RCMP as a secure location for interviewing Soviet embassy cypher-clerk Igor Gouzenko who defected to Canada on September 5 and revealed an extensive Soviet espionage operation in the country. Post-war, the camp was renamed the Oshawa Wireless Station and was turned over to the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals as a wireless intercept station, in essence a spy listening station. The Oshawa Wireless Station ceased operations in 1969."

While the Camp X site was still in use as a top-secret and secure military communications base in 1963, it is located Southeast of Toronto, while Wiarton is located northwest of Toronto, so they are not near each other.

And although both Toronto and Wiarton are in Canada, they are actually south and east of the rural lake area of North Michigan where LeMay was said to have been at the time of the assassination, and it is possible that LeMay flew by private airplane across Lake Huron that separates Michigan and Canada, to Wiarton, which is closer to Michigan than Toronto.

According to the Andrews Log, within an hour of the assassination LeMay requested a P/U Pick Up at Toronto, and twenty minutes later a C-140 – an Air Force version of a small, executive jet, was sent to pick him up, but while it was still in the air, it was diverted to Wiarton, a small military base north west of Toronto.

Canadian researcher, Randy Owen got in touch with an author who was working on a history of Wiarton, who seemed to be genuinely surprised about the LeMay story, and was asked if he could check it out. Owen said he never heard back and, "I'd be surprised if there was someone alive today who remembered the incident, if it happened. And I'm not sure there may be a paper trail, either. My understanding is an organization called Nav Canada could have any records if they still exist. But an inquiry on my part produced a rather arrogant response from Nav Canada saying they have no reason to provide the information I was seeking to any member of the public, even if they had it."

HYPERLINK "http://www.navcanada.ca/NavCanada.asp?Language=en&Content=ContentDefinitionFiles/default.xml" [http://www.navcanada...les/default.xml](http://www.navcanada.ca/NavCanada.asp?Language=en&Content=ContentDefinitionFiles/default.xml)

"NAV CANADA, the country's civil air navigation services provider, is a private sector, non-s**V CANADA provides air traffic control**, flight information, weather briefings, aeronautical information services, airport advisory services and electronic aids to navigation. ANS facilities include seven area control centres and

41 control towers. The Company also operates 58 flight service stations and eight flight information centres. These facilities are supported by a network of over 1,000 ground-based aids to navigation located across the country.”

John Judge, while perusing a batch of then recently released JFK assassination records as Archives II, came across some NSA documents on the military alert status in the aftermath of the assassination. Included among them was a newspaper article on false reports that General LeMay had been killed in an airplane accident that day.

From Wiarton, LeMay had been ordered by Air Force Secretary Zuckert to proceed to Andrews Air Force base where they both were to greet Air Force One and meet the new President, but instead LeMay landed at Washington National, which is closer to downtown DC, the Pentagon and the Bethesda Naval Hospital, where some contend LeMay was during the autopsy of the President a few hours later.

While enroute between Wiarton and Washington, LeMay’s deputy, Colonel George Dorman tried to communicate with him via sideband radio using the Andrews Air Force base operations center, who were relaying radio patches between Air Force One and the White House and other locations. Dorman told the Andrews radio operator that he had an important message for LeMay, whose plane was due to arrive in Washington within a half hour. Because the message itself was not recorded on the Air Force One radio tapes, there is much speculation as to what the message actually was.

Although Colonel Dorman was killed in Vietnam a few years later, his wife Mary Dorman, who was working at the White House at the time of the assassination, recalls the events of those days, but she didn’t know what the message was her husband wanted to convey to LeMay.

Her son George Dorman, Jr. a witness to the burial of the President at Arlington cemetery, also recalls the events of that weekend, and suggests a number of possibilities, including what Secretary Zuckart wanted LeMay to know, the possible change in alert status of SAC or where LeMay wanted to go once he arrived in DC, - the Pentagon, Andrews or Bethesda.

Dorman said it was peculiar that his father was not with LeMay in Michigan or Canada, or where ever he was, since he was almost always at LeMay’s side, which supports the contention that LeMay really was on vacation, fishing and hunting at his in-laws Michigan lake resort.

Dorman also thought it odd that LeMay didn’t have his own plane with him, “Speckled Trout,” a special command and control plane that he often used, and a sister plane to “Silver Dollar,” NEACP - the flying “Doomsday” plane.

While we don’t know exactly where LeMay was at the time of the assassination, or where his plane “Speckled Trout” was at the time, we do know that “Silver Dollar” was in the air at the time of the assassination, - above Texas, because at 12:25

PM, five minutes before the assassination, "Silver Dollar" checked in with Fort Sam Houston for what it said was a routine radio communications check.

So the answer to the question of whether Gen. LeMay was at Camp X at the time of the assassination is probably no, but we still have more questions than answers.

Although there should be a more thorough review of the records in the archives of government that could document the whereabouts of General LeMay, it is so far clear that we don't really know where he was at the time of the assassination, nor where he went after he arrived in Washington, both facts that can and should be established with more certainty.

Dallas CST Andrews EST - GM - Military Time - Andrews Log

12:34 PM - CST First UPI "A" wire transmission:

1:00 PM CST (2:00 PM EST) - 1400 GM - JFK pronounced dead.

1:00 PM CST (2:00 PM EST) - 1400 GM - Col. Hornbuckle Puts Andrews on Alert

1:20 PM CST (2:20 PM EST) - 1420 Andrews ordered to pick up LeMay at Toronto

1:26 PM CST (2:26 PM EST) - 1426 - LBJ Leaves Parkland for AF1

1:33 PM CST (2:33 PM EST) - 1433 - Kilduff officially announces JFK dead.

1:46 PM CST (2:46 PM EST) - 1446 LeMay's C-140 Departs Andrews for Toronto

1:46 PM CST (2:46 PM EST) - 1446 Cabinet Plane 86972 Turns Around

1:50 PM CST (2:50 PM EST) P/U for LeMay changed from Toronto to Wiarton, CA.

2:00 PM CST (3:00 PM EST) - 1500 Flight Plan filed for AF1.

3:25 PM CST (4:25 PM EST) 1625 GMT - LeMay dep Wiarton ETA Andrews 5:15

4:00 PM CST (5:00 PM EST) 1700 GMT - LeMay destination DCA not ADW/Andrews

4:30 PM CST (5:30 PM EST) 1730 GMT - Col. Dorman tries to contact LeMay

4:12 PM CST (5:12 PM EST) 1712 - LeMay lands at DCA

5:04 PM CST (6:04 P.M. EST) 1800 - AF1 Lands at Andrews 2300 - 2304 Zulu (GMT)

HYPERLINK "<http://jfkcountercoup.blogspot.com/2012/06/was-lemay-at-camp-x-on-112263.html>" [JFKcountercoup: Was LeMay at Camp X on 11/22/63?](http://jfkcountercoup.blogspot.com/2012/06/was-lemay-at-camp-x-on-112263.html)

CBS reporter Nancy Hanschman (later Dickerson) and Lyndon Johnson - I think Nancy was yet another mistress of LBJ

(From the 1960 Democratic convention)

"I grabbed my copy and raced down the long hotel corridor to our cameras as Cronkite, the greatest ad-libber of them all, vamped in the anchor booth, saying

"We had expected Senator Johnson to come out and make a statement... We had been told he would join us ... We understand now there has been a change of plans ... We understand that the Senator has issued a statement instead- that he has ... uh ... put on his pajamas, gone to bed ... and we switch now to Nancy Hanschman, who is covering him." Whereupon, I burst on camera and breathlessly read the Johnson statement conceding defeat and congratulating Kennedy, never dreaming of the remarkable introduction I had just received. I was greatly embarrassed when someone teased me about it, and become even more so when I heard LBJ was amusing his friends in Texas with the story of that introduction."

[Nancy Dickerson, *Among Those Present: A Reporter's View of 25 Years in Washington*, p. 42]

Madeleine Brown on H.L. Hunt and the JFK assassination.

Here's an excerpt from a 2006 article by Paul Joseph Watson:

Brown said that the plan to kill JFK had its origins in the 1960 Democratic Convention, at which John F. Kennedy was elected as presidential candidate with Johnson as his running mate, where H.L. Hunt, an American oil tycoon, and Lyndon Johnson hatched the assassination plot.

"When they met in California, Joe Kennedy, John Kennedy's father, and H.L. Hunt met three days prior to the election - they finally cut a deal according to John Currington (an aide to H.L. Hunt) and H.L. finally agreed that Lyndon would go as the vice president....this came from the horse's mouth way back in 1960 - when H.L. came back to Dallas I was walking....with him....and he made the remark, 'we may have lost a battle but we're going to win a war,' and then the day of the assassination he said 'well, we won the war'," said Brown.

Brown said that in the immediate aftermath of the convention Hunt and Johnson mapped out a strategy to kill Kennedy.

"It was a total political crime and H.L. Hunt really controlled what actually happened to John Kennedy - he and Lyndon Johnson," said Brown.

"They had this lodge....outside of Dallas and they would meet there....he chose different people to do certain things for him and I'm sure it went on about two years prior to the assassination of John Kennedy."

LBJ Night Before JFK Assassination: "Those SOB's Will Never Embarrass Me Again"
Outside the debate of magic bullets, multiple shooters and grassy knoll

theories - an astounding deposition of a deliberately planned criminal conspiracy straight from the horse's mouth

HYPERLINK "<http://prisonplanet.com/>"[Paul Joseph Watson/Prison Planet.com | August 30 2006](http://prisonplanet.com/Paul_Joseph_Watson/Prison_Planet.com_|_August_30_2006)

The night before the Kennedy assassination, Lyndon Baines Johnson met with Dallas tycoons, FBI moguls and organized crime kingpins - emerging from [eleine Duncan Brown](#) that "those SOB's" would never embarrass him again. It's a jaw-dropping deposition and it's the biggest JFK smoking gun there is - despite the fact that it has received little media attention.

Before her death on June 22 2002, prolific author and lecturer Robert Gaylon Ross had the opportunity to conduct an 80 minute sit-down interview with Madeleine Duncan Brown and from that lengthy discussion the truth about exactly who was behind the assassination of JFK was exposed.

Though Brown first went public on her 21-year relationship with Johnson in the early 80's, to this day her shocking revelations about how he had told her the Kennedy's "would never embarrass me again" the night before the assassination are often ignored by the media who prefer to keep the debate focused on issues which can't definitively be proven either way (or at least can be spinned and whitewashed).

it is important to note that before her death Brown carried no hostility towards Lyndon Johnson and in fact was just as smitten with him as on the first day they met.

Brown said that the plan to kill JFK had its origins in the 1960 Democratic Convention, at which John F. Kennedy was elected as presidential candidate with Johnson as his running mate, where H.L. Hunt, an American oil tycoon, and Lyndon Johnson hatched the assassination plot.

"When they met in California Joe Kennedy, John Kennedy's father, and H.L. Hunt met three days prior to the election - they finally cut a deal according to John Currington (an aide to H.L. Hunt) and H.L. finally agreed that Lyndon would go as the vice president....this came from the horse's mouth way back in 1960 - when H.L. came back to Dallas I was walking....with him....and he made the remark, 'we may have lost a battle but we're going to win a war,' and then the day of the assassination he said 'well, we won the war'," said Brown.

Brown said that in the immediate aftermath of the convention Hunt and Johnson mapped out a strategy to kill Kennedy.

"It was a total political crime and H.L. Hunt really controlled what actually happened to John Kennedy - he and Lyndon Johnson," said Brown.

"They had this lodge....outside of Dallas and they would meet there....he chose different people to do certain things for him and I'm sure it went on about two years prior to the assassination of John Kennedy."

Watch a clip of Robert Gaylon Ross' eye-opening interview with Madeleine Duncan Brown.

In the video Brown describes the make-up and activities of the "8F group" which revolved socially and politically around Johnson and Hunt and included high rolling oil tycoons, judges and then FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

The group included Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who would later shoot the patsy Lee Harvey Oswald dead on November 24.

"We were playing poker at the Carousel Club and Jack Ruby came over and he said 'you know what this is?' and I looked up....he had this motorcade route....it stung me that he would be this involved in knowing where the President of the United States was....at that time in my life I thought they were untouchable," said Brown.

Brown described Ruby as the "in man" in Texas who could be trusted to arrange call girls, drugs, gambling fixes and even contract killings.

The group met for a party in Dallas hosted by Clint Murchison, another business tycoon with close links to the Genovese mafia, on November 21st 1963, the night before the assassination. Those present at the event included J. Edgar Hoover, Clyde Tolson, John J. McCloy, Jack Ruby, George Brown (of Brown and Root), numerous mafia kingpins, several newspaper and TV reporters, and Richard Nixon.

The party began to wind down at around 11 o' clock when the attendees were shocked to witness the arrival of Lyndon Johnson who had traveled from Houston. Clint Murchison immediately called a meeting.

"They all went in to this conference room.....Lyndon didn't stay that much in the meeting and when he came out....he grabbed me by the arm and he had this deep voice and he said, 'after tomorrow those S.O.B.'s will never embarrass me again - that's no threat - that's a promise.'"

LBJ Night Before JFK Assassination: "Those SOB's Will Never Embarrass Me Again"
Outside the debate of magic bullets, multiple shooters and grassy knoll theories - an astounding deposition of a deliberately planned criminal conspiracy straight from the horse's mouth

HYPERLINK "[http://prisonplanet.com/"Paul Joseph Watson/Prison Planet.com | August 30 2006](http://prisonplanet.com/Paul_Joseph_Watson/Prison_Planet.com_|_August_30_2006)

The night before the Kennedy assassination, Lyndon Baines Johnson met with Dallas tycoons, FBI moguls and organized crime kingpins - emerging from [eleine Duncan Brown](#) that "those SOB's" would never embarrass him again. It's a jaw-dropping deposition and it's the biggest JFK smoking gun there is - despite the fact that it has received little media attention.

Before her death on June 22 2002, prolific author and lecturer Robert Gaylon Ross had the opportunity to conduct an 80 minute sit-down interview with Madeleine Duncan Brown and from that lengthy discussion the truth about exactly who was behind the assassination of JFK was exposed.

Though Brown first went public on her 21-year relationship with Johnson in the early 80's, to this day her shocking revelations about how he had told her the Kennedy's "would never embarrass me again" the night before the assassination are often ignored by the media who prefer to keep the debate focused on issues which can't definitively be proven either way (or at least can be spinned and whitewashed).

it is important to note that before her death Brown carried no hostility towards Lyndon Johnson and in fact was just as smitten with him as on the first day they met.

Brown said that the plan to kill JFK had its origins in the 1960 Democratic Convention, at which John F. Kennedy was elected as presidential candidate with Johnson as his running mate, where H.L. Hunt, an American oil tycoon, and Lyndon Johnson hatched the assassination plot.

"When they met in California Joe Kennedy, John Kennedy's father, and H.L. Hunt met three days prior to the election - they finally cut a deal according to John Currington (an aide to H.L. Hunt) and H.L. finally agreed that Lyndon would go as the vice president....this came from the horse's mouth way back in 1960 - when H.L. came back to Dallas I was walking....with him....and he made the remark, 'we may have lost a battle but we're going to win a war,' and then the day of the assassination he said 'well, we won the war'," said Brown.

Brown said that in the immediate aftermath of the convention Hunt and Johnson mapped out a strategy to kill Kennedy.

"It was a total political crime and H.L. Hunt really controlled what actually happened to John Kennedy - he and Lyndon Johnson," said Brown.

"They had this lodge....outside of Dallas and they would meet there....he chose different people to do certain things for him and I'm sure it went on about two years prior to the assassination of John Kennedy."

Watch a clip of Robert Gaylon Ross' eye-opening interview with Madeleine Duncan Brown.

In the video Brown describes the make-up and activities of the "8F group" which revolved socially and politically around Johnson and Hunt and included high rolling oil tycoons, judges and then FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

The group included Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who would later shoot the patsy Lee Harvey Oswald dead on November 24.

"We were playing poker at the Carousel Club and Jack Ruby came over and he said 'you know what this is?' and I looked up....he had this motorcade route....it stung me that he would be this involved in knowing where the President of the United States was....at that time in my life I thought they were untouchable," said Brown.

Brown described Ruby as the "in man" in Texas who could be trusted to arrange call girls, drugs, gambling fixes and even contract killings.

The group met for a party in Dallas hosted by Clint Murchison, another business tycoon with close links to the Genovese mafia, on November 21st 1963, the night before the assassination. Those present at the event included J. Edgar Hoover, Clyde Tolson, John J. McCloy, Jack Ruby, George Brown (of Brown and Root), numerous mafia kingpins, several newspaper and TV reporters, and Richard Nixon.

The party began to wind down at around 11 o' clock when the attendees were shocked to witness the arrival of Lyndon Johnson who had traveled from Houston. Clint Murchison immediately called a meeting.

"They all went in to this conference room.....Lyndon didn't stay that much in the meeting and when he came out....he grabbed me by the arm and he had this deep voice and he said, 'after tomorrow those S.O.B.'s will never embarrass me again - that's no threat - that's a promise.'"

HYPERLINK "<http://www.rense.com/1.imagesE/thewink.jpg>" _

HYPERLINK "<http://www.rense.com/general41/wew.htm>" [The Most Revealing Wink Of The 20th Century: Congressman Albert Thomas winks back at a quickly-smiling LBJ as he is being sworn](#) [For next to him.](#)

[Johnson was still irate when he](#) called Madeleine Brown the morning of the assassination, telling her the Irish mafia (meaning the Kennedy family) would never embarrass him again.

Brown was in Dallas in the day of the assassination but just as the parade for Kennedy was beginning she left and began driving towards Austin, first stopping off to have a haircut. Upon entering a hair salon she saw the news that Kennedy had been shot and immediately thought to call Lou Sterrett, who was an Austin media mogul.

"I said my God what has happened Lou?"

"And he said 'well they just shot that S.O.B'"

"It was a political crime for political power," said Brown as she highlighted how people who were set to testify against Johnson for indictment proceedings, related to illegal kickbacks Johnson was receiving from agriculture programs before the assassination, were mysteriously set-up in homosexual scandals or found dead having allegedly shot themselves five times in the head.

"TerrorStorm sets a new standard in documentary filmmaking. Alex Jones knocks it out of the park yet again." -Dylan Avery, Director, "Loose Change" - HYPERLINK "http://infowars-shop.stores.yahoo.net/teascsyed.html" [Click here](#) to get the DVD or HYPERLINK "http://www.prisonplanet.tv/subscribe.html" [click here](#) to watch online now!

----- [assination](#) not happened the day [prison - t](#) they would have gotten rid of him - he was so involved with some of this," said Brown.

Having had her own (and LBJ's illegitimate) son and nanny disappeared by Johnson's hitmen after the assassination, and upon hearing of the strange deaths of many other people connected to the events in Dealy Plaza, Brown felt that she was safer out in the light and decided to let the world hear her story.

It's a story that simply hasn't got enough attention, besides a HYPERLINK "http://www.rense.com/general40/thewnk.htm" [2003 book](#) written by Barr McClellan, father of White House press secretary Scott McClellan. Hopefully this article and the video clip contained therein will help to bring more attentio[assination](#) of JFK was an inside job planned from the very top years in advance.

If they had the gall to blow the President's head off in broad daylight with the world's media watching over 40 years ago - what would stop the same lineage of criminals from carrying out 9/11?

TO: Files

From: Melvin A. Eisenberg

Subject: First Staff Conference (January 20, 1964)

On January 20, 1964, the Chief Justice met with the staff. After brief introductions, the Chief Justice the chief Justice discussed the circumstances under which he had accepted the chairmanship of the Commission.

*When the position had first been offered to him, he had declined it, on the position that Supreme Court justices should not take this kind of role. His associate justices concurred in this decision. At this point, however, President Johnson called him. The President stated that rumors of the most exaggerated kind were circulating in this country and overseas. **Some rumors went so far as attributing the assassination to a faction within the Government wishing to see the Presidency assumed by President Johnson.** Others, if not quenched, could conceivably lead the country into a war which could cost 40 million lives. No one could refuse to do something which might help to prevent such a possibility. The President convinced him that this was an occasion on which actual conditions had to override general principles.*

"We Know the Truth" by Gaeton Fonzi

http://spot.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/29th_Issue/fonzi.html

Note: *The following is a speech delivered by Gaeton Fonzi at the Third Annual "November in Dallas" conference in 1998. The speech was made as Mr. Fonzi accepted JFK Lancer's Pioneer Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It appears here with permission of its author.*

* * *

We Know the Truth

by Gaeton Fonzi

Imagine, a "pioneer" award. If I had more time I would dwell on the significance of that and how it makes me feel, but I am in a bit of hurry. I left my wagon train double-parked.

I am, of course, immensely honored by the award, truly awed and humbled by it. Humbled isn't an adequate word in light of the fact that it is presented by a woman who can only accurately be described as a legendary figure in the JFK research community. I know describing Mary as a "legendary figure" misses the point. It misses what's most important about Mary. What's most important is that she is a warm, compassionate and generous human being and even those of us who don't know her as well as her friends here in Dallas do, we all consider ourselves blessed to have had her support and inspiration. Her humanity dwarfs us all. Thank you Mary and JFK Lancer for the honor of being here.

Now, it's ironic that while the program calls for me to talk about "The Future," I think of something Mary Ferrell said five years ago, on the 30th anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mary said then, "I am very much concerned that we are on the threshold of a failure from which there will be no forgiveness. We must win this struggle for truth," she said, "and do so very quickly, lest the assassination of President Kennedy flounder on some remote shoulder of highway, in a century whose history is on the way to the printer. In the next century, this case could be relegated to obscure questions on high school history examinations."

In that analysis, I believe, Mary Ferrell has flashed a laser of guidance into the future's dark tunnel. "We must win this struggle for truth," she said.

"...We must win this struggle for truth..." Let me suggest to you tonight that it's time to go well beyond the focus of that charge. Let me suggest to you tonight that we have not only emerged victorious in that struggle, but that the truth has long ago rushed into our arms seeking our embrace. Perhaps, in fact, it got too close for us to accept it. But it was known to us from the beginning. The truth was known to us almost immediately on that fateful day thirty five years ago when a barrage of gun fire --- a *barrage* of gun fire --- echoed through Dealey Plaza. The truth was known to us in the Government's immediate designation of the assassin and the Government's immediate extermination of that designated assassin. The truth was known to us in the Government's immediate actions to cover that truth, in the immediate Government-generated deluge of misinformation to the public, in the Government's squalid attempt at feigning a legitimate investigation. The truth was as obvious as a bright morning sun rising from the sea on a cloudless blue-sky day. It was ours to grasp, to hold, to proclaim.

But only a few brave souls did, their voices micro-cries that were quickly muffled. The rest of us chose not to face the truth, to avoid its harsh and terrible glare, its shocking significance and awesome implications. We were reinforced in this decision by the media and academia, who abandoned their responsibility as society's pursuers and preservers of the truth. And so we pliantly donned the dark glasses handed to us by the Government and saw the truth become a distant aspiration, deliberately shadowed with mystery and puzzlement.

And over the years the initial false question --- "Who *really* killed President Kennedy?" --- was massaged into the more durable: "We won't ever *really* know the truth, will we?"

My own experience was strangely dichotomous. Perhaps that can only be fully understood by those who came of age in that era, the seemingly placid, trustful Eisenhower years. While the Sixties brought sparks of awakening dissent to emerging youth, those in my generation clung to our self-centered and trusting perspective of the Government's role. It would take a lot to shake it.

In my case, it took an accident of geography.

I was working for *Philadelphia Magazine* at the time, the first city magazine to shake off its Chamber of Commerce roots and become a forceful voice in the

community. In the spring of 1966, the editor asked me if I had any ideas for a short piece to fill a few columns in the back of the book.

Months earlier I had clipped out an article that had appeared in a local newspaper for lawyers, called *The Legal Intelligencer* [see "A Lawyer's Dissenting View," this *Fair Play* -- Ed.]. It listed the daily record of court activity but occasionally on its front page it would run an article or essay written by a local lawyer on some legal issue or other. The article I had clipped was written by a young School Board attorney named Vincent Salandria. It had something to do with the Warren Commission Report.

Like most other Americans, after the initial shock of President Kennedy's assassination had dimmed, we fell into the comfortable assumption that the Government was handling the matter judiciously, that the prestigious panel of respected individuals, headed by the most prestigious member of the American judicial system, would provide us with a thorough and valid appraisal of exactly what had happened when President Kennedy was killed. What led me to clip the article by Vincent Salandria was that it ran counter to that assumption.

It dealt with only one aspect of the report --- the sequence of events surrounding the number and direction of the shots. But that just happened to be the area assigned to another Philadelphia lawyer, a young assistant district attorney whose quick intelligence and impressive record had landed him a staff job on the Warren Commission. His name, of course, was Arlen Specter.

I didn't initially understand some of the technical and complex points Salandria made in his article, but I did grasp the fact that what Salandria was implying was that the Warren Commission Report was wrong.

The Warren Commission *wrong*? The United States Government *wrong*?

Impossible. Vince Salandria must be some kind of nut. Or maybe just a publicity-seeking shyster. Either way, he'd make an interesting little story. I vividly remember my first visit with Salandria in the paneled basement office of his row home on Delancey Street in Center City. He was 38 years old then, a Penn Law graduate, a man of modest stature and demeanor, with olive skin, dark eyes and a thin, serious face. His voice was a soft velvet but he spoke with a deep intellectual intensity. Funny, he didn't look or sound like a nut. Salandria told me his interest in the Warren Commission had begun shortly after it was formed because he didn't like the fact that it was holding secret hearings. He began to monitor its activities as best he could from news clips and unofficial reports. He spent his vacation in Dallas to familiarize himself with the murder scene. He ordered the Commission's Report and its 26 volumes of evidence as soon as they were issued and plunged into a page-by-page study.

"My initial feeling," Salandria told me, "was that if this were a simple assassination, as the Commission claimed, the facts would come together very neatly. If there were more than one assassin the details would not fit." Salandria

claimed the details did not fit. He told me there were *blatant* contradictions between the Commission's conclusions and the evidence in the 26 volumes.

Blatant contradictions? That was hard to believe. These were smart, brilliant men on the Warren Commission, they wouldn't permit such flagrant inaccuracy. But Salandria gave me his extra copy of the Report and its 26 volumes of evidence and suggested that I take the time to study them carefully.

I did. And Salandria was right. It was unequivocally clear that the details did not fit. There *were* blatant contradictions between the Report's conclusions and the Commission's own evidence in its 26 volumes.

The truth had hit me upside the head and still I refused to embrace it. There *had to be* some valid explanation for the contradictions and I knew the man who would give me that explanation was Arlen Specter. I had known Arlen before he went off to the Warren Commission, considered him not only smart but tough and courageous. I had written about the guts he had to successfully prosecute the politically powerful but corrupt boss of the local Teamsters Union. I was sure that once I sat down with Specter he would explain and clear up all those apparent contradictions in the Warren Report.

Local reporters had, of course, asked Specter about the Warren Report when it was released. He was vigorous in defense of its conclusions. He called the Commission's investigation the most exhaustive and complete in history. The single bullet theory, he insisted, was the *only* possible way to explain how Lee Harvey Oswald had shot President Kennedy. The reporters dutifully reported what he said.

Amazingly enough, even after all those months had gone by since the release of the Warren Report, I was the first journalist to ask Specter about specific details and about the Report's inconsistencies. I apparently caught Specter off guard.

I was shocked by his confusions, his hemming and hawing, his hesitations and evasions. This from someone who was the epitome of the always cool, collected and verbally masterful lawyer, the former star of the Yale Law debating team. I was even more shocked by his inability to provide valid explanations for some of the most blatant inconsistencies in the Report.

I believe the most crucial was the discrepancy between the levels of the so-called "exit" wound in Kennedy's throat and the holes in the back of Kennedy's jacket and shirt. Why were the holes in his back *lower* than the hole in Kennedy's throat? I still remember Specter hesitating, stuttering, making a few false starts in attempting to answer that question. Finally, he got up from his desk and came around to stand behind me. Well, he said, it was because the President was waving his arm, and then, trying to illustrate why the jacket would ride up, Specter pulled my arm high over my head --- far higher than the Zapruder film showed Kennedy waving his hand. "Wave your arm a few times," Specter said, "wave at the crowd." And then jabbing a finger at the base of my neck --- *not* six

inches below my collar, where the holes in Kennedy's jacket *and* shirt were --- Specter said, "Well, see, if the bullet goes in here, the jacket gets hunched up. If you take this point right here and then you strip the coat down, it comes out at a lower point."

"A *lower* point?" I repeated, wondering if Specter were trying to confuse me or was confused himself.

If the entrance holes were at a lower point than the exit hole, how could Oswald have shot Kennedy from the sixth floor window of the Book Depository?

In the end, Specter admitted they had what he described as --- quote ---"some problems with that."

My interviews also revealed that the Commission had "some problems" with other troublesome evidence, including the so-called "pristine" bullet, the angle of Governor Connally's wounds, the timing of the shots. "Some problems," indeed.

I'll never forget the numbing disbelief I came away with after my interviews with Specter. Vince Salandria was right, the Warren Report was wrong, there *had* to have been a conspiracy.

In the article I wrote: "It is difficult to believe the Warren Commission Report is the truth. Arlen Specter knows it."

"It is difficult to believe the Warren Commission Report is the truth."

I look back on that now and I think: What a cowardly way to put it. Why didn't I myself tell the absolute truth? And the absolute truth is that the Warren Report is a *deliberate* lie. The truth is that the Warren Commission's own evidence proves there *was* a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

The truth is that in covering up the criminal conspiracy to kill Kennedy, the Warren Commission itself became part of that conspiracy. And why didn't I tell the absolute truth about Arlen Specter and say that, in helping devise the single-bullet theory, he himself was a conspirator?

We were young once and not so brave. We wanted to cling to the myth of a mystery. We wanted to hang onto the questions of motivation and parade the usual suspects and the illusion of a dilemma before the American people. Could the Mob have killed President Kennedy? Could the KGB have killed President Kennedy? Could Castro have killed President Kennedy? Could anti-Castro Cubans have killed President Kennedy? Could the CIA have killed President Kennedy?

I suggest to you that if it ever becomes known what specific individuals comprised the apparatus that killed Kennedy, those individuals will have some association with any or all of the above. And still the emergence of such

individuals, dead or alive, will add but inconsequential detail to the truth about the assassination. Because we have known --- and have long known --- who killed President Kennedy.

Could any but a totally controlling force --- a power elite within the United States Government itself --- call it what you will, the military-intelligence complex, the national security state, the corporate-warfare establishment --- could any but the most powerful elite controlling the U.S. Government have been able to manipulate individuals and events before the assassination and then bring such a broad spectrum of internal forces to first cover up the crime and then control the institutions within our society to keep the assassination of President Kennedy a false mystery for 35 years?

Where is the mystery?

Is there any doubt that the uniquely impossible --- *uniquely impossible* --- meaning it couldn't *ever* possibly be duplicated --- is there any doubt that the uniquely impossible single-bullet theory actually is *proof* of a conspiracy?

Is there any doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald, quickly and deliberately portrayed by the Government as a simple, superficial personality --- a lone nut --- was clearly a well-trained and groomed tool of the intelligence establishment?

Is there any doubt that only the power elite at the highest levels of Government could have taken control of the White House Situation Room and (as Theodore S. White in his book *The Making of a President* reported) on the afternoon of November 22nd while Air Force One was still in the air returning to Washington, sent a message to the Presidential party that "there was no conspiracy" and that the President's assassin had been identified and arrested. This before Oswald was charged, before the Dallas Police knew anything about him, or even if he had any associates.

Is there any doubt that the power elite at the highest levels of Government --- and anyone who knows Washington and how it works knows that might *not* include those who the American electorate assume to be at the highest levels of their government --- is there any doubt that the highest levels of the power elite took immediate control of the cover up and began a long term program to deceive and confuse the American people?

Is there any doubt that the Warren Commission deliberately set out *not* to tell the American people the truth?

Would an innocent government react the way our government reacted if the Mafia had killed Kennedy? Would an innocent government react the way ours did if Castro or anti-Castro Cubans or even a so-called "rogue element" within the CIA had killed Kennedy? No matter what the concern for the reaction of the American people, an innocent Government would have isolated the apparatus and used its resources to limit the focus of popular reaction.

Instead, what the Government did was marshal its massive national and international resources to influence and control the reaction of our nation's major media corporations, and our nation's most influential pundits and academic luminaries in support of the blatantly false Warren Commission Report.

Is there any doubt that only the most powerful forces could have maintained as strong and lengthy a hold in manipulating the media down through the years? Right from the beginning, the early critics of the Warren Report found themselves being immediately ground down by the country's major media.

When one of the early books on the subject, Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest*, raised significant questions about the Warren Commission's procedures, *Newsweek* closed its lengthy negative evaluation by quoting an unnamed Commission staffer as saying, "There is not one shred of evidence, not a single hard fact ... that demonstrates there was more than one assassin."

And could any but the most powerful have controlled the corporate giant that owned *Life*, then the most successful and influential magazine in the nation, controlled it to the extent that its editors concocted lies in order to support the Government's deceitful story?

Within days after the assassination, in trying to explain what all the doctors at Parkland Hospital were describing as an "entrance wound" in the throat, *Life*, the only publication that had the Zapruder film, nevertheless deliberately deceived the public by explaining the throat wound this way:

"...the 8 mm film shows the President turning his body far around to the right as he waves to someone in the crowd. His throat is exposed toward the sniper's nest, just before he clutches it."

The editors of *Life* knew that to be false, knew the Zapruder film showed nothing of the sort.

Those of you who were involved then also remember seeing another powerful publication, *The New York Times*, immediately and vehemently endorse the Warren Commission Report even before its 26 volumes of evidence were released. And then, years later, you saw that same newspaper use its news columns to help destroy the first Chief Counsel of the Assassination Committee, Richard Sprague, because he wanted to conduct a legitimate investigation.

And then, more than three decades after the event, you have seen a giant publishing company like Random House spend a million dollars in publicity to give validity to the hogwash of a Gerald Posner.

What has our reaction been to all this down through the years?

The answer is in the question. *Reaction*.

We have been defensive in our posture and perspective. We have done hard, grinding research and then presented it as if it were another significant piece of the puzzle, hoping that someday the picture will become clear and the mysterious image will emerge whole and explicit. We have offered the evidence we uncovered as openly and innocently as we can, hoping it was going to be judged on its substance and its validity --- and seen it too often ambushed by those still intent on subverting the truth.

We have written letters to the editor believing that rational and logical retort will somehow result in the editor's publication recognizing the obvious and accept the evidence we put forth on its merits, evidence that appears to point towards solving the so-called mystery of Kennedy's assassination.

And we have played into the hands of such covert illusionists as Posner by climbing into his trick-filled ring and, in critical rebuttal, actually provide credibility to his assertion that the issue of conspiracy remains a valid question.

It's time we climbed into our own ring. That's what our future demands. Our future as researchers demands that we abandon our posture as explorers of a mystery and assume the role as re-enforcers of the foundation of truth. That, after all, is what most of us have been about. Now from this distance, these thirty-five years from that awful day, we can now clearly *know* what we believed from the beginning. Now we *know* the truth.

Let us shift the focus of the American people, let us lead the American people away from believing the truth to knowing the truth. And we can do this if we are persistent and steadfast in proclaiming the truth. This, I suggest, should be our challenging cry for the future:

We *know* who killed President Kennedy.

Why don't *you*?

Mark Gorton on the role of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination

[http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?
showtopic=19443&pid=259185&st=30&#entry259185](http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19443&pid=259185&st=30&#entry259185)

Mark Gorton:

"I am a strong believer that LBJ was a prime mover in the Coup of 1963. That is not to say that there were not other very significant players, particularly Allen Dulles and his cohorts at the CIA. I am also of the opinion that LBJ's involvement in the assassination can be proven. Here is a brief summary of the evidence that I feel is most compelling.

Motive: LBJ was at war with the Kennedy brothers particularly RFK. RFK was working to expose LBJ's corruption, and if LBJ did not remove the Kennedys, he was certainly going to be disgraced, and he stood a very good chance of ending up in prison. He was also absolutely determined to be president, and he had shown that he would stop at nothing to do this.

Evidence:

1) The most direct evidence of LBJ's involvement can be seen in the manipulation of the secret service security breakdown in Dallas. Numerous links to LBJ people point directly to LBJ orchestrating the secret service protection breakdown. Philip Nelson does a nice job summarizing how LBJ manipulated the secret service.

2) The cover-up (Warren Commission, etc.): John Newman has done an excellent job of proving that the "world war III virus" was embedded in the fiber of the plot. LBJ used the WWII virus to intimidate Warren Commission members to go along with the cover-up. LBJ also put Allen Dulles on the Warren Commission. The Warren Commission cover-up showed knowledge of the details of the plot and what needed to be cover-up. In addition, Richard Russell felt strongly enough about flaws in the main Warren Commission report that he insisted on publishing a dissenting opinion. However, Russell's dissenting opinion was left out of the official Warren Commission report. You need to ask yourself, who had the power to silence Richard Russell, arguably the most powerful and respected senator in DC.

3) The other plotters would not have risked killing JFK if they were not sure that LBJ would help them cover up the crime. The risks were far too high that an innocent LBJ would insist on a proper investigation or will simply allow one to happen.

4) LBJ's personal involvement in the cover-up. Calling Oswald's doctor at Parkland and asking for a confession. Calling the Dallas police investigator in charge of the Kennedy investigation and demanding that he stop the investigation. (I forget his name off the top of my head.) These actions could be justified by claiming that LBJ was truly worried about a real investigation leading to WWII. However, in no other dimension did LBJ show any concern about war with Russia or Cuba. LBJ was also taking time out of his very busy schedule as he assumed the presidency in order to assist in the cover-up. This was clearly a high priority for him.

5) LBJ's help with the autopsy cover-up. The people running the autopsy cover-up needed to know that LBJ would make sure the body(ies) got loaded on the planes properly. Without his help, they ran too large a risk that they could not pull this off. This also explains LBJ's strange and offensive behavior toward the Kennedy family right after the killing.

6) The involvement of the right wing Texan element in the assassination. Many of the people involved in elements of the assassination were LBJ's tightest corrupt buddies. To think that they would have acted without LBJ's knowledge, involvement, leadership is unrealistic.

7) The testimony of a number of people. Madeline Brown, Jack Ruby, E Howard Hunt, Estes, Barr McClellan, Loy Factor, etc. Keep in mind that if only one of these people is telling the truth, that would be good enough to convict in court

8) The fact that LBJ had a history of having people killed and has his own personal hitman Mac Wallace for whom there is testimony from multiple sources that he was involved with the assassination of JFK.

9) LBJ's ongoing participation in the cover-up including appointing Richard Helms head of the CIA.

And lot and lot of other corroborating evidence that LBJ was a pretty amoral bastard and closely linked to other people who were involved with the assassination. And lots and lots of other little things that are very consistent with LBJ being a prime mover in the assassination but are puzzling inconsistencies if he was not involved.

So all of the above makes LBJ a significant player in the assassination. But was he "the" prime mover. I believe that he was. This is harder to prove. Allen Dulles carried a big load in the assassination and he was connected enough to account for many of the other players involved.

By my count, the killing in Dallas was the seventh planned attempt on JFK by the cabal. Most of the plans had the CIA at the core, but the earliest plan to kill JFK that I know of was the one described by Harry Dean (as far as I know nowhere other than this forum). I believe that is 1962 in Mexico City and it was run the the right wing Texas element close to LBJ but not the CIA. So this makes me think that LBJ was the one who recruited Allen Dulles, and not the other way around. (Not that Allen Dulles needed much convincing.)

A better proof can be written. This is just what I have off the top of my head."

Mark

David Lifton and his Suspicions of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination

Re: CTKA and "the case against LBJ" (DiEugenio style)

DiEugenio's CTKA has just published an article evaluating the case against LBJ.

The article is titled "Evaluating the Case Against LBJ," (by Vasilios Vazakas with Seamus Coogan and Phil Dragoo.)

Here is the link:

HYPERLINK

"http://www.ctka.net/2012/Evaluating_the_Case_against_Lyndon_Johnson.html" \o "External link" http://www.ctka.net/...on_Johnson.html

Just about all of it concerns straw men (as in "who cares?" and "Been there, done that," and "[y own "So what?" test. None of it.](#)

[None](#) of it deals with the central issue:

The (Dallas) coffin that was put aboard AF-1 at 2:14 PM CST had the President's body. No question about that.

The coffin when offloaded at Andrews Air Force Base between 6:04 PM and 6:10 PM EDT (a nationally televised event) did not.

Based on the data presented in *BEST EVIDENCE*, my publisher (Macmillan) ran quarter page ads in many American newspapers (January, 1981), showing the offload, and bearing the large headline: "The Coffin Was Empty."

And it was.

That's a fact: based on the sequence of arrivals at Bethesda Naval Hospital, the Dallas coffin-at the time of the Andrews offload-- was empty

By "sequence of arrivals," I am referring to the following data first published in *BEST EVIDENCE* (plus the report of Roger Boyajian, the NCOIC* of the Marine Security Detail at the Bethesda autopsy)

* NCOIC means "non-commissioned officer in charge"

(a) the President's body arrived, in a body bag inside a shipping casket, at 6:35 PM, whereas. .

(b) the Dallas coffin, inside the naval ambulance, arrived at 6:55 P.M.

If the body arrived 20 minutes before the Dallas coffin (and it did), then the Dallas coffin was empty.

Unless there was a magician on board *Air Force One*, this could not have happened without LBJ's knowledge and direction.

Why does DiEugenio sponsor an article which knocks down a bunch of straw men, but ignores the major issue?

DSL

8/29/12; 1:30 PM PDT

Los Angeles, California

John Simkin on JFK helping to break the color barrier in Washington, DC

HYPERLINK "http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?s=6e386f4c6a015f22abb4e2e9188a5089&showtopic=19460"
<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?s=6e386f4c6a015f22abb4e2e9188a5089&showtopic=19460>

"I am currently reading Raymond Gram [and Kenneth Galbraith, he broke the color bar of the two main social clubs in Washington, the](#) Metropolitan and the Cosmos. Galbraith nominated Kennedy for membership of the Metropolitan. Kennedy then withdrew his application when the club refused to serve lunch to a black diplomat. Galbraith now nominated Kennedy to the Cosmos Club. Swing also nominated Carl Rowan, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs for the membership to the club. Rowan, who had been active in the civil rights campaign, nomination was rejected, Swing and Gailbraith now resigned from the the club and Kennedy withdrew his own nomination. This caused so much bad publicity that both the Cosmos and the Metropolitan were forced to change their policy and began to allow black people to be members. However, the clubs still refused to accept Rowan as a member. In 1963 Kennedy showed his disapproval of this by appointing Rowan as his Ambassador to Finland. " - John Simkin

PHONE CALL BETWEEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND JOHN CONNALLY (NOV. 7, 1962): Cuba policy is mentioned as a reason for strong Republican vote in Dallas, TX in fall, 1962

I have come to the belief that the JFK assassination was much more about the impending political/personal destruction of Lyndon Johnson, as well as CIA/military rage over Cuba policy & preserving the oil depreciation allowance than it was about putting the USA in Vietnam.

It was Cuba, Cuba, Cuba, Cuba, Cuba.

The escalation in Vietnam was an opportunistic infection after the virus of Lyndon Johnson had invaded the White House.

Listen to this November 7, 1962 phone call between JFK and John Connally and why Connally, who was elected governor of Texas, was absolutely creamed by the Republicans in Dallas in the general election. Remember the Cuban Missile Crisis had just been "settled" but it was not "settled" in the minds of the the right wing or military men like Gen. Curtis LeMay who

considered JFK an appeaser for not going to war with Cuba. In fact, LeMay told this to JFK personally, which is quite astounding. Those folks wanted WAR and considered JFK a national security risk by not giving them one.

"PHONE CALL BETWEEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND JOHN CONNALLY (NOV. 7, 1962)" YouTube

HYPERLINK "http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bWYZBePl4Lk&feature=channel&list=UL"
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bWYZBePl4Lk&feature=channel&list=UL>

Go to the 2 minute mark and listen to John Connally explain why he lost by 20,000 votes in D_ [extremely important phone call. Listen carefully. I do not think](#) John Connally was involved in the JFK assassination. I think Lyndon Johnson, Texas oil executives and military intelligence (using anti-Castro Cubans) were at the heart of it.

Vincent Salandria, *The Pearson-Steel Thesis* (2000)

First of all, this explanation falls on its face because Robert Kennedy did challenge the Warren Report, privately. In *One Hell of a Gamble*, Aleksandr Fursenko and Timothy Nafti, inform us that Jacqueline and Robert Kennedy sent William Walton, a close friend of President Kennedy, to Moscow on November 29, 1963 to deliver their analysis of the assassination. Walton told the Soviets that the Kennedys believed the killing of President Kennedy was "the result of a conspiracy." Four days earlier, in fact, the Soviets had come to their own conclusion that Kennedy had been killed by "extremely right-wing elements that did not like his policies, especially his policy toward Cuba." "By the end of December (1963) KGB analysts had concluded that an anti-Soviet Coup d'état had occurred."

Publicly, Robert remained silent about the true nature of the killing of his brother because he deferred to the need to maintain domestic tranquility in the face of a high-level conspiracy far more powerful than the Kennedy family. Only the highest levels of the national security apparatus could have accomplished the following:

Using Oswald, a CIA operative, as a patsy.

Killing Oswald while he was in custody.

Spreading a broad pattern of false clues pointing to the Soviets and Cuba as suspects, yet opting for a lone assassin theory.

Ignoring the overwhelming and immediately available eyewitness and other solid forensic evidence in Dealey Plaza.

Ignoring the fact that persons were impersonating Secret Service Agents in Dealey Plaza where no Secret Service Agent had been assigned.

Ignoring the position of the holes in President Kennedy's coat and shirt, which precluded an exit wound in the neck.

Ignoring the Parkland Hospital doctors' opinion that the neck wound was an entry wound and that the wound in the back of the head was a massive exit wound.

Allowing the military officers present at the autopsy to prevent the doctors from tracing the neck and back wounds of the President so as to determine their trajectory.

Allowing one of the autopsy doctors, Commander James Humes, to burn his initial notes.

Allowing Allen Dulles, the Director of the CIA who had been fired by President Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs debacle, to be appointed to the Warren Commission.

Accepting as unchallenged evidence (Warren Commission Exhibit 399) an essentially pristine bullet that after flying in several directions through two bodies (Kennedy's and Connally's) and shattering several bones, left more metal in Connally's body than is missing from the bullet.

Not allowing the Warren Commissioners to examine the x-rays and photographs of the President's autopsy.

Cleaning out the presidential limousine immediately after the execution, and then unlawfully shipping it out of Dallas, the jurisdiction of the crime, to be stripped and refitted, thereby destroying the evidence of the bullet impacts upon the vehicle.

Allowing Life Magazine to withhold the eight millimeter film of Abraham Zapruder which showed, inter alia, that following the impact of a bullet on Kennedy's head his body was propelled leftward and backward onto the rear seat of the limousine, contradicting the Warren Report's contention that the bullet was fired by Oswald from the rear.

Allowing Life Magazine to then lie about the content of the film, and claim that Kennedy had turned completely around to receive a frontal hit from the rear. Allowing Life Magazine to change a single issue of October 2, 1964 twice in order to conceal the visual documentation of a head shot from the right front. Deleting from the Warren Commission Exhibits the testimony of Jacqueline Kennedy regarding the wounds of the President.

Allowing Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de Katzenbach send memoranda dating from November 25, 1963 to December 9, 1963 to Chief Justice Earl Warren and others stating that "The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the

assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial.

John Judge on the JFK assassination: he believes the JCS and Gen. Curtis LeMay had big roles

HYPERLINK "<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16031>"
<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16031>

American University Symposium on Film and Politics - 1992?

Dan Moldea: "....said he was directly involved in [for both Jimmy Hoffa and Santo Trafficante flat out said that](#) it was Jimmy Hoffa, Santo Trafficante and Carlos Marcello who arranged and executed the assassination of the President of the United States and that he wishes to testify, under oath, before the appropriate congressional committee, in order to get the truth out after all of these years. What we are suggesting is, let's get Ragano before a committee, let's get him deposed, let's get what his story is and let the evidence go where ever it goes. Oliver Stone speaks in theories and premisses. The people who are advocating that organized crime should be the principal target of the investigation are speaking from facts and specific credible evidence.

John Judge, you favor opening the archives. I wonder whether you have any preliminary hypothesis if the archives were opened?

John Judge: I think more important than what specifically remains in the archives, Norman Mailer compared it to a Mercedes Benz that's been left in Harlem for twenty years, in terms of what we might find. But we do have lists of what's been put in, so at least we can compare them to what comes out, but I think what's more important is the principle that this is public information and it belongs to us, the people of the United States, and not to any secret government or intelligence network or any president or Congress who are merely hired by us to do our bidding anyway.

[Applause]

Thomas Jefferson said that given a choice between a government with no newspaper or a newspaper with no government, he would always choose the latter. Of course he never had the chance of reading the Washington Post or New York Times, (Laughter, applause) but the principal he was getting at is that a democracy doesn't work unless the people are educated.

And he said the final repository, the ultimate repository of all knowledge must rest with the people. There's no one good enough or smart enough to invest that control in a truly democratic society. We call for a full opening of the files, not dribbled out with pre-censorship, like Freedom of Information Act documents with pieces missing, not to selected historians or medical experts, not to a special prosecutor or yet another Congressional investigation, but to the people themselves.

Much of what we know about the Kennedy case, and the evidence of conspiracy comes from the hard work of independent individual investigators whose names are not mentioned in

large part in the (JFK) film – Mae Brussell, Penn Jones, Sylvia Meagher, Jochem Joestine, Paris Flamonde, and that's only a few, the current researchers - Robert Groden and Philip Melanson are still continuing to follow the evidence. When that material comes out it they will be extra little pieces in the jig saw puzzle of the mosaic, but we've had enough out in these many years to solve the case. There's enough of the picture visible in the record and the historical view that we have in order to get at the bottom of it. So I don't see the files as ultimately holding a smoking gun as merely telling us one more time what the government did or didn't find out about the case.

I would like to support the film. I think outside the films done by civil war buffs who try to get every uniform and every rifle right, that Oliver Stone has done the most historically accurate work on the Kennedy assassination to date. The reason that it has struck a nerve is that this is the hidden secret in the American psychic since that day – November 22nd 63. The American public has known, and in fact I would contend has been told, over and over, that there was a conspiracy to kill the President of the United States, that the people who did it got away with it, and that we can't touch them. And I think that's in a large part that's why so few people vote now a days. But Stone has gone in to that darkness, shown a light and looked at things and I think the conclusion of his film is right. From my own work, I read the 26 volumes of Warren Commission. You know Allen Dulles, when he was asked about releasing the evidence by Hale Boggs, said go ahead and print it, nobody will read it anyway. Unfortunately, especially in a post-literate generation, Stone's film is about the only thing that will reach youth. There are a few people who still read, but as you know the FBI is trying to get our names from the library.

[Laughter]

So this has crossed over the line and that's why it's so disturbing. But let me tell you two stories that convinced me that this was not only a conspiracy, but a conspiracy well beyond the capability of any Mafia goon, of any CIA schleper, of any renegade element in US intelligence, of oil men with a beef - these were layers of the onion that were planted at the beginning so we would never see the core.

My mother worked for twenty-five years, thirty years all together, but twenty five years for the deputy chief of staff in the personnel office of the U.S. Army, directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. She was the highest paid women employee in the Pentagon, five levels above top security. I mentioned to Fletcher Prouty the other day that I worked from the bottom up and he worked from the top down and we met at the Joint Chiefs. My mother's job was to project overall national draft call figures five years in advance. She had to project an annual national selective service call that was right within a hundred people either way, five years ahead. She knew from those projection and from the information she got that they were with drawing from Vietnam. And if you want to get all the papers that prove Prouty's point, I just got this today at the Government Printing Office – Foreign Relations United States – 61-63, the State Department papers are released in Volume Four of the Vietnam Series, this is August-September, 1963, and the national security memorandum are in there. They talk about Kennedy's plan. It's been backed up by Arthur Schlesinger, and more recently, yesterday, or the day before in the New York Times by Roger Hillsman. He (Kennedy) was pulling out and my mother knew that because she had to predict those kinds of figures. I asked her after she retired, when did they tell you they would escalate in Vietnam, because she had to be one of the first to know? She said late November, 1963. I said, the last week in November, 1963? And she said yes, the Monday following the assassination. I said was this a few more advisors or a change in policy? She said I couldn't believe the figures. I took them back to the Joint Chiefs, in what must have been the first protest by the civilian community against the war in Vietnam, and said, "these can't be right." They said, "You'll use them." They told her on November 25, 1963 that the war in Vietnam would last for ten years, and that 57,000 Americans would die and to figure that in.

I also talked to SAC bomber pilots – Strategic Air Command bomber pilots who had the responsibility of nuclear and emergency response, who were in the air on regular shifts 24 hours a day. They were in the air over Wright-Patterson Air Force Base when they heard the news that Kennedy had been shot. They ran to open lockers that contain a crypto-graphic code book that allows them to tell whether the President is calling them and to take orders to go out to Fail Safe and nuclear war. There wasn't a pilot in the air at that hour, at least over Wright-Pat any way, and I would contend that this was the case everywhere else, as there's no reason to isolate it – that had a code book in that locker. We know from Pierre Salinger's book that there was no code book aboard the Cabinet plane bringing the entire cabinet back from the important meetings that changed the course in Vietnam the next few days. They were in the air and had no way to securely communicate with the White House or the President. There is nobody who can touch those code books besides the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the highest level of defense intelligence. And at every level at my work it is the Office of Navy Intelligence (ONI) is who rears its head on the mechanic level with the Defense Industrial Security Command. This is the background of Lee Oswald, Guy Bannister and Jack Ruby when we go into them. And what ever is in the record will back that up. The physical evidence is already in front of us – so we know that one lone nut with an old gun that lost the war for the Italians in World War II, which couldn't even shoot a bullet to line up with its own scope, didn't do the damage in Dallas. But Kennedy wasn't all that was killed that day. Democracy died.

[Applause]

From the archive, 18 August 1970: Kennedy talked of possibility of killing Castro

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/theguardian/2012/aug/17/john-f-kennedy-fidel-castro>

President Kennedy discussed the possibility of assassinating Fidel Castro during the 1960 presidential campaign, according to former Californian senator George Smathers

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 17

President Kennedy discussed the possibility of assassinating [HYPERLINK "http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/fidel-castro"](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/fidel-castro) \o "More from guardian.co.uk on Fidel Castro" [Fidel Castro](#) during the 1960 presidential campaign, according to former Californian Senator George Smathers, a close friend who frequently [views on](#) Latin America, made the statement in documents just released by the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, published in the New York Times today: "I don't know whether he brought it up or I brought it up. We had further conversations on the assassination of Fidel Castro, what would be the reaction, how would the people react, would the people be gratified."

"As I recollect," added Mr Smathers, who has since retired, "he was just throwing out a great barrage of questions – he was certain it could be accomplished – I remember that – it would be no great problem. But the question was whether it would accomplish that which he wanted it to, whether or not the reaction throughout South America would be good or bad and I talked with him

about it; and frankly, at this particular time I felt and later on I learnt that he did, that I wasn't so much for the idea of assassination, particularly where it could be pinned to the US."

When the assassination idea was discarded Mr Smathers suggested provoking an incident at the US Naval base at Guantanamo Bay on the eastern tip of [HYPERLINK "http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/cuba"](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/cuba) \o "More from [guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk) on Cuba" [Cuba](#) as a pretext for a US invasion.

"I did talk to him about a plan of having a false attack made on Guantanamo Bay which would give us the excuse of [he said](#). "He asked me to write him something about it. And I think I did."

Mr Smathers' recollections of the President's views on Cuba need to be taken with a certain grain of salt as the following passage indicates. Early in 1962, he recalled the President told him: "George, I'd love to have you over ... but I want you to do me a favour. I'd like to visit with you, I want to discuss things with you but I don't want you to talk to me any more about Cuba." Mr Smathers said he followed that order until the President invited him to an informal dinner.

"I remember the President was actually fixing our own dinner and I raised the question of Cuba and what could be done and so on," he related. "And I remember that he took his fork and just hit his plate and it cracked and he said, 'Now, dammit, I wish you wouldn't do that. Let's quit talking about this subject.'

"I said: 'Alright, it's just fine with me, I appreciate the opportunity to come over and visit with you and this subject I won't bring up again,' and I never did."

Brian Sorensen: Top Ten JFK Conspiracy proofs:

BRIAN SORENSEN bcsorensen@msn.com email to Robert Morrow 1/10/12

1. Lyndon Johnson told Walter Cronkite in 1969 that he did not believe Oswald acted alone. He also told Leo Janos of Time magazine the same in 1971. Therefore, the Warren Commission that he hand picked, he also did not believe. Neither should we believe.
2. Oswald could not perform the feat of shooting the Warren Commission said he performed. Carlos Hathcock, the greatest sniper of the Vietnam war, perhaps in history, tried to replicate the shooting and could not do it. If Hathcock could not do it, Oswald could not.
3. A missed shot struck the sidewalk on the North side of Elm Street making a 4 inch long dug out gouge in the concrete. It was photographed, covered on the local television news, and seen by many Dallas residents. Eugene Aldridge witnessed it and reported it to the FBI when he realized it was not mentioned in the Warren Report. The bullet mark had been there for almost a year. Then the

FBI sent agents out to investigate who determined the bullet mark was not relevant because it couldn't have come from Oswalds window. One week later, it was filled in, patched over, effectively covered up. The bullet mark that hit the curb by James Tague was also patched over and filled in to conceal it.

4. A bullet struck the concrete border of the manhole on the South side of Elm Street. This bullet mark was not filled in and is still visible to this day, almost 50 years later. The bullet mark forms a straight line that leads back to the County Records Building. Oswald couldn't have fired it.

5. Another bullet struck the grass next to the manhole cover. It was witnessed by Wayne and Edna Hartman, Sherrif's Deputy Buddy Walthers and many others. The area was photographed and the photos show a blond man in a business suit and an African American man in service uniform both bend over and pick something up that was never entered into evidence. This was tampering with the crime scene and covering evidence up or making it disappear. These three marks constitute evidence of conspiracy because Oswald could never have fired six shots in his limited time frame so this proves there were at least two other shooters involved.

6. General Edward Lansdale of the CIA was photographed in Dealey Plaza shortly after the shooting. He specialized in removing heads of state and Government officials through assassination and coups.

7. Multiple individual private citizens who happened to film the assassination in Dealey Plaza, including Jean Hill, Gordon Arnold, Beverly Oliver and others were approached right after the assassination by men who confiscated their film from them. These films have never been returned or viewed by the public or government officials. These films have been covered up intentionally.

8. When a bullet hits a target it blows material into a debris field and this debris field can be plotted and examined to prove where the shot came from. Mrs. Kennedy retrieved part of the Presidents head off the back left side of the trunk of the limousine. Motorcycle Officer Bobby Hargis was riding behind and to the left of the president. He was hit with a cloud of bloody spray, tissue and bone. Sam Kinney driving the car following Kennedy's limousine was hit with bloody spray on his windshield in front of him and his left arm which was resting on the window frame of the driver's side door. Seymour Weitzman retrieved a portion of the Presidents scalp and hair in the street next to the curb behind and to the left of where the president was when he was hit. Billy Harper found a piece of the President's occipital bone in the grass about 30-35 feet behind and to the left of the president when he was hit. All of these documented cases prove part of the bulk of the Presidents head, skull, blood, scalp and various tissues that were blown out of his head all went back and left. The WC tells us the bullet exited and blew out matter to the front right, but none of the recovered debris went to the front or right.

9. Warren Commission document #1 states: "President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas at approximately 12:29pm CST on November 22, 1963. Two bullets struck President Kennedy, and one wounded Governor Connally. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45-60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body." (CD # 1, Warren Report) This statement in nearly the same form is found on page 18 of Volume 1 of the 4 Volume edition of the FBI report on the assassination. "Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical Examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and the bullet was not in the body." (FBI Report Vol. 1 p. 18) Here we have two official documents clearly stating that the bullet had no point of exit, which proves it could not have come out the Presidents neck and went on to hit Gov. Connally.

10. The undamaged nose of the Single Bullet. NO BULLET IN ANY TEST BY THE WARREN COMMISSION OR OTHER INDEPENDENT BODIES IMPACTED BONE AND STILL HAD AN UNDAMAGED NOSE as CE 399 does. CE 399 supposedly hit two bones, a rib and the radius in the wrist. No other bullet from all the tests ever done has come out with a nose looking like CE399 after hitting bones. The test bullets recovered from the tests done by the Warren Commission were all deformed much more than CE 399 and they only hit one bone, CE399 supposedly hit two.

George Will, longtime CFR member, and his unhinged attacks on Oliver Stone and the movie *JFK*

GEORGE WILL'S CRITICISM OF "JFK"

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

December 26, 1991,

HEADLINE: 'JFK': OLIVER STONE'S CARTOON HISTORY A THREE-HOUR LIE

BY: George Will

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Oliver Stone's movie "JFK" will give paranoia a bad name and give us all pause. Viewing his travesty about the Kennedy assassination makes one wonder what Stone would have thought about the century's most consequential assassination.

On June 28, 1914, six young men were poised in Sarajevo, Bosnia, to throw bombs at the car of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Five of them, intimidated by the crowds or unwilling to hurt the archduke's wife, did nothing. However, one asked a policeman which car was the archduke's, the policeman identified it and the boy threw his bomb, which bounced off the archduke's car and exploded under the following car.

One of the others, Gavrilo Princip, went off disconsolately for coffee at a corner cafe, where he loitered. Later, the archduke, going to a museum, decided to visit the people injured by the bomb. His driver, confused about the route to the hospital, stopped in front of the cafe where the astonished Princip sat. Princip leapt up and shot the archduke and his wife, thereby lighting Europe's fuse.

Stone's portrayal of this would be: Like, wow. What a complex conspiracy brought the victim to the assassin's cleverly contrived coffee break. The driver was not confused, the first bomb "miss" was a ruse, the policeman was in on the plot, and there must have been hundreds of others, too. Who was behind it all? Well, who benefitted? Munitions makers - merchants of death.

That is the message of Stone's celluloid diatribe. Much of America's establishment conspired to kill Kennedy because he loved peace and "they" wanted war. Strange that a society so sick allowed such a saint to be president at all, but this is cartoon history by Stone, who is 45 going on 8.

In his three-hour lie, Stone falsifies so much he may be an intellectual sociopath, indifferent to truth. Or perhaps, he is just another propagandist frozen in the 1960s like a fly in amber, combining moral arrogance with historical ignorance.

HE IS A SPECIMEN of 1960s arrested development, the result of the self-absorption encouraged by all the rubbish written about his generation being so unprecedentedly moral, idealistic, caring, etc. He is one of those "activists" who have been so busy trying to make history they have not learned any.

Of America's two other assassinations of the 1960s - of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King - Stone says, "There's no doubt that these three killings are linked, and it worked. That's what's amazing. They pulled it off." Ah, yes: "They." Who are "they" who used Sirhan Sirhan and James Earl Ray as well as Lee Harvey Oswald for their purposes?

They are, he says, "a moving, fluid thing, a series of forces at play." Can he be a tad more specific? OK. They are "a parallel covert government." They are merchants of death, omnipresent, omnipowerful - but unable to stop Stone from unmasking them. Amazing indeed.

History teaches that as a conspiracy increases in size arithmetically, the chances of it unraveling increase exponentially. Yet Stone asserts that a conspiracy of many thousands (involving the FBI, the CIA, the armed forces, the Secret Service, the mafia, doctors, Earl Warren and the other members of his commission, the press and many others) succeeded until, 28 years later, there came a hero: Stone.

Back in Stone's formative years - those 1960s he loves so ardently - members of the John Birch Society thought President Eisenhower had been a Communist. Intellectually, Stone is on all fours with his mirror images, the Birchers, who, like Stone, thought Earl Warren was a traitor. Stone and they are part of a long fringe

tradition, the paranoid style in American politics, a style ravenous for conspiracy theories.

Why is actor Kevin Costner lending himself to this libel of America? Is he invincibly ignorant or just banally venal? Nothing else can explain his willingness to portray as a hero Jim Garrison who, as New Orleans' district attorney, staged an assassination "investigation" that involved recklessness, cruelty, abuse of power, publicity-mongering and dishonesty, all on a scale that strongly suggested lunacy leavened by cynicism.

After covering the assassination story for 28 years, the journalist who knows most about it is The Washington Post's George Lardner. He documents Stone "stomping on presumptions of innocence, cooking up false admissions, ignoring contrary evidence and giving a conspiratorial tone to inconsequential facets of the tragedy that were explained long ago." Stone himself should have played Garrison.

EVERY VIEWER will have his or her favorite Stone fabrication. Mine is either the assertion that U.S. troops from Germany were airborne over America as part of the plot, or the assertion that President Johnson reversed a Kennedy order about Vietnam that in fact Johnson approved four days after the assassination, or the assertion that the CIA had stories about Oswald's arrest in some foreign papers almost at the moment he was arrested.

The through-the-looking-glass premise of this movie is: Proof of the vastness of the conspiracy is that no one can prove it exists. Stone's pose is that he loves America and the truth equally. That is true. "JFK" is an act of execrable history and contemptible citizenship by a man of technical skill, scant education and negligible conscience.

Standard Crock of Shit from MSM on JFK assassination

It's Unanimous--JFK Is Public Enemy No. 1

A discussion of talk radio on **This Week With David Brinkley** (4/23/95) in the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing produced this not-so-rare convergence of views from the "left," right and center:

George Will: I must tell you today, the clearest expression of violent hatred of the United States government was a blockbuster success of a movie called JFK, by Oliver Stone--

Cokie Roberts: Right.

Will: --who said, "The federal government is a murderous conspiracy designed to kill Jack Kennedy."

Roberts: Absolutely right. You are right.

Sam Donaldson: It's on the left as well as the right, George. I say it again. You're exactly correct.

<http://www.fair.org/index.php?page=1313>

Ralph Yates on JFK's brain

http://www.amazon.com/review/R1MT85OLOOUBGL/ref=cm_cr_rev_detup_redir?_encoding=UTF8&asin=0881844381&cdForum=Fx17T9BHSIFUU0X&cdPage=5&cdThread=Tx3VAWAI2K463WL&newContentID=Mx13D5GN3O52HSW&newContentNum=50&store=books#Mx13MFVLHO9HDT4

Yes, Sibert and O'Neill remarked there was surgery done to the head and Humes faked surprise. Correct. (Evidence of alteration in other words)

What people don't realize is Pitzer filmed the pre-surgery and caught the whole crime on film. That's why Dennis David was able to see frames of a clear wound to the temple. In their rush to fake the wounds they forgot that Pitzer had arrived and was doing his duty as Audio/Visual manager at Bethesda. Pitzer probably had no idea he was filming the carrying-out of a coup d'etat by the military doctors. But he figured it out and CIA murdered him for it.

The brain is what cinches this. If we apply known science to the brain explosion seen in Zapruder and testified to by the witnesses we can see that the radius of brain splatter, and the known scientific forces of a bullet transiting the head and causing the blood fog seen in Zapruder, are calculable. The wound seen in the autopsy photos, as well as the radius of the blood fog and testimony of being stung by brain matter, and the splatter seen in the limousine, all forensically represent a force that would have removed a predicatable amount of brain material in this event. In fact the brain material seen in Zapruder and testified to as being splattered about the limousine proves that the nearly intact brain seen in evidence was impossible according to known science. This brain would have possessed material that could be sampled and proven not to be Kennedy's so it had to be gotten rid of. But the pure evidence that refutes the brain is the visible splatter field seen in Zapruder that automatically precludes the intact brain seen in evidence as being Kennedy's. Indeed witnesses like Paul O'Connor and Sibert are accurate witnesses to the condition of the brain after the event seen in Zapruder. The brain proves the conspiracy Horne and Lifton flesh out in their analyses. This is strong ancillary, reinforcing evidence to what Lifton and Horne discovered.

FBI leader Deke DeLoach describes the crack in the windshield of JFK's limo

Outside it was smooth; inside it was sharp & grooved.

With the help of the Secret Service, they rolled out the car, removed the plastic cover and the leatherette convertible top. One of the FBI agents, a photographer, took pictures from all angles, including the interior of the trunk. Then Frazier and his crew began to examine the automobile, patiently, carefully, with precise attention to every detail. They measured the crack on the windshield, gleaming in the artificial light like a spider web. They ran their fingers across it inside and outside. Outside the spider web was smooth to the touch. Inside it was sharp and grooved. They carefully scraped the cracks with a knife and captured tiny bits of metal along with the ground glass. Later they

would discover that the metal was identical with the slivers found during the autopsy.

After carefully harvesting the windshield, they examined every other likely inch of the automobile - tires, fenders, upholstery, dashboard, floor. On the back seat and on the rug they discovered dried blood and brain tissue, which they examined for metal fragments. They also found fragments of metal - more pieces of the puzzle - on the floor. Two of them were fairly large. Maybe large enough! Frazier was encouraged. It was tedious and exacting work, but every little piece in place clarified the picture.

[Deke DeLoach, "Hoover's FBI," pp. 137-138]

Lyndon Johnson loved to psychologically Abuse & Dominate other people. He would do it for Sport

From David Rothkopf's book Running the World: The Inside Story of the National Security Council and the Architects of American Power, 2006, p. 98

Johnson worked the group differently. He was a product of the Senate, a man who like to use his bigger-than-life qualities to cajole, persuade, seduce, or intimidate people one-on-one, whether in person or over the phone. As James Schlesinger, a cabinet secretary in the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations who was working as a defense analyst at the time, relates: There is a story when Johnson became president that tells you a great deal about him. I will presume it is true. On his second or third trip on Air Force One, the Air Force steward comes into the private cabin where the president sits, is very deferential with the new president of the United States. And Johnson, who loved abusing power, just sitting there, asks, "Well, son, what are you doing?" "Sir, can I get you something to drink or to eat?" Johnson looks at him and he says, "Yes, of course. I would like to have a Dr. Pepper." The steward looks somewhat alarmed, goes racing off. You hear all of this rattling going on in the galley and about fifteen minutes later the steward reappears and says, "Sir, I am dreadfully sorry but we do not seem to have any Dr. Pepper on board Air Force One." Johnson looks at him and he says, "You don't have any damn Dr. Peppers? What the hell is the matter with the Air Force? I am going to talk to the Secretary of the Air Force about this. What is your name, son?" And the poor steward is beginning to go to pieces. "Get me the phone," he said. He gets the White House operator. "Get me Sam Pepper down in Waco, Texas, or whatever the name was, the fellow that was head of Dr. Pepper. Sam, I am sitting here on Air Force One and I am telling you I just asked for a Dr. Pepper and these damn people in the Air Force couldn't produce one. Let me tell you this, Sam. From this day forward, the Air Force is going to have

Dr. Peppers available.” After a while the conversation ceases.... Well, the Air Force is the United States Air Force. Needless to say, from that day forward Air Force One was stocked with Dr. Pepper, and from that day forward Lyndon Johnson never again asked for a Dr. Pepper. He had gone through this entire act just to torture this poor steward. That was Johnson’s problem and, as you say, kind of the personality of a president.

LBJ Throwing Cutty Sark in the Face of an Air Force Steward

http://www.capitolhillstories.com/07-lbj_small_glimpses_of_a_large_man.html

Marshall Lynam, who was a Capitol Hill aide to Speaker Jim Wright:

“While persuasiveness was his trademark, Johnson also could be downright cruel. One incident was described to me by a friend of 30 years--a retired U.S. Air Force colonel who flew as an escort officer on a Johnson trip to space installations around the United States. My friend swears he saw Johnson, then Vice President, throw a Cutty Sark and soda into the face of an Air Force steward. The reason? The sergeant had failed to use a freshly-opened bottle of soda in mixing the drink.”

LordBuckley: LBJ's traveling habits to Europe in November, 1963, email to me on 9/25/12

Lyndon Johnson spent a fair amount of time at the LBJ Ranch from late October through the end of November 1963, but he also made several trips during that time. On November 3, he left from Washington, DC, to Luxembourg, and he left Luxembourg on November 5 to travel to Rotterdam and Amsterdam in the Netherlands. He traveled from Amsterdam to Brussels, Belgium, on November 7 and returned to Washington, DC, on November 9. He returned to the LBJ Ranch on

November 11 and flew to Los Angeles on November 14. He returned to the LBJ Ranch on November 15, and flew to Dallas on November 19 and to Houston on November 21. During the month of November, the Johnsons and their staff were preparing for President and Mrs. Kennedy's visit to the LBJ Ranch, as the plans were for events in Austin and for the Kennedys to stay at the LBJ Ranch.

Nixon: Watergate Burglars and Bay of Pigs related. "Bay of Pigs" a code for the JFK assassination

<http://ahabit.com/nixon/>

As H.R. Haldeman indicates in his book, "The Ends of Power", Watergate was ultimately about a shocking scandal that preceded a simple burglary, and as Haldeman indicates:

In fact, I was puzzled when he [Nixon] told me, 'Tell Ehrlichman this whole group of Cubans [Watergate Burglars] is tied to the Bay of Pigs.' After a pause I said, 'The Bay of Pigs? What does that have to do with the Watergate Burglary?' But Nixon merely said, 'Ehrlichman will know what I mean,' and dropped the subject.

It is now quite clear and obvious that the Watergate burglars were tied to the murder of John F. Kennedy, and Haldeman does not mince words when he says, "It seems that in all of those Nixon references to the Bay of Pigs, he was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination."

Hugh Sidey on Lyndon Johnson's narcissism

He wanted the roaring adulation of great crowds. He sought motorcades through jammed streets and the homage of important people. This was one major flaw - so apparent soon - that marred his Asian exploration. Somehow the spirit of adventure was not in him. The sheer joy of going to foreign lands and seeing what others look like, what they do and what they say, never moved LBJ. He went, as he did everything, to get something. He was sadly, mainly interested in Lyndon Johnson and what it all meant for him. When he did not feel he was getting the proper return on investment, when he had only a handful of natives around him and there was nothing to do but inspect their simple homes or view their handicraft, Johnson's interest waned rapidly.

[Hugh Sidey, "A Personal Presidency: Lyndon Johnson in the Presidency," pp. 140-141]

LBJ and his admiration of absolute power; Greatly admired Shah of Iran

Johnson basked in the spotlight of power and was always impressed by those who maintained power monopolies in their own lands. The more power, pomp, and circumstance, the more impressed Johnson was. The shah of Iran, therefore, was an extremely attractive and important figure to Johnson. Furthermore, the shah was knowledgeably smooth, an ally, and a tough one at that. "Toughness" was important to LBJ, whose foreign policy rested ultimately on a mythological Alamo Syndrome that guided America's actions in places like the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. Johnson carried with him a special Alamo spirit and went so far as to repeat publicly the fabricated story that his own great-great-grandfather had died in the Alamo. In his words: "Nobody can accuse us of a soft attitude. If anyone doubts the basis of our commitment, they will find that we will have more troops in Vietnam than there are words in the new Webster's Dictionary."

[James Bill, "The Tragedy of American-Iranian Relations," pp. 155-156]

Jury in CIA E. Howard Hunt libel suit rules for defendant Spotlight and also concludes the USA government murdered John Kennedy

"The 13-week NYT bestseller is back! The assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 continues to be shrouded in mystery and controversy. In *Plausible Denial*, Mark Lane, the author of *Rush to Judgment*, the provocative and bestselling critique of the Warren Commission, reveals startling evidence about the CIA's involvement in a plot to murder the president. In 1978, when a small magazine ran a story by CIA renegade Victor Marchetti linking ex-CIA operative and convicted Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt to the assassination, Hunt sued for defamation. Lane signed on as defense counsel for the publication, and set out to prove the truth of the allegations against Hunt and the CIA. Lane's investigation uncovered a web of conspiracy that involved anti-Castro Cubans, Watergate conspirators, and public officials at the highest levels of the intelligence community. The forewoman of the jury, Leslie Armstrong, stated that "Mr. Lane was asking us to do something very difficult. He was asking us to believe that John Kennedy had been killed by our own government. Yet when we examined the evidence, we were compelled to conclude that the CIA had indeed killed President Kennedy." "Meticulously documented and compellingly written, this book makes public the contents of this curiously unpublicized trial, the only jury verdict directly related to the theory that the CIA was involved in the assassination." ||| This book is sold in the US by Sony Electronics Inc. ||| This book is sold in Canada by Sony Electronics Inc.

John Kennedy and the political pollsters - 1960

John Simkin:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19535&pid=260599&st=0&#entry260599>

In 1959 John F. Kennedy recruited Harris to do all his polling for the forthcoming presidential campaign. At the time George Gallup dominated this industry but was believed to be a strong Republican Party supporter. (In fact it later emerged he had been fiddling the results in order to get Republicans elected). Harris was a Democrat and was on record as saying: "For this poll-taker's part, he will never undertake to work for any candidate he believes will set back human progress."

Kennedy paid Harris \$400,000 for his surveys, much more than a political pollster had ever received before. Harris argued in his autobiography, *The Anguish of Change* (1973): "I don't think any poll-taker before or since has sat on a strategy committee. Joe Kennedy, Bobby and Jack Kennedy, and I - we were the inner strategy committee. So I was part of and privy to the whole bloody campaign. The only people who got the polls were Jack and Bobby, nobody else." Elmo Roper attacked those "so-called public opinion researchers," who allow their polls to be exploited "rather openly for propaganda purposes."

After his victory in the 1960 Presidential Election, Kennedy apparently told Harris that "Lou, maybe next to me you've got more power than anybody else in this country." Harris agreed and he told the *New York Times*: "When polls figure largely in the outcome of a major victory, such as... President Kennedy's in Virginia in May, 1960, the poll-taker becomes a kind of political miracle worker." One former Kennedy aide commented: "Face it, politicians have big egos, bigger than anybody's. Harris was smart. He'd come in with these polls that showed that everybody adored Kennedy, and Kennedy ate it up." Ted Sorensen disagreed with this assessment and claimed that Kennedy "felt that a pollster's desire to please a client and influence strategy sometimes unintentionally coloured his analysis."

Michael Wheeler, the author of *Lies, Damn Lies, and Statistics: The Manipulation of Public Opinion in America* (2007), has pointed out: "During the campaign he would sometimes engage in flights of fancy about his future after the election... some people close to Harris at the time say he would wistfully imagine himself as director of the CIA one day and secretary of commerce the next... Having supposedly masterminded a presidential campaign, Harris became the number one political pollster. Democrats who wanted to win came to him, and they paid top dollar for what they got."

Joachim Joesten - One of the greatest and very earliest JFK researchers

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKjoesten.htm>

Joachim Joesten - Marina Oswald (1967):

The Russians never pay any foreign Communists, even the truest and most tested ones, for coming to the Soviet Union and extolling the virtues of communism from that safe sanctuary. Indeed, they only grant asylum to those most conspicuously in grave danger in their homelands and those who, exceptionally, are allowed to stay in the Soviet Union and are immediately put to work as translators, interpreters, analysts, economists or workers. They never receive a red Kopek just for expressing belief in communism as supposedly... Oswald did. In Minsk, where he lived for more than two years, doing unskilled work in a factory at the lowest pay rates, Oswald was never in a position to hold a press conference, to speak over the radio, to write for publication, or in any other way to make even a modest contribution to Communist propaganda. Why on Earth, then, should the Soviet secret police subsidize him to the tune of 700 rubles a month, putting him on a par, financially, with the director of the plant where he worked? Why, moreover, should the Soviet authorities make available to Oswald a comfortable apartment, one of the rarest and most eagerly sought-after amenities of life in the Soviet Union? Just because, in Moscow, upon his arrival, he had been ranting a bit about the "great Soviet Union"? Does it make any kind of sense?

Joachim Joesten - How Kennedy was Killed

(5) Joachim Joesten, *HYPERLINK* "http://www.amazon.co.uk/How-Kennedy-was-killed-appalling/dp/B0000CO7UK/ref=sr_1_16?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-16" \t "_blank" *How Kennedy was Killed*(1968)

When District Attorney Garrison, in his statement of September [millionaires, he didn't](#) name any names. But I'm quite sure that all the good people of Dallas, if any of them were privileged to hear the news, instantly thought of their fellow-resident Haroldson Lafayette Hunt, the boss of the immensely rich Hunt Oil Company of Dallas.

Hunt is not only by far the richest of all the Texas oil millionaires but he is also, and more importantly, the one with the most pronounced and most vicious spleen. And, above all, the one who hated Kennedy most.

It so happens that H. L. Hunt is also a long-time friend, admirer and financial 'angel' of the most prominent Texas politician of our time, Lyndon B. Johnson, the man who was destined to become President of the United States automatically the moment Kennedy died. Perhaps this is the reason why Garrison preferred not to be too specific.

(6) Joachim Joesten, *HYPERLINK "http://www.amazon.co.uk/How-Kennedy-was-killed-appalling/dp/B0000CO7UK/ref=sr_1_16?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-16" \t "_blank" [How Kennedy was Killed](http://www.amazon.co.uk/How-Kennedy-was-killed-appalling/dp/B0000CO7UK/ref=sr_1_16?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-16) (1968)*

And so Jack Ruby, on December 9, 1966, - exactly one day after [a mysterious disease](#) first diagnosed as a common cold, then as pneumonia and finally as generalized cancer.

For more than three years, with a death sentence hanging over his head for most of the time, Ruby had been as fit as a fiddle in the custody of Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker. At no time before December 9, had the prison doctor who visited him regularly, detected any flaw in Ruby's splendid health. But now, with a new trial in prospect in a different place, death quickly overtook the man who knew perhaps more than any other living person (with the possible exception of David Ferrie, then still totally unknown to the public at large) about the real background to the assassination. He passed away in the morning of January 3, 1967 - and another inconvenient trial was happily averted.

As always, my critics are likely to counter at this point with the challenge: 'Where is your evidence that Ruby was murdered?'

The evidence is there, plain to see for anyone with an open mind, but it is purely circumstantial, not tangible. (The people who arranged for Ruby's death, as they had previously arranged for the overt murders of President Kennedy, Patrolman Tippit and Lee Harvey Oswald, to say nothing of the 20-odd witnesses who have also been disposed of, weren't stupid enough to leave any palpable traces of what they had done.)

(7) Joachim Joesten, *HYPERLINK "http://www.amazon.co.uk/How-Kennedy-was-killed-appalling/dp/B0000CO7UK/ref=sr_1_16?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-16" \t "_blank" [How Kennedy was Killed](http://www.amazon.co.uk/How-Kennedy-was-killed-appalling/dp/B0000CO7UK/ref=sr_1_16?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-16) (1968)*

For the plot to kill President Kennedy to have a maximum chance [where the security apparatus](#) could be effectively neutralized. Dallas was just such a place, for there the police force was in the hands of an organisation (The Citizens Council) determined to get rid of the liberal, progressive, peace-minded Chief Executive. In all of the United States, there was no city where Kennedy had more powerful and active enemies. Not only the local police force, but also the regional bureaux of the FBI and the Secret Service were headed by persons hostile to him. In Dallas there was, to use the favorite LBJ term again, a 'consensus' that Kennedy was a president the nation could do without and that Lyndon B. Johnson would make a fine successor. And out of that consensus developed the conspiracy.

(8) Joachim Joesten, *HYPERLINK "http://www.amazon.co.uk/How-Kennedy-was-killed-appalling/dp/B0000CO7UK/ref=sr_1_16?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-16" \t "_blank" [How Kennedy was Killed](#) (1968)*

The conspiracy to kill President Kennedy sprang from a gradual [Dallas power elite](#), with the CIA in it at all levels as the connecting and cementing link.

Three levels of operation can be distinguished. At the top or control level were men consumed by ambition and the thirst for power; at the intermediate or command level, CIA men and high police officers guided the course of events. And at the lowest or operative level, experienced marksmen, recruited from the ranks of the Minutemen and Cuban adventurers, trained and equipped by the CIA, carried out the assassination.

Apart from the obvious overall purpose of ending the Kennedy Administration and opening a new era, prime factors in the conspiracy were the desire to effect a radical change in foreign policy (in particular towards Cuba and in Vietnam) and to preserve specific Texas interests such as the tax privileges enjoyed by the oil industry.

All these aims were attained. Cuba was further isolated through the establishment, with the help of the CIA, of military dictatorships throughout Latin America. The war in Vietnam - which Kennedy had meant to liquidate at the earliest possible moment - was escalated, step by step, into the senseless mass slaughter in progress at the end of 1967. And the oil industry has never had it so good.

(9) Joachim Joesten, *HYPERLINK "http://www.amazon.co.uk/dark-side-Lyndon-Baines-Johnson/dp/B0000COCJP/ref=sr_1_18?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-18" \t "_blank" [The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson](#) (1968)*

He (Billy Sol Estes) went into bankruptcy and, [ail fraud involving the swindling of about 100 individuals](#) and a dozen major finance companies, in mortgage deals which involved \$ 24 million. The jury found him guilty on four mail fraud counts and one conspiracy charge; he was declared innocent on nine other counts. He was sentenced to 8 years in prison and later drew additional prison sentences following other indictments in federal and state courts. He was last reported to be serving a 15 year stretch in Leavenworth federal penitentiary.

(10) Joachim Joesten, *HYPERLINK "http://www.amazon.co.uk/dark-side-Lyndon-Baines-Johnson/dp/B0000COCJP/ref=sr_1_18?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1201280215&sr=1-18" \t "_blank" [The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson](#) (1968)*

He (H. L. Hunt) was shocked because Johnson had [at Johnson did not follow this advice](#) in order to accommodate the Communists, but for a truly Machiavellian purpose, was something bound to escape the limited intellect of an H. L. Hunt.

Hunt was scared to death, and for apparently good reason, for Earl Warren had, immediately after the assassination, publicly expressed the opinion that this foul deed was the work of right-wing extremists. His anxiety grew when investigators for the Warren Commission found out that one of his boys, Nelson, had paid for that despicable ad in *The Dallas Morning News*, while another, Lamar, maintained a cozy business and social relationship with the notorious pimp and murderer Jack Ruby.

What the old man didn't realize is that the Commission, in this as in a score of other cases, simply sought to establish the damaging facts in order to be better able to suppress them and to shield effectively those responsible for the assassination. How Lyndon B. Johnson ever managed to get a man like Earl Warren so abjectly to prostitute his great name and prestige, remains the only real mystery of Dallas. But he did it and thus managed to fool, at least for a few years, public opinion throughout America and the world.

After the Warren Report had been released, Hunt heaved a deep sigh of relief. When reporters asked him how he felt about it, Hunt replied, 'It's a very honest document.' And that, coming from H. L. Hunt, is about the most damning thing anybody has ever said about the Warren Report.

D.H. Byrd was a very close friend of Lyndon Johnson and Clint Murchison, Sr. & Curtis LeMay. Malcolm Wallace,

who was LBJ's personal hit man worked for D. H. Byrd.

HYPERLINK "<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/MDbyrdDH.htm>" \t "_blank"
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/MDbyrdDH.htm>

"In November, 1963, Byrd left Texas to go on a two-month safari in Africa. While he was away President [HYPERLINK Kennedy was assassinated.](#) [HYPERLINK "http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKoswald.htm" \t "_blank" Lee Harvey Oswald](#), who was accused of being the [chool Book Depository](#)" \t "_blank" [INK "http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAjohnsonLB.htm" \t "_blank" Lyndon //en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A-7_Corsair_II" \t "_blank" A-7 Corsair II.](#) ["_blank" Peter Dale Scott](#), (The Dallas Conspiracy) this was paid for ou. [Saul Pressman](#) **On U.S. Intelligence bit probably is)**

Dear Robert,

Oswald was a busy guy...

His cousin was a CIA agent Marion Murret (sp?) from New Orleans, whom he idolized.

Recruited by David Ferrie for the Civil Air Patrol and joined the Marines at 17.

He was trained by ONI in Russian, and went to the sensitive Atsugi Marine/CIA/U2 base.

He went to Russia as an ONI agent, recruited by James Angleton's CIA 'defector group' with 12 agents, in 1959. Marina later gives an incorrect account of how they met, confusing him with James Webster of that group. Who told her that?

When he returned with his family, they were met in New York by Spas T. Raikin, an ultra rightist.

They routed through Atlanta, where they left off a steamer trunk they had brought from Russia. No one ever found out why.

In October 1962, he was employed at Jagger/Chives/Stovall examining U2 overflight photos of Cuba.

In Miami, he fingered Frank Sturgis' and Gerry Hemmingway's Interpen training camp at No Name Key and they got raided. Unfortunately, someone pulled strings

higher up and got their guns restored to them and charges dropped. December 1962/January 1963.

In New Orleans he infiltrated the far right Minutemen group that was training at Lake Pontchartrain, leading to an FBI raid that arrested a bunch of them and their equipment. Robert Lauchli, David Ferrie, Jack Ruby, Jean DeMenil (LBJ pal) involved. July 1963

In Dallas, he was working for the ATF, infiltrating the John Masen/Jack Ruby group which was involved with importing heroin (Rose Cheramie blew the whistle, and was killed later) and exporting guns (originally to Cuba, later to New Orleans). There was a connection to defrocked General Edwin Walker and associates, some of whom were Dallas cops, shooting in Dealey Plaza. September - November 1963

Best of Health!
Dr. Saul Pressman (10/4/12)

D.H. Byrd could fly his airplane to LBJ's ranch anytime he wanted to, even if President LBJ told him not to land - Darrell Royal story from his son Mack Royal

Mack Royal is the son of legendary University of Texas football coach Darrell Royal (UT head coach 1957-1976; 2 national championships). Darrell Royal was personal friends with Lyndon Johnson, Clint Murchison, D.H. Byrd and a slew of other upper crust Texas power elite who were in the Lyndon Johnson inner circle.

His son Mack Royal knew the children of the power elite of Texas. In fact he knew them and their families quite well.

Mack Royal also used to work at the LBJ Library and he has a sharp interest in the JFK assassination. Mack Royal also told me he was there when the LBJ Library was taking steps to "slow Robert Caro down." They literally had meetings about this and that late Robert Hardesty was one of the ringleaders in this effort to subvert Caro and other researchers into LBJ:

http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/14/us/politics/robert-l-hardesty-speechwriter-for-johnson-dies-at-82.html?_r=0

Coach Royal and his wife were at the LBJ one time when Johnson was president. They remember D.H. Byrd flying his plane to the LBJ Ranch; LBJ telling them not to land because he was busy and had company, and D.H. Byrd over-riding the president of the USA and landing his plane anyhow.

I guess that one little anecdote tells you a lot about the relationship of Lyndon Johnson and D.H. Byrd.

Here are some excerpts from Mack Royal's book, which is a fascinating collection of his emails to friends.

MACK ROYAL:

I knew D. Harold Byrd..flew on his DC3 (orange and white with a snorting "Bevo" on the tail) and heard this story about him during that time.. My parents were at the LBJ ranch with Lyndon when D. Harold Byrd radioed the ranch and said he was landing. Lyndon told him NOT to land and Byrd replied, "I'm landing." which he did.

Royal, Mack (2010-06-08). Fourteen Years on Fjord-L (Kindle Locations 8906-8911). Bozo Texino Press. Kindle Edition.

This link tells about D. Harold Byrd owning the Texas School Book Depository Building. I knew old D. Harold Byrd. I ate supper at his house and flew on his plane. Later I met partners of Murchison. One of them became my "uncle" Bedford. Later I met the Murchisons. Coke-Anne Murchison is totally gorgeous, by the way. These folks were thick with LBJ. These folks are my folks. I met LBJ too, and drove his car, swam in his pool, visited the White House and got a tour of the FBI. I have a nodding acquaintance with Admiral Inman. So do you suppose I picked up a thing or two along the way? Duh.

Royal, Mack (2010-06-08). Fourteen Years on Fjord-L (Kindle Locations 9120-9130). Bozo Texino Press. Kindle Edition.

More about D. Harold Byrd. His cousins were Senator Harry Flood Byrd and Admiral Byrd of Antarctica fame. He started a company called Tempco which later became part of Ling Temco Vaught, which got a juicy contract out of the Viet Nam war. (TFX fighter plane) He was a conservative Dallas oil man who helped start the Civil Air Patrol. He took the "sniper's window" out of his building (Texas School Book Depository) after the assassination and hung it in his house! One of the panes had been replaced. By the way, Mac Wallace's prints were all over that room called the sniper's nest on the sixth floor. Billy Sol Estes said some stuff about Mac Wallace if you wanna look it up.

Royal, Mack (2010-06-08). Fourteen Years on Fjord-L (Kindle Locations 9153-9165). Bozo Texino Press. Kindle Edition.

D.H. Byrd, James Ling - heavy insider buying into LTV just before the JFK assassination

<http://jfkcountercoup.blogspot.com/2010/11/peter-dale-scott-dallas-copa-2010.html>

Go to footnote #49

49. In early November 1963, Byrd and his investment partner, James Ling, made a significant insider purchase of stock in their defense industry investment, LTV. Although required by SEC rules to report this insider purchase, they delayed doing so until well after Kennedy's assassination. Then in January LTV received the first major LBJ defense contract from the Pentagon - for a fighter plane designed for Vietnam. Cf. Joan Mellen, "The Kennedy Assassination and the Current Political Moment," Part II, <http://www.joanmellen.net/truth-2.html>.

DH Byrd was so close to LBJ they might as well have been Siamese twins. And he is Col. DH Byrd Air Force friends with Gen Curtis Lemay who called the Kennedys' "cockroaches" in his LBJ oral history. Air Force Gen. Edward Lansdale running the show at Dealey Plaza - joint CIA/military intelligence operation.

The heavy insider buying was based on DEAD KENNEDY coming up soon with LBJ INSIDE WHITE HOUSE.

And who did LBJ tell Madeleine who did it? The fat cats in Dallas and renegade intelligence bastards.

Anyone who tells you the JFK assassination is not solved stick this in their face.

LBJ-DALLAS OIL/MILITARY CONTRACTORS/CIA/MILITARY INTELLIGENCE murdered JFK.

I should note that DH Byrd employed LBJ's personal hit man Malcolm Wallace and the DH Byrd owned the Texas School Book Depository. And that DH Byrd could land his plane on LBJ's ranch anytime he wanted to.

Jim Garrison fingers “Military-Industrial Complex” and it’s “Aerospace Wing” that were behind the JFK assassination.

<http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/jimloon1.htm>

Jim Garrison to *Ramparts*’ Warren Hinckle on November 5, 1968,

The caller was in no mood to inquire about the weather. "This is urgent," Jim Garrison said. "Can you take this in your mailroom? They'd never think to tap the mailroom extension."

. . . Garrison began talking when I picked up the mailroom extension: "This is risky, but I have little choice. It is imperative that I get this information to you now. Important new evidence has surfaced. Those Texas oilmen do not appear to be involved in President Kennedy's murder in the way we first thought. It was the Military-Industrial Complex that put up the money for the assassination -- but as far as we can tell, the conspiracy was limited to the aerospace wing. I've got the names of three companies and their employees who were involved in setting up the President's murder. Do you have a pencil?"

I wrote down the names of the three defense contractors -- Garrison identified them as Lockheed, Boeing, and General Dynamics -- and the names of those executives in their employ whom the District Attorney said had been instrumental in the murder of Jack Kennedy. I also logged a good deal of information about a mysterious minister who was supposed to have crossed the border into Mexico with Lee Harvey Oswald shortly before the assassination; the man wasn't a minister at all, Garrison said, but an executive with a major defense supplier, in clerical disguise. I knew little about ministers crossing the Rio Grande with Oswald -- but after several years of fielding the dizzying details of the Kennedy assassination, I had learned to leave closed Pandora's boxes lie; I didn't ask.

I said that I had everything down, and Garrison said a hurried goodbye: "It's poor security procedure to use the phone, but the situation warrants the risk. Get this information to Bill Turner. He'll know what to do about the minister. I wanted you to have this, in case something happens" (Hinckle, *If You Have a Lemon, Make Lemonade*, 198-9)

John Simkin on the MICC (Military Industrial Congressional Complex) and the JFK assassination

Some politicians believed that the end of the war would result in a decline in government spending on armaments. The same feeling existed at the end of the Korean War. This was openly admitted by the president of Standard Oil of California, who declared in 1953: "Two kinds of peace can be envisaged. One would enable the United States to continue its rearmament and to maintain important military forces in the Far East; it would have very little effect on industry, since the maintenance of a peace-time army requires almost as much oil as in time of war. But if there should be a great improvement in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and in particular a disarmament agreement, the blow to the oil industry and the rest of the economy would be terrific."

It was therefore important to the Military Industrial Congressional Complex (MICC) that the fear of communism remained intense. This strategy was highly successful and the 1950s saw a dramatic increase in defence spending. "In 1950 the military budget was \$13 billion; by 1961, this had risen to \$47 billion." (11) The MICC was more important than ever.

The easiest people to identify as members of the MICC are those businessmen who ran and owned the large corporations that owed their wealth to lucrative government contracts. A study of these contracts issued between 1940 and 1960 enables the identification of such people as John McCone, Henry J. Kaiser, Herman Brown, George R. Brown, Frank Pace, Steve Bechtel, Lawrence Bell and Howard Hughes.

The 1960 military budget included \$21 billion for the purchase of goods. Over 75% of these contracts went to a small group of large corporations. Eighty-six percent of these defense contracts were not awarded on bids.

These large corporations relied heavily on a small group of lobbyists (sometimes

called contact-men). These men provided the link between these businessmen and the politicians with the power to grant and approve government contracts. Important lobbyists working in this field included Tommy Corcoran, Irving Davidson, Alan Wirtz, William Pawley, Clark Clifford, Bobby Baker and Fred Black.

In his speech, Dwight Eisenhower talked about this “conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry”. (12) He clearly has in mind those leading military figures who were campaigning for higher levels of defence spending.” However, as William Proxmire pointed out in a speech in 1969, retired military officers played an important role in the MICC. (13) He discovered that 2,072 retired military officers were employed by the 100 contractors who replied to his survey. This was an average of almost 22 per company. However, when he considered the ten most successful contracting companies, this increased to an average of 106. This included Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (210), Boeing Corporation (169), McDonnell Douglas Corporation (141), General Dynamics (113), North American Rockwell Corporation (104), General Electric Company (89), Ling Temco Vought Incorporated (69), Westinghouse Electric Corporation (59), TRW Incorporated (56) and Hughes Aircraft Company (55).

William Proxmire also attempted to identify the politicians who were members of the MICC. In his book, “Report from Wasteland: America’s Military-Industrial Complex”, Proxmire, identified the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Richard Brevard Russell from Georgia, as a key figure in the MICC. He had previously been chairman of Senate Armed Services Committee. According to Proxmire it was while Russell held this position “that the huge C-5A contract went to Lockheed’s Marietta, Georgia, plant.” The Air Force Contract Selection Board originally selected Boeing that was located in the states of Washington and Kansas. However, Proxmire claimed that Russell was able to persuade the board to change its mind and give the C-5A contract to Lockheed.

Proxmire quotes Howard Atherton, the mayor of Marietta, as saying that “Russell was key to landing the contract”. Atherton added that Russell believed that Robert McNamara was going ahead with the C-5A in order to “give the plane to Boeing because Boeing got left out on the TFX fighter.” According to Atherton, Russell got the contract after talking to Lyndon Johnson. Atherton added, “without Russell, we wouldn’t have gotten the contract”. (14)

Lyndon Johnson was indeed the most important member of the MICC in Congress during Dwight Eisenhower’s presidency. As Majority Party leader, Johnson decided the membership of the various Congressional committees. Johnson was therefore the key figure in the MICC. As Atherton pointed out, Boeing was expected to get the TFX contract. Instead it went to General Dynamics, a company based in Texas, Johnson’s home state.

A study of the TFX contract reveals the way that the MICC worked. In the 1950s General Dynamics was America’s leading military contractors. For example, in 1958 it obtained \$2,239,000,000 worth of government business. This was a

higher figure than those obtained by its competitors, such as Lockheed, Boeing, McDonnell and North American. (15) More than 80 percent of the firm's business came from the government. (16) However, the company lost \$27 million in 1960 and \$143 million in 1961. According to an article by Richard Austin Smith in Fortune Magazine, General Dynamics was close to bankruptcy. Smith claimed that "unless it gets the contract for the joint Navy-Air Force fighter (TFX)... the company was down the road to receivership". (17)

General Dynamics was in a good position to get the TFX (F-111) contract. The president of the company was Frank Pace, the Secretary of the Army (April, 1950-January, 1953). The Deputy Secretary of Defense in 1962 was Roswell Gilpatric, who before he took up the post, was chief counsel for General Dynamics. The Secretary of the Navy in 1962 was Fred Korth. He had been appointed by John F. Kennedy after strong lobbying by his vice president, Lyndon Johnson. Korth from Fort Worth, Texas, was the former president of the Continental Bank, which had loaned General Dynamics considerable sums of money during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Korth told the McClellan committee that investigated the granting of the TFX contract to General Dynamics "that because of his peculiar position he had deliberately refrained from taking a directing hand in this decision (within the Navy) until the last possible moment." (18).

As I. F. Stone pointed out, it was "the last possible moment" which counted. "Three times the Pentagon's Source Selection Board found that Boeing's bid was better and cheaper than that of General Dynamics and three times the bids were sent back for fresh submissions by the two bidders and fresh reviews. On the fourth round, the military still held that Boeing was better but found at last that the General Dynamics bid was also acceptable." (19)

Stone goes on to argue: "The only document the McClellan committee investigators were able to find in the Pentagon in favour of that award, according to their testimony, was a five-page memorandum signed by McNamara, Korth, and Eugene Zuckert, then Secretary of the Air Force."

Later, McNamara justified his support for General Dynamics because "Boeing had from the very beginning consistently chosen more technically risky tradeoffs in an effort to achieve operational features which exceeded the required performance characteristics." (20)

During the McClellan committee hearings, Senator Sam Ervin asked Robert McNamara "whether or not there was any connection whatever between your selection of General Dynamics, and the fact that the Vice President of the United States happens to be a resident of the state in which that company has one of its principal, if not its principal office."

Several journalists speculated that Johnson played a key role in obtaining the TFX contract for General Dynamics. (21) This was confirmed when Don B. Reynolds testified in a secret session of the Senate Rules Committee. As Victor

Lasky pointed out, Reynolds “spoke of the time Bobby Baker opened a satchel full of paper money which he said was a \$100,000 payoff for Johnson for pushing through a \$7billion TFX plane contract.” (22)

Burkett Van Kirk, chief counsel for the Republican minority on the Senate Rules Committee later told Seymour Hersh that Senator John Williams of Delaware was being fed information by Robert Kennedy about the involvement of Lyndon Johnson and Bobby Baker in a series of scandals. Williams, the Senate’s leading investigator of corruption, passed this information to the three Republicans (John Sherman Cooper, Hugh Scott and Carl Curtis) on the ten-member Rules Committee. However, outnumbered, they were unable to carry out a full investigation into Johnson and Baker. Van Kirk claimed that Kennedy supplied this information because he wanted “to get rid of Johnson.” (23)

In his autobiography, *Forty Years Against the Tide*, Carl Curtis gives an insider view of the attempted investigation into the activities of Bobby Baker, Walter Jenkins and Fred Black. According to Curtis, Lyndon Johnson managed to persuade the seven Democrats to vote against hearing the testimony of important witnesses. This included Margaret Broome, who served as Bobby Baker’s secretary before the position was taken by Carole Tyler, who later became his mistress. Tyler did testify but refused to answer questions on the ground that she might incriminate herself. Tyler was later to die in an airplane crash on the beach near the Carousel Motel, owned by Bobby Baker.

In his autobiography, Curtis described Baker, Jenkins and Black as “contact men”. He added: “Contact-men existed primarily to obtain for their clients and themselves some share of the vast pool of riches in the possession of swollen centralized political bureaucracies. The more impressive a contact-man’s political connections, the better he and his clients would fare.” (24)

Johnson now launched a smear campaign against John Williams. He arranged for the IRS to carry out an investigation into his tax returns. According to Victor Lasky: “This meant the senator had to leave Washington and submit to a line-by-line audit by an IRS agent. It also meant that Williams had to curtail his personal investigation into Baker’s tangled affairs.” (25)

An official working for Johnson told Williams that his mail was being intercepted and read before it was delivered. Williams went to the press with this story but despite an editorial in the *Washington Star* that stated: “The Senate should be totally outraged. Obviously someone high in the Executive Branch issued the instructions for this monitoring.” The press ignored the story and the full story was not published for several years. (26)

Johnson also ordered his aides, Walter Jenkins (27) and Bill Moyers (28) to obtain information that they could use to blackmail Reynolds into silence. When this failed, this information was then leaked to Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson. As a result, *The Washington Post* reported that Reynolds had in the past “brought reckless charges in the past against people who crossed him, accusing them of

being communists and sex deviates". (29)

The treatment of Reynolds in the press had an impact on other potential witnesses. One important businessman, who previously had promised Williams he would provide evidence, told him: "I don't know what you're talking about, Senator. I never talked to you before in my life. I'm sorry, but I'm sure you understand." (30)

The investigation into the role Johnson and Baker played in obtaining the TFX contract therefore came to an end. The original contract was for 1,700 planes at a total cost of \$5.8 billion, or about \$3 million per plane. By the time they were delivered they cost over \$9.5 million per plane. General Dynamics had been saved from bankruptcy by the TFX contract. Frank Pace had every reason to thank the Military Industrial Congressional Complex. (31)

Notes

11. Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot That Killed Kennedy*, 1989 (page 302)
12. Dwight Eisenhower, Farewell Address to the Nation (17th January, 1961)
13. William Proxmire, speech in the Senate, 24th March, 1969
14. William Proxmire, *Report from Wasteland: America's Military-Industrial Complex*, 1970 (pages 100- 102)
15. William Proxmire, speech in the Senate, 24th March, 1969
16. I. F. Stone, *The New York Review of Books*, 1st January, 1969
17. Richard Austin Smith, *Fortune Magazine*, February, 1962
18. Robert J. Art, *The TFX Decision*, 1968 (page 5)
19. I. F. Stone, *The New York Review of Books*, 1st January, 1969
20. Quoted by Frederic M. Scherer, *The Weapons Acquisition Process: Economic Incentives*, 1964 (page 37)
21. See "Missiles and Rockets" (11th February, 1963) and *Aviation Week & Space Technology* (25th February, 1963)
22. Victor Lasky, *It Didn't Start With Watergate*, 1977 (page 144)
23. Seymour Hersh, *The Dark Side of Camelot*, 1997 (page 407)
24. Carl T. Curtis, *Forty Years Against the Tide*, 1986 (page 248)

25. Victor Lasky, It Didn't Start With Watergate, 1977 (page 146)
26. John Barron, The Case of Bobby Baker and the Courageous Senator, Reader's Digest (September, 1965)
27. Walter Jenkins, telephone call to Lyndon B. Johnson (7.30 p.m. 27th January, 1964)
28. Bill Moyers, telephone call to Lyndon B. Johnson (6.28 p.m. 3rd February, 1964)
29. The Washington Post (5th February, 1964)
30. Victor Lasky, It Didn't Start With Watergate, 1977 (page 149)

The Role of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination becomes more clarified with every passing year

There are those in JFK research who still attempt to deny the role of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination. After all that has come out on LBJ: Madeleine Brown, Billies Sol Estes, Barr McClellan. E. Howard Hunt, the KGB in 1965, Charles Crenshaw, Pat Holloway's account of LBJ calling his tax attorney within hours of JFK's death... I don't think those doubters have a leg to stand on.

If Vice President Lyndon Johnson was involved in the JFK assassination in any way - which he was - then by definition he would have been a big player in the JFK assassination. His fellow CIA/military/Texas oil plotters knew the new president Lyndon Johnson was going to be critical tool in the cover up and LBJ's participation dramatically increased the probability of murdering John Kennedy and getting away with it. Ditto Hoover.

The passage below underscores just how important Seymour Hersh's "The Dark Side of Camelot" is. It is one of the most important books in JFK research. "The Dark Side of Camelot" also highlights Lyndon Johnson blackmailing/strongarming his way onto the 1960 Democratic ticket through the accounts of Hy Raskin & Clark Clifford. The reason Kennedy supporters (except Evelyn Lincoln who has been more of a truth teller than anyone) could never admit this was it make JFK out to be weak and succumbing to the bullying and intimidations of LBJ and Sam Rayburn. I now agree with David Lifton that the FBI 600 page "JFK-Inga Arvad" file is probably what they were threatening JFK with. As for the mystery of just how the despised LBJ got on the ticket, the Johnson people aren't going to tell you the truth about that either - for obvious reasons, it reveals LBJ to be ruthless; it highlights his antagonistic relationship with the Kennedys and it marks a well lit path straight to the JFK assassination.

"The Dark Side of Camelot" has Hersh's interview with Burkett Van Kirk which establishes definitively that Robert Kennedy was indeed attempting, with vigor and intensity, to use the Senate Rules Committee to politically execute and personally destroy Lyndon Johnson. This jibes perfectly with what James Wagenvoord says about RFK feeding LIFE magazine damaging information on Lyndon Johnson. And that jibes perfectly with Phil Brennan's "Some Relevant Facts About the JFK Assassination," an article he posted for NewsMax in 2003 which described Robert Kennedy's attempt to destroy Lyndon Johnson with the media.

HYPERLINK

"<http://archive.newsmax.com/archives/articles/2003/11/18/152526.shtml>" \o
"External link" <http://archive.newsmax.com/archives/articles/2003/11/18/152526.shtml>

Lyndon Johnson was completely aware of and he was even obsessing about Robert Kennedy's attempts to [also told Robert Novak in summer, 1962](#), the Kennedys were going to get rid of him. He told the same to Liz Carpenter in the fall of 1963.

As Evelyn Lincoln told Anthony Summers, the Kennedys were going to use the Bobby Baker scandal as the means of destroying Lyndon Johnson politically and get him off the ticket.

In the last year of 1963, Lyndon Johnson spent exactly 2 hours of private time with John Kennedy. After LBJ's hawkish behavior during the Cuban Missile Crisis- after all those antics - JFK and LBJ had virtually no relationship. Let me clarify that: the relationship of the Kennedys and Lyndon Johnson was one of a sub rosa WAR for three years. There is no other way to honestly characterize it. When John Connally came to meet with John Kennedy in Washington, DC to plan the Texas trip, LBJ, aka "Rufus Cornpone" aka "Colonel Cornpone" was pointedly not invited.

That is the one huge flaw with James Douglass' book "JFK and the Unspeakable." Douglass seems to think that Lyndon Johnson was some sort of innocent babe while the Kennedys were running around about to slit his throat. That is just a fantasy of the first degree.

It is not incompatible for the reasons of the JFK assassination to be both for Cold War reasons and Lyndon Johnson's reasons to avoid his personal destruction. I would go so far so say that Lyndon Johnson's involvement in the JFK assassination is a "false mystery." And make no mistake, Robert Kennedy in all his attempts to destroy LBJ is without a doubt fulfilling the express wishes of President John Kennedy. JFK & RFK were so close they could communicate in a half language/half mumble. John Kennedy told Evelyn Lincoln just days before the JFK assassination that there would be no Johnson on the ticket in 1964. Lincoln has the contemporaneous notes to prove it.

[Seymour Hersh, "The Dark Side of Camelot," pp. 406-407]

Robert Kennedy was feeding damaging information on Lyndon Johnson's corruption to the Senate Rules Committee in fall, 1963, in an attempt to destroy LBJ:

In a series of interviews for this book, Burkett Van Kirk, who was chief counsel in 1963 for the Republican minority on the Rules Committee, told me of his personal knowledge of Bobby Kennedy's direct intervention. "Bobby was feeding information to 'whispering Willie'" - the nickname for Senator John Williams. "They" - the Kennedy brothers, Van Kirk said - "were dumping Johnson.." Williams, as he did earlier with Donald Reynolds's information about Lyndon Johnson, relayed the Kennedy materials to the senior Republican on the Rules Committee, Carl Curtis. The attorney general thus was secretly dealing with Williams, and Williams was dealing secretly with Curtis and Van Kirk. The scheming was necessary, Van Kirk told me, because he and his fellow Republicans understood that a full-fledged investigation into Bobby Baker could lead to the vice president. They also understood, he said, that the chances of getting such an investigation where slim at best. The Democrats had an overwhelming advantage in the Senate - sixty-seven to thirty-three - and in every committee. The three Republicans on the ten member Rules Committee, Van Kirk said, had little power. "We never won one vote to even call a witness," he told me. The investigation into Bobby Baker and Lyndon Johnson would have to be done in a traditional manner - by newspaper leak.

Van Kirk, who was named after his grandfather Senator E. J. Burkett of Nebraska, said that Bobby Kennedy eventually designated a Justice Department lawyer that fall to serve as an intermediary to the minority staff; he began supplying the Republicans with documents about Johnson and his financial dealings. The lawyer, Van Kirk told me, "used to come up to the Senate and hang around me like a dark cloud. It took him about a week or ten days to, one, find out what I didn't know, and two, give it to me." Some of the Kennedy-supplied documents were kept in Williams's office safe, Van Kirk said, and never shown to him. There was no doubt of Bobby Kennedy's purpose in dealing with the Republicans, Van Kirk said: "To get rid of Johnson. To dump him. I am as sure of that the sun comes up in the east."

[Seymour Hersh, "The Dark Side of Camelot," pp. 406-407]

Barr McClellan in "The Men Who Killed Kennedy, Episode 9"

"I know as attorney for Lyndon Johnson that he murdered John Kennedy. He murdered John Kennedy to become president and to avoid prison and there is no doubt in my mind."

"But the real name, the name used in the back wards that didn't appear in the newspapers was Lying Lyndon, and that stuck with him for the rest of his life."

"The power Edward Clark exercised covered almost every avenue of government power in the state of Texas..."

The Sell Outs of Geraldo Rivera and Bill O'Reilly:

How about the sell out of Geraldo Rivera? Just before he came onto FOX he announced on TV that he thought all shots to JFK came from behind and that there was no conspiracy and that Lee Harvey Oswald did it.

Kathleen Collins, Education Forum member, remembers seeing Geraldo say this on TV. She says it was just before he moved from CNBC to FOX. I bet it was a requirement of the move.

Geraldo Rivera was the one who in 1975 first showed the Zapruder Film on national TV. He did it with legendary JFK researcher and American hero Robert Groden and Dick Gregory.

The behavior of Bill O'Reilly and Geraldo Rivera remind me of the Peter in the Bible; with the "truth in the JFK assassination" being substituted for Christ. So how many times will Bill O'Reilly and Geraldo Rivera deny the truth in the JFK assassination before the rooster crows?

It was 3 times for Peter; but for the O'Reilly and Geraldo there may be no limit.

Matthew 26:34 (also Luke 22:34, John 13:38)

"I tell you the truth," Jesus answered, "this very night, before the rooster crows, you will disown me three times."

Mark 14:30

"I tell you the truth," Jesus answered, "today - yes, tonight - before the rooster crows twice you yourself will disown me three times."

Mark 14:66-72

While Peter was below in the courtyard, one of the servant girls of the high priest came by. When she saw Peter warming himself, she looked closely at him.

"You also were with that Nazarene, Jesus," she said.

But he denied it. "I don't know or understand what you're talking about," he said, and went out into the entryway.

When the servant girl saw him there, she said again to those standing around, "This fellow is one of them." Again he denied it.

After a little while, those standing near said to Peter, "Surely you are one of them, for you are a Galilean."

He began to call down curses on himself, and he swore to them, "I don't know this man you're talking about."

Immediately the rooster crowed the second time. Then Peter remembered the word Jesus had spoken to him: "Before the rooster crows twice you will disown me three times." And he broke down and wept.

George Herbert Walker Bush, Oliver North and the 1986 Murder of Barry Seal

[Daniel Hopsicker, "Barry & the Boys: The CIA, The Mob and America's Secret History," pp. 375-376]

"Lewis Unglesby is today a prominent and *very* well connected Louisiana lawyer. At the time his name was daily on the front page of the state's newspapers., defending his long-time client and associate, Governor Edwin Edwards.

Unglesby had told *us* about a confrontation he had with Barry over the fact that Seal was keeping him in the dark about matters Unglesby considered crucial to defending him...

"Barry pushed the phone across the desk to me and said, 'You wanna know what's going on? Here. Dial this number. Tell 'em you're me,' Unglesby related.

"When I did what he requested," he continued, "A female voice answered the phone, sayin' 'Vice President Bush's office, may I help you?'"

"I said, 'This is Barry Seal.' She asked me to wait while she transferred the call, which was immediately picked up by a man who identified himself as Admiral somebody or other, who said to me 'Barry, Where you been?'"

"That's when I told him that I wasn't Barry Seal, I was his lawyer," said Unglesby. "Immediately he slammed down the phone."

So why was Barry Seal murdered?" we asked Sharpstein.

"Unglesby said he had been with Seal when the IRS came and seized all his property," Sharpstein related. "The IRS man said, 'You owe us \$30 million for the money you made in drug dealing.'

"Hey, I work for you," was Seal's reply. "We work for the same people."

"You don't work for us," the IRS agent stated. "We're the IRS."

"Unglesby was with Seal when he retired to a back room." Sharpstein stated. "He watched as Seal placed a call to George Bush. He heard Barry Seal tell Bush, 'If you don't get these IRS assholes off my back I'm going to blow the whistle on the Contra scheme.'"

Sharpstein spoke solemnly, aware of the gravity of his words..., "'That's why he's dead,' is what Unglesby said."

One week after the phone conversation between Barry Seal and George Bush, Seal was sentenced to a halfway house. Two weeks later he was dead.

"Barry Seal, you mean that agent that went bad?" Gordon Novel had casually inquired, when we'd posed the question of his associations with Seal.

An agent that 'goes bad,' as we understand intelligence industry trade jargon, is one who contemplates *talking*.

"Seal was gunned down, supposedly by those Colombians," says Sharpstein. "But they were fed information by the assholes in our government who wanted him dead."

The assassination of Barry Seal was very likely even not the first attempt on Seal's life by North, we were told by CIA electronics expert Red Hall, on the ground in Nicaragua with Seal on the Sandinista drug sting....

"The only thing I knew was the CIA had a lot to do with it (Barry's murder.) The killers were being directed by Oliver North at the time. It was the same thing Oliver North pulled on us down in Nicaragua."

"Then, I didn't know yet that Oliver North had it for Barry Seal, because he was working with Oliver at that particular point. We was undercover, and we were still down there (Nicaragua), when Oliver blew the whistle on us."

Chip Tatum, another covert operative who had known Seal and shared confidences with him, listened with amusement the first time we breathlessly relayed what we'd discovered: that Oliver North is guilty in the assassination of Barry Seal...

"No shit, Sherlock," he replied, laughing. "It ain't exactly the secret of the century, I can tell you."

[Daniel Hopsicker, "Barry & the Boys: The CIA, The Mob and America's Secret History," pp. 375-376]

Al Martin conversation with Jeb Bush just days after the Feb, 1986 Murder of Barry Seal in Baton Rouge. Jeb Bush had been at a meeting in Sept, 1985, where the assassination of Barry Seal had been discussed

Al Martin: "In this discussion, I had mentioned the recent assassination, only a few days before, of Barry Seal [Feb, 1986, outside his halfway house in New Orleans].

I said to Jeb, "Isn't it convenient that Barry Seal was assassinated when he was? And now suddenly all the information and documents he had are gone missing?"

Jeb had a rather broad smile on his face, and he concurred that it was convenient. He added a little snicker - as he often had a tendency of doing. Also little beads of sweat formed on his forehead, as when he gets nervous. It's something you can notice when he's on television. He still has a tendency to have little beads of sweat around his forehead, when he is either lying about something, or he's nervous about what someone is saying."

My conversations with Jeb at this meeting were overheard by the two Secret Service agents who were always assigned to Jeb when he was in his office at 1390 Brickell Avenue in Miami.

I had intimated that if certain parties in Washington were not prepared to come to my aid pursuant to my grand jury testimony, that it would be entirely possible that certain details of a certain meeting occurring in September of the year [Sept., 1985] before might be leaked out to the press.

Jeb asked me what I was talking about.

I specifically mentioned a September meeting of the Dade County Latin America Chamber of Commerce, which Jeb chaired, and which, of course, was not used as a Chamber of Commerce meeting at all. It was essentially used as a political meeting for covert operational planning pursuant to Iran-Contra.

As I've said before, Oliver North, Richard Secord or Dewey Clarridge or, in a few cases, even Sam Watson and Fred Ikley himself, would show up at these meetings.

Anyway, I had recounted to Jeb, as if he didn't know what the text of that meeting was that he chaired - the conversations he had with Oliver North and Richard Secord and Dewey Clarridge, all of whom attended that meeting.

Dewey seldom attended the meetings, but this time the four of them were discussing the assassination of Barry Seal and how it was to be carried out, since Barry was becoming an increasing liability.

I had told Jeb that I had substantial corroboration of that meeting. And I think Jeb understood what I meant.

It would certainly place him into a conspiracy to assassinate a CIA drug runner for the sake of political expediency.

When I was through speaking, Jeb became quiet and his demeanor became serious and changed. He became flushed, as he often does when he's frightened.

Jeb responded by telling me that it would be most unfortunate if I were to do that, since I might wind up like George Morales or Johnny Molina.

[Al Martin, *"The Conspirators: Secrets of an Iran-Contra Insider,"* p. 194-195]

Chip Tatum - CIA operative who worked closely with Oliver North in the 1980's: Says Oliver North said GHW Bush was going to have Jeb Bush "arrange something out of Colombia."

Google "Chip Tatum Pegasus"

<http://whatreallyhappened.com/RANCHO/POLITICS/MENA/TATUM/tatum.html>

Mr. North stated the following to the other passengers, "One more year of this and we'll all retire." He then made a remark concerning Barry Seal and Governor Clinton. "If we can keep those Arkansas hicks in line, that is," referring to the loss of monies as determined the week prior during their meeting in Costa Rica. I stood silently by the vat of leaves, listening to the conversation. General Alvarez had gone with the Contra leader to discuss logistics. The other three - North, Rodriguez, and Ami Nir - continued through the wooden building, inspecting the cocaine. North continued, "...but he (Vice President Bush) is very concerned about those missing monies. I think he's going to have Jeb (Bush) arrange something out of Columbia," he told his comrades, not thinking twice of my presence. What Mr. North was referring to ended up being the assassination of Barry Seal by members of the Medellin Cartel in early 1986.

"Compromised: Clinton, Bush & the CIA; how the Presidency was Co-opted by the CIA" by Terry Reed & John Cummings, pp. 211-213]

CIA drug smuggler Barry Seal thought he had blackmail info on the Bushes, until he ended up riddle with bullets

on Feb. 19, 1986 in Baton Rouge, LA

"As the two walked away, Terry could hear Seal say, "Well, I'm sorry Leroy, if they feel like I'm blackmailin' 'em. But this is business and I just gotta do what I gotta do ..."

At 10 AM, after saying goodbye to Tracta, the two prepared to depart. Terry felt that he would be home for dinner with any luck. He was wondering what new excitement would be awaiting him on the trip back.

It didn't take long for him to find out. As soon as the two were airborne, Seal laid it on him. He was full of pent-up emotion and startled his flying companion as they exited Howard airspace.

Seal began yelling at the top of his voice, something out of character for him. Terry had never seen him this euphoric.

"YEE-HAWWWWWW," he screamed. "I'm gonna fuckin' make it. We're gonna do this, Terry. We've got these assholes eatin' outa our hands. YEE-HAWWWWWWWWWW. Give me the fuckin' airplane.

He grabbed the control yoke and executed a series of aileron rolls. Terry had never been sick in an airplane, but he was sure about to lose his SOS.

"OK, enough of that shit," Seal said after seeming to tire of the aerobatic antics. "You got the airplane, I'll hook up the radios."

"Terry sat silently at the controls, trying to figure out what was driving Seal. As Barry emerged from under the electrical panel, after making the radio connections, he abruptly began pounding with his right hand on the dash of the Lear until Terry thought the avionics in the control panel would be dislodged.

"There ain't nuthin' in this world more powerful than good ol' fucking blackmail, Terry. And don't let anybody ever tell ya different. Jeeeeeeesus Christ, I got some good shit on some big people."

"Will you let me in on your party? Calm down, Barry! Tell me what's goin' on."

"Terry, what's most important right now is for ya ta play ball with these guys and get your ass down to Mexico ASAP. You impressed the shit out of Leroy... Robert Johnson [William Barr, later Attorney General for GHW Bush], too. I won't be able ta come to Mexico right now, I've got a little matter to take care of. But ya get on down there and get in a position to receive me, and I'll be joining ya soon. Goddam, this'll be great. Won't it be fun workin' together and spendin' all their fuckin' money?"

"What this blackmail, you're talking about?"

"Ever hear the old expression, it's not what ya know, it's who ya know? Well, whoever said that just hadn't caught the Vice President's kids in the dope business, 'cause I can tell ya for sure *what* ya know can definitely be more important than *who* you know.

"You gotta calm down and tell me what you're talking about, if you want me to know. What's this about the Vice President's kids and dope."

"I don't wannna tell ya too much, 'cause truthfully ya don't have a need to know. But Terry I been workin' with several federal agencies for the past couple of years as ya probably suspicioned. In the course of that business, a person can't help but run across some real *sensitive* information. It seems some major players in the Medellin Cartel, whom I personally know, ran across some knowledge that's very valuable to both the Republican and Democratic party. Real national security stuff. It seems some of George Bush's kids just can't say no ta drugs, ha ha ha ha ... Well, ya can imagine how valuable information like that would be, can't ya? That could get ya out of almost any kind of jam." Seal paused for a moment than asked, "Ya ever play Monopoly? The information I got is so good it's just like a get-out-of-jail-free card ... ha, ha, ha, ha YEE-HAWWWW..."

"Barry, are you telling me George Bush's kids are in the drug business?"

"Yup, that's what I am tellin' ya. A guy in Florida who flipped for the DEA has the goods on the Bush boys. Now I heard this earlier from a reliable source in Colombia, but I just sat on it then, waitin' to use it as a trump card, if I ever needed it. Well, I need ta use it now. I got names, dates, places.... even got some tape recordins'. Fuck, I even got surveillance videos catchin' the Bush boys red-handed. I consider this stuff my insurance policy. It makes me and my mole on the inside that's feedin' the stuff to me invincible. Now this is *real* sensitive shit inside of U.S. Customs and DEA and those guys are pretty much under control. It's damage control as usual.

[Terry Reed, "Compromised," pp. 211-213]

L.D. Brown: "Crossfire: Witness in the Clinton Investigation" L.D. Brown for a time in the 1980's was Bill Clinton's favorite Arkansas state trooper and Bill Clinton helped him get into the C.I.A.

Bill was loving every minute of living this association with the C.I.A. through me. Just as he enjoyed the womanizing, going to the bars and doing his best to dribble a basketball like one of the guys, he was getting his vicarious jollies through yet another source. But by using the C.I.A. and me, he would push my ability to follow orders to the breaking point - and destroy our friendship. [...]

Barry Seal was a crazy man. He was also everything Dan Magruder [Donald Gregg, an aide to GHW Bush] was not. Happy-go-lucky, irreverent and loud, Seal telephoned me and told me he was the man I was told would call me. It was the mid-1980's and with the decadence of that time and the free-flowing cocaine, Cajun's Wharf was a hangout for the bond daddies such as Lasater and company. [...]

[L.D. Brown, "Crossfire," pp.102-103]

The first words out of Seal's mouth, "How's the Guv?" reminded me of Magruder's apparent familiarity with Bill. An overweight, jovial, almost slap-happy man as my contact with C.I.A. was not exactly what I expected. Seal, too, knew everything about me. He focused on my D.E.A. training as Magruder had done in Dallas.

[L.D. Brown, "Crossfire," pp.104]

"Seal reached back to open the duffel bag in the back. He removed a manila envelope identical to the one he had given me after the first trip. I knew what was

in the envelope but there was something else. He reached deeper in the bag and gave me the shock of my life.

Seal's face had a sly, smirky, almost proud look as he removed a waxed paper-wrapped taped brick-shaped package from the bag. I immediately recognized it as identical to bricks of cocaine from my days in narcotics. I didn't know what to think and began demanding to know what was going on. I cursed, ranted and raved and I believe I actually caused Seal to wonder if I might pull a gun and arrest him. Seal threw up his hands and tried to calm me down saying everything was all right and quickly exited my car. He removed the bag from the bag and hustled back toward the plane.

I at once felt a sense of panic and relief that Seal was gone. Had he left something in the car? Was I about to be surrounded by the police? Wait a minute I *was* the police and furthermore this was an operation sanctioned by the C.I.A and I was recruited by them - and by Bill Clinton. [...] I would become furious with Bill for shepherding me through this mess, indeed for getting me involved. I would then as quickly think of explaining it all away as a 'sting' operation designed to trap the people on the other end of our flight who maybe had sold drugs to Seal. [...]

[L.D. Brown, "Crossfire," pp.113-114]

The tension was building up inside me as I saw Bill coming out the back door. I was getting mad all over again as I got out of my car and he strode over to me. It was the first time we talked since the trip, the trip he knew I was going to take. His mouth opened and the words "You having fun yet?" were already forming on his lips when I burst out, "Do you know what they are bringing back on those airplanes?" He immediately threw up his hands in a halting fashion and took a couple of steps back. I know he thought he was in danger of receiving a class A state police ass-whipping. My hopes of an innocent explanation to the whole sordid affair were dashed with the now-famous line, "That's Lasater's deal! That's Lasater's deal!" he whined as if he had just taken a tongue lashing by Hillary. "And your buddy [Vice President George Herbert Walker] Bush knows about it!"

Bill had done to me what I had seen him to do so many other people. I, too, had now been used and severely betrayed. I immediately ran to Becky, who lived in a small house on the mansion grounds. I told her of the incident and cried with the pain it caused me.

[L.D. Brown, "Crossfire: Witness in the Clinton Investigation, p. 116]

But I was not done with the C.I.A. In early 1985, I received a telephone call from a man at the Mansion who identified himself as Felix Rodriguez. A man who claimed he was Barry Seal's boss. He asked if he could come to Arkansas and meet me and I agreed. Could it have been that Seal was doing drug transports on his own? I was more curious than anything else and had to find out. Rodriguez was the man to tell me.

Felix Rodriguez is a Cuban-American with a long history of intelligence work. He had telephoned me at the Mansion and wanted to meet me there in the parking lot. When he arrived, he drove in the back gate as if he had been there before. We sat in his rental car and shook hands. Felix was a polished, articulate man and it was obvious he did not like Seal. He had already been told by someone about my experiences with Seal and was obviously upset with what Seal had done. I am still puzzled over how Rodriguez found out about the incident. When I telephoned C.I.A. personnel in Dallas I never mentioned what had happened with Seal. It must have come from Bill through whomever his contact at the Agency was. Rodriguez made me feel comfortable. He had C.I.A. credentials which he showed me. "Don't worry about him. We'll take care of him," is how he assured me of the 'problem' with Seal. Indeed Seal would die a violent death a year later- at the hands of whom is still a point of controversy in some circles.

[L.D. Brown, "Crossfire: Witness in the Clinton Investigation, p. 118]

Watch the YouTube interview of Chip Tatum about his orders from GHW Bush to neutralize (murder) Ross Perot in 1991-1992 period

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyYnFTIY-3M>

"CIA +George HW Bush,Gary Hart,H Ross Perot,Blackmail" is name of YouTube Video


Also, this video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZHV68fjDiCE> Entitled "Presidential Secrets - Former CIA Black Op Speaks Out with ex-FBI Ted Gunderson

My email correspondence with Jon Gentry of Dallas who interviewed Chip Tatum (CIA Pegasus counterintelligence) several times in the late 1990's

Jon Gentry from Dallas HYPERLINK
"mailto:jongen422@hotmail.com" jongen422@hotmail.com

Many people have reported on the activities of GHW Bush. In 1997, I interviewed one of Bush, Sr's top CIA agents who refused an unethical order and went AWOL, subsequently [ect order from the President](#). This guy had been one of Bill Colby's close group and actually retired when Bush became DCI, only to be dragged out of retirement by Bush. Long story. Interviewed him in 1997 and again in 1998, both times at the behest of a former head (SAIC) of the Los Angeles FBI. Real interesting stuff. But perhaps most interesting is that this agent made statements in the form of predictions, but they weren't predictions, per se. They were the culled intel from being in over a hundred eyes-only planning

sessions with Bush. Stuff like the plan for a global governance, a New World Order; the bringing down of the American economy and the splitting of the currency into domestic and international, two separate systems to protect against hyper-inflation as the dollar dies in world currencies. Many other things. All these "predictions" came from meetings no later than early 1992 when he walked out. Our current maladies have been in the works that long.

And I'll throw this in just for Kensley. This agent participated in the hit on Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden. The hit was ordered because of an unwise conversation Lt. Col. Oliver North had with Palme in reference to illegal firearms dealing. "Loose lips sink ships," was one of Bush, Sr's favorite axioms. In this case a foreign head of state died because of North's "loose lips." North has no idea how close he came to sharing the same fate. The agent had orders that if a handkerchief was not dropped after a conference with Gorbanifar, the entire room including North were to be eliminated. That was after another North gaff. But Bush's "loose lips" policy extended to those who could give testimony in congressional hearings, also. I believe an Israeli by the name of Amiram Nir got a subpoena. The agent I spoke of actually knew Nir, but he was not told whose plane it was he was ordered to bring down. Nir died in the crash and subsequent fire, another victim to Bush's "loose lips" policy. I don't know, but I am told that Amiram Nir had about the same public interest in Israel as JFK, Jr. had in America. Bush, Sr gave the order for Nir's elimination to cover his own trail. Bush proclaimed, "I was not in the loop," on Iran Contra. Yeah, right. 

Kensley, how naive do you wish to remain? Bush headed the CIA before becoming Vice President. An international child kidnapping-trafficking organization with its hub in Washington, DC was being investigated by Customs, the DC Police and the FBI. The investigation into this horrific monstrous operation was shut down with notes that it was "a CIA internal matter." With the current internet snooping I don't recommend checking it out but the org was The Finders. Yes, it made the papers. Yes, there are Customs documents pertaining to their interrupted investigation. Let me assure you, Bush, Sr. IS in the loop.

JON GENTRY 6/8/11 email to Robert Morrow and tlcdallas from [HYPERLINK "mailto:jongen422@hotmail.com" jongen422@hotmail.com](mailto:jongen422@hotmail.com)

JON GENTRY:

Thanks for the dissertation. I saved the entire email to a file to study.

I noted you underlined threaten to murder, talking about Pegasus and Perot. Tatumee-step process. First would come intimidation-coercion. If that did not work, or jointly in conjunction would be a compromise phase. Only if intimidation and compromise failed would the stage three assassination be carried out. What Tatum was not telling is that by the time he received the tasking, initial stages had already been tried in almost every case. The Operational Sub-Group which Tatum/Pegasus worked for was the assassination group. They were the Jackals which John Perkins referred to in his book, "Confessions of an Economic Hit Man." When Perkins failed, Pegasus got the call.

An example of the intimidation/coercion/assassination being all wrapped into one was the case of Daniel Ortega. The US was demanding Ortega hold democratic elections. Ortega refused until he was contacted and told to put a whole battalion around his nephew Raul (I think I recall) and he would still die on the specified date. The nephew died and Ortega held democratic elections. That was a Pegasus operation.

In the case of Perot, I've talked to some of Perot's people, one bodyguard in particular. Perot had his own Merc's. This one stated his opinion that no one would have been able to get by them and get to Perot; that it couldn't happen; which is just ridiculous. But it presents the state of mind that threats would likely not work to intimidate Perot and his encampment. I'm guessing Perot had already been contacted in some way previous; that this was no surprise.

I can't claim to understand Tatum's mind. But from putting things together he said another possibility also occurs to me. Within the covert ops community it was well-known that an operative involved in a high profile incident would likely be disappeared afterwards, have an accident. Tatum was no friend of the Bush crowd. What do you do when you're expendable? You receive a high-profile assignment? Time to resign. So he makes his resignation count by sending word through a trusted FBI friend to Ross Perot that an assassination would be attempted if Perot did not step down. Perot was informed at Saddlebrook Academy in Florida. What more compelling threat could be delivered than having one of the country's top assassins inform you he had just refused the mission, but someone else would be found who would carry it out? It worked. Perot stepped out of the race.

JG

=====

Gentry email 8/28/12 to Robert Morrow

Many thanks, Robert. Good stuff.

Generally accepted intel is that Tatum is dead as well. Last reported contact was actually with Daniel Hopsicker in 2002, congratulating him on his book, Barry And The Boys. Hopsicker worked very hard and did an excellent job on it, even living for a time with Barry Seal's widow to help her go through papers and help him with the research. The book is a gem.

I was with Tatum, August 31 of 1997, doing a second interview the day-evening news began coming in that Lady Dianna had died in a car crash. Tatum got a call from Al Martin and I got to listen to the two of them talk on speaker phone as the details began to come in about the hit. Tatum's general opinion: "Too many variables. That's not the way I would have done it." I listened to analysis breakdown into indicators, reflections on power plays, . . . with the evening ending with more questions than answers.

Amiram Nir was another casualty of the Bushes. Nir had been tapped to testify before a Congressional committee hearing on the Iran Contra goings on. To put it in perspective, Nir was kind of like a JFK, JR. figure in Israel, very popular. His popularity did not protect him when he could potentially implicate the Bush Family. Tatum got the order for the assassination, and carried it out. I heard that much from him. In a letter to FBI undercover agent, Terry Reed, Tatum gave more details explaining that he had not known the target. He was just told that this individual had information vital to national security and had to be stopped. Nir's plane crashed and burned. Terry Reed had known Amiram Nir well, but under his assumed name of Pat Weber. Reed considered he had lost a close friend. He validated much of Tatum's account.

Some years later I was on a three-way call set up by Uri Dowbenko and had a chance to talk with Al Martin. I had wanted to get an interview with Martin since the evening of Dianna's death. Tatum had said at the time, "He won't do an interview." When introductions were exchanged Al Martin's first question to me was, "Who has offered to buy you off?" I was startled. I replied, "No one." Martin then said, "Then you must be a nobody." No interview. A few years later Hopsicker gave me a private # for Al Martin, saying, "You can give it a shot." I left a message on his voicemail. No return call.

In sum, I may be a nobody, but I've got a story or two now and then. Thanks for bringing up these larger than life figures in America's covert history. People need to know. It's not just a simple matter of voting from a list of names. You've got to get to the truth, . . . when it can be found. You have to know the game, or you will continue to be ripped off by it.

Regards,

JG

=====

Gentry email 8/28/12 (also)

believe the Rodriguez being referred to in Tatum's account of the Contra/cocaine camp dialog was CIA agent Felix Rodriguez.

I once sat at a table at the Jo Jo's that used to be at Midway and LBJ with six pilots. Five of the pilots had personally witnessed

government drug trafficking. One of the five, a C-130 pilot, had reported a pallet of coke to his CO, was scheduled the next day

for a flight inspection with a psychologist. The psychologist filed a report stating that he was hopelessly insane. He lost his

license 48 hours after reporting the trafficking through his unit. JG

Other super books where you can read about the bipartisan Bush/Clinton drug scandals of the 1980's:

- 1) Powerburns: Cocaine, Contras & the Drug War by former DEA agent Celerino Castillo, III
- 2) Dark Alliance by Gary Webb
- 3) Barry and the Boys: the CIA, the Mob and America's Secret History by Daniel Hopsicker
- 4) Whiteout by Alexander Cockburn
- 5) Cocaine Politics: Drugs, Armies and the CIA in Central America by Peter Dale Scott and Jonathon Marshall
- 6) Lost History by Robert Parry
- 7) The Conspirators: Secrets of an Iran-Contra Insider by Al Martin
- 8) The Big White Lie: The Deep Cover Operation That Exposed the CIA Sabotage of the Drug War: An Undercover Odyssey by Michael Levine and Laura Kavanau-Levine
- 9) The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia by Alfred W. McCoy (from the 1970's era)
- 10) Out of Control: The Story of the Reagan Administration's Secret War in Nicaragua, the Illegal Arms Pipeline, and the Contra Drug Connection by Leslie Cockburn
- 11) Blue Thunder: How the Mafia Owned and Finally Murdered Cigarette Boat King Donald Aronov by Thomas Burdick and Charlene Mitchell
- 12) The Mafia, CIA, & George Bush by Pete Brewton
- 13) Called to Serve by James "Bo" Gritz
- 14) Crossfire: Witness in the Clinton Investigation by L.D. Brown
- 15) The Secret Life of Bill Clinton by Ambrose Evans Pritchard
- 16) American Desperado: My Life - From Mafia Soldier to Cocaine Cowboy to Secret Government Asset by Jon Roberts & Evan Wright

Also, read "The Crimes of Mena" by Sally Denton and Roger Morris which they had to publish in Penthouse in July, 1995 because the establishment Washington Post spiked this extremely embarrassing story to folks like Clinton and Bush #41. HYPERLINK

"http://www.serendipity.li/cia/c_o_mena.html" \o "http://www.serendipity.li/cia/c_o_mena.html"

http://www.serendipity.li/cia/c_o_mena.html Another book to get is The Secret Life of Bill Clinton

by Ambrose Evans Pritchard. Read [tr wrote a book called Crossfire: Witness in the Clinton Investigation](#) in 1999. L.D. tells us wild Bill was fully aware of his very good friend Dan Lasater's drug involvement in Mena. In reality, Dan Lasater was in charge of laundering the drug money along with the help of ADFA where Bob Nash worked.

Here is a good link on **Barry Seal, who gave Bob Nash a suitcase of drug money** as a payoff: HYPERLINK "<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKseal.htm>"
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKseal.htm>

Here are some more good links: HYPERLINK "<http://www.beyondweird.com/conspiracy/cn08-06.html>" \o "<http://www.beyondweird.com/conspiracy/cn08-06.html> (Terry Reed after he got railroaded by a Clinton-appointed judge); http://groups.msn.com/ChaosAcrossAmerica/thepatriotact.msnw?action=get_message&mview=1&ID_Message=255&all_topics=1" \o "[http://groups.msn.com/ChaosAcrossAmerica/thepatriotact.msnw?action=get_message&mview=1&ID_Message=255&all_top](http://groups.msn.com/ChaosAcrossAmerica/thepatriotact.msnw?action=get_message&mview=1&ID_Message=255&all_topics=1)[tz1.htm](#)

Bo Gritz Letter to George Bush

1 February 1988, Sandy Valley, NV

Honorable George Bush, Vice President, United States of America, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Why does it seem that you are saying "YES" to illegal narcotics in America?

I turned over video tapes to your NSC staff assistant, Tom Harvey, January 1987, wherein General KHUN SA, overlord of Asia's "Golden Triangle", offered to stop 900 tons of heroin/opium from entering the free world in 1987. Harvey told me, "...there is no interest here in doing that." General Khun Sa also offered to identify U.S. Government officials who, he says, have been trafficking in heroin for more than 20 years.

November 1986, Scott Weekly and I went into Burma in coordination and cooperation with The White House. Tom Harvey told me you received a letter from Arthur Suchesk, Orange County, CA, dated 29 August 1986. Dr. Suchesk said that Gen Khun Sa had access to U.S. POWs. Harvey said the letter had received "highest attention". He gave me a copy along with other case documents. I was asked if it was possible to verify the information. According to Harvey, the CIA said Khun Sa had been assassinated some months before. Harvey supplied Scott and myself with language under White House and NSC letterhead that would help us gain access to Khun Sa. It worked. Unfortunately, Khun Sa knew nothing about US POWs. He did, however, offer to trade his nation's poppy dependence for a legitimate economy.

Instead of receiving an "Atta Boy" for bringing back video tape showing Khun Sa's offer to stop 900 tons of illegal narcotics and expose dirty USG officials, Scott was jailed and I was threatened. I was told that if I didn't "erase and forget" all that we had discovered, I would, "hurt the government". Further, I was promised a prison sentence of "15 years".

I returned to Burma with two other American witnesses, Lance Trimmer, a private detective from San Francisco, and Barry Flynn from Boston. Gen Khun Sa identified some of those in government service he says were dealing in heroin and arms sales. We video taped this second interview and I turned copies over in June 1987, to the Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence; Chairman of the House on Foreign Affairs Task Force on Narcotics Control; Co-Chairman, Senate Narcotics Committee; Senator Harry Reid, NV; Representative James Bilbray, NV; and other Congressional members. Mister Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, is one of those USG officials implicated by Khun Sa. Nothing was done with this evidence that indicated that anyone of authority, including yourself, had intended to do anything more than protect Mr. Armitage. I was charged with "Misuse of Passport". Seems that it is alright for Oliver North and Robert MacFarlane to go into Iran on Irish Passports to negotiate an illegal arms deal that neither you nor anyone else admits condoning, but I can't use a passport that brings back drug information against your friends.

Lance Trimmer and I submitted a "Citizen Complaint of Wrongdoing by Federal Officers" to Attorney General Edwin Meese, III on 17 September 1987. Continuous private and Legislative inquiries to date indicate that the Attorney General's Office has "lost" the document. Congressional requests to the Government Accounting Office have resulted in additional government snares and stalls.

January 20, 1988, I talked before your Breakfast Club in Houston, Texas. A distinguished group of approximately 125 associates of yours, including the Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court, expressed assurance that you are a righteous man. Almost all of them raised their hand when I asked how many of them know you personally. If you are a man with good intent, I pray you will do more than respond to this letter. I ask that you seriously look into the possibility that political appointees close to you are guilty of by passing our Constitutional process, and for purposes of promoting illegal covert operations, conspired in the trafficking of narcotics and arms.

Please answer why a respected American Citizen like Mister H. Ross Perot can bring you a pile of evidence of wrongdoing by Armitage

and others, and you, according to TIME magazine (May 4, page 18), not only offer him no support, but have your Secretary of Defense, Frank Carlucci tell Mr. Perot to "stop pursuing Mr. Armitage". Why Sir, will you not look into affidavits gathered by The Christic Institute (Washington, D.C.), which testify that Armitage not only trafficked in heroin, but did so under the guise of an officer charged with bringing home our POWs. If the charges are true, Armitage, who is still responsible for POW recovery as your Assistant Secretary of Defense ISA, has every reason not to want these heroes returned to us alive. Clearly, follow on investigations would illuminate the collective crimes of Armitage and others.

Several years ago a secretary working for Armitage asked me "Why would he have us expunge his official record of all reference to past POW/MIA assignments and activities?" Not knowing, I ventured a guess that maybe he was considering running for public office and didn't feel the POW -Vietnam association would be a plus in his resume. It was about the same time a CIA agent named by Khun Sa turned up dead in Bangkok under "mysterious circumstances". Also about this time, as an agent of NSC's Intelligence Support Activity, I was told by ISA Chief Jerry King, "...there are still too many bureaucrats in Washington who don't want to see POWs returned alive". I failed to realize the fullness of his meaning, or these other events, until in May 1987, Gen Khun Sa, in his jungle headquarters, named Richard Armitage as a key connection in a ring of heroin trafficking mobsters and USG officials. A U.S. agent I have known for many years stopped by my home last month enroute to his next overseas assignment. He remarked that he had worked for those CIA chiefs named by Khun Sa, and that by his own personal knowledge, he knew what Khun Sa said was true. He was surprised it had taken so long to surface.

I am a registered Republican. I voted for you twice. I will not do so again. If you have any love or loyalty in your heart for this nation; if you have not completely sold out, then do something positive to determine the truth of these most serious allegations. You were Director of the CIA in 1975, during a time Khun Sa says Armitage and CIA officials were trafficking in heroin. As Director of Intelligence you were responsible to the American people for the activities of your assistant - even as you should know what some of these same people are doing who are close to you now as our Vice President because I feel these "parallel government" types will only be promoted by you, giving them more reason to bury our POWs.

I am enclosing some documentation that supports the charges made. Chief is a letter from Khun Sa to the U.S. Justice Department dated 28 June 1987, wherein Richard Armitage is named along with Theodore Shackley (your former Deputy Director CIA from Covert

Operations) and others. Please also note William Stevenson's article, "Bank of Intrigue-Circles of Power". You, Armitage, and General Richard Secord are prominently mentioned. Stevenson, you might remember, authored A MAN CALLED INTREPID. Also Tom Fitzpatrick's article, "From Burma to Bush, a Heroin Highway", should interest you. Both of these men are prize winning journalists. The book, CRIMES of PATRIOTS, "A True Tale of Dope, Dirty Money, and the CIA", by Jonathan Kwitny, reporter for the Wall Street Journal, details for you the bank connections that Khun Sa mentions. Finally, the basic primer that spells out exactly how this dope for covert operations gambit began, is Alfred McCoy's THE POLITICS OF HEROIN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. All of these should be required reading for the man appointed chief cop by our President to safeguard America from illegal narcotics. These are just a sampling of many works now available that chronicle disgraceful conduct by those sworn to protect and defend our Constitution.

Parting shot Mr. Vice President: On 28 January 1988, General Khun Sa tendered an offer to turn over to me one metric ton (2,200 pounds) of heroin. He says this is a good faith gesture to the American people that he is serious about stopping all drugs coming from the infamous Golden Triangle. I, you and Nancy Reagan are really serious about saying "NO" to drugs, why not test Gen Khun Sa? I challenge you to allow me in the company of agents of your choice to arrange to receive this token offer worth over \$4 billion on the streets of New York City. It will represent the largest "legal" seizure of heroin on record. You can personally torch it, dump it in the ocean, or turn it into legal medication; as I understand there is a great shortage of legal opiates available to our doctors. I think Gen Khun Sa's offer is most interesting. If you say "YES" then the ever increasing flow of heroin from Southeast Asia (600-- tons-- '86, 900 tons-- '87, 1200-- tons'88) may dry up--not good for business in the parallel government and super CIA circles Oliver North mentioned. If you say "NO" to Khun Sa, you are showing colors not fit for a man who would be President.

What is your decision? I challenge you to demonstrate exactly where you stand with respect to big-business-drugs, parallel government, misuse of U.S. tax-payer dollars in foreign drug suppression programs that don't work, no interest in dialogue that will stem the flow of illegal narcotics, return of POWs while they are still alive? I for one am not for a "USA, Inc." with you or anyone else as Chairman of the Board.

Respecting Your Office,

James "Bo" Gritz, Concerned American, Box 472 HCR-31 Sandy Valley, NV 89019, Tel: (702) 723-5266

Oliver North speaking to Jeb Bush and Dewey Clarridge in the 1980's: "Well, we haven't decided how we will rule his demise yet - whether it will be accident, natural causes, or suicide."

[Al Martin, "The Conspirators: Confessions of an Iran-Contra Insider," p.201]

"As I am a middle-aged man, I have worked or been involved in illegal covert operation of government all my adult life.

How many others in my age group can say they have personally known in their adult lifetimes almost 400 people who have died under clouded circumstances?

The common thread among the deaths of these 400 people was not anything they did - but what they knew.

I wonder how many others can make the same comment about their lives.

It's an indication of the type of life I've led.

Even what I have revealed thus far - it isn't a tenth of what I know. And it is such a task. That's the type of life I've led and what I know. I hope that the flavor of this comes out of what has happened to my friends, those I've known, who became inconvenient to their superiors and who died to maintain the deniability of others.

The egregious nature of the conspiracy surrounding their death goes to a level that is virtually humorous.

When Jeb Bush, Oliver North and Dewey Clarridge once spoke about an individual, North laughed and said, "Well, we haven't decided how we will rule his demise yet - whether it will be accident, natural causes, or suicide.""

[Al Martin, "The Conspirators: Confessions of an Iran-Contra Insider," p.201]

Gene Tatum's warning-letter to Ross Perot

April 2, 1996

**Mr. Ross Perot
12377 Merit Drive, Suite 1700
Dallas, Texas 75251**

Dear Mr. Perot:

As you prepare your part for the 1996 election, there is a matter of grave importance of which you should be aware.

In 1992, as the commander of a Black Operations Unit called Pegasus, I was ordered to neutralize you. Our unit was directed by President George Bush. It was determined, at some point, that the party you formed was counter to the American system of democracy. In his attempt to justify your neutralization, Mr. Bush expressed not only his concerns of the existence of your party and the threat which you posed to free America, but also the positions of other U.S. and world leaders.

I had been associated with Pegasus since its creation in 1985. The original mission of our unit was to align world leaders and financiers with the United States. I was personally responsible for the naturalization of one Mossad agent, an army Chief of Staff of a foreign government, a rebel leader and the president of a foreign government.

However, all of these missions were directed toward enemies of the United States as determined by our President. And because of this, I did not hesitate to successfully neutralize these enemies. The order to neutralize you, however, went against all that I believed in. It was obvious to me that his order was predicated on a desire to remain as President rather than a matter of enemy alignment. I refused the order. I further advised the President and others that if you or members of your organization or family were threatened or harmed in any way, I would cause information, which includes certain documents, to be disseminated from their six location in various areas of the world, to various media and political destinations. I walked away from Special Operations that day with the knowledge that you don't just quit! I felt, however, that the time capsules protected my interests.

In September of 1994, I received a telephone call demanding the information "or else"! It was obvious from the day that I walked out of Pegasus that to turn this information over would be terminal. In the spring of 1995, I was arrested by the FBI for wire

fraud. Although innocent of the allegations, I found it necessary to plead guilty in an attempt to tarnish my credibility. It was my opinion, as I expressed it to Rodriguez when he called and threatened me, that if I were of questionable credibility, the documents, if ever made public, may not stand on their merits.

With this arrest, I seized upon the opportunity to effect this theory. I have since been indicted on a second fraud charge, this time involving my wife. I will not allow this prosecution of my family. I have notified the authorities that I intend to put my case to a jury. While awaiting the trial, I wrote a book involving my first experience in the Special Operations arena. Since then, I have found that the U.S. Marshals have instructed the Hillsborough County jail to hold me, regardless of the outcome of the instant trial charge.

The new charge is treason. For over twenty years I have dedicated my skills, time, and health to my country. I have been shot, tortured, and beaten, fighting to protect our right to form and run our government as determined by the Constitution. I am not aware of an active Pegasus unit. I had assumed it was disbanded with the new President. I am suspect to the existence of some organization, however due to my present situation. Someone had to orchestrate this. So, be aware and alert.

<http://forum.prisonplanet.com/index.php?topic=215273.0>

Chip Tatum, Project Pegasus, and George Bush's failed assassination of Ross Perot

HYPERLINK "http://www.leopoldreport.com/Pegasus.html" \t "_blank"
<http://www.leopoldreport.com/Pegasus.html>

Former CIA deep cover agent Gene "Chip" Tatum:

"Our mission in 'Pegasus' was to align foreign leaders, foreign financiers, and fdiplomacy. If diplomacy did not work, then it was turned over to the Pegasus unit to work in one of the three arenas that we were professionals at working: blackmail, intimidation and murder"

This is the unimaginable, hard to understand story of a 25 year CIA deep cover agent, his missions as a professional asset into service of the United States Government under Vice-President, and later President, George Bush. We publish this abbreviated transcript of Gene "Chip" Tatum's appearance on the Rob Lorei

radio show, "Radioactivity" on WMNF, Tampa, Florida, July 1996 of one special reason. 1997 Gene Tatum appeared in Peter Ford's radio show in KIEV radio in Los Angeles. He told Mr. Ford the same fantastic story, but also in a short passage that his "Hit Team" Pegasus, in the ultra-secret, international G7 run OSG-organization, 1986 on Vice-President George Bush's command was tasked with eliminate the Swedish Prime Minister and United Nations peace mediator Olof Palme.

Gene Tatum has high credibility. When George Bush ordered him to "neutralize" Ross Perot, one of Bush's competitor running for president 1992, he refused and did "the impossible"; just walked away from Pegasus. Later on, the 1996 election, he warned Mr. Perot you can read Tatum's letter to Perot here. He could do it because he had secret documents and videotapes deposited in six countries on CIA-missions with drug- and gunrunning. But was that enough to keep him alive?

This is Gene Tatum story with his own words interviewed by Rob Lorei.

ROBERT LOREI: Good afternoon. This is "Radio Activity".

I'm Robert Lorei. In the Hillsboro(sp?) County jail right now is a man who says he's been involved in covert operations since the mid-1970s; that he has knowledge of drug smuggling by employees of the U.S. government; and that he was once assigned the task of assassinating political figures, "including", he says, orders to assassinate Ross Perot in 1992. We're joined now by Gene Tatum, who's speaking to us from the Morgan Street jail in Hillsboro County. Gene Tatum, welcome to WMNF.

GENE TATUM: Good afternoon.

RL: Good afternoon. Was I accurate in the introduction?

GT: Yeah, I would say so. I would like to qualify the Ross Perot portion of it. The unit that I was working with is code named "Pegasus". By the time a mission comes to us, we're ordered to "neutralize". Now we can neutralize in any of three methods: through intimidation, blackmail, or "termination".

RL: Was it clear what method they were advocating?

GT: They pretty well leave it up to us.

RL: Let's start with the first thing: you're in Hillsboro County jail. You're awaiting sentencing of federal charges. What were the charges?

GT: In 1991, I was approached by a person, who I'd had previous dealings with, to manage a golf course for the federal government. I guess it had gone into receivership and the bank had gone under, and the FDIC had taken that property over, in Hutchin(?), Florida. I managed the property. I guess I stayed at the property for about nine months. But through the management portion... I think early in the program (if anyone heard "Democracy Now"), I had to chuckle a little bit because the CEO of Bell Industries talked about government contracts and the difficulty in dealing with the government. One of the prime difficulties is getting the government to pay their bills on time. I was there four months and they hadn't paid a bill yet. So I began taking the monies out of the cash register - paying the bills on behalf of the government, that the government had accrued to small contractors, small equipment rental places and so forth, that can't afford to go unpaid for four months. So what I did is, I began paying them. That was

contrary to the contract, so by doing that I "defrauded the goernement of the use of those funds" - is the way the statement was written.

RL: I see. So instead of sending the money back to Uncle Sam, you were paying the local suppliers, local businesses, that your golf course relied on.

GT: Correct.

RL: And what about pocketing any money: were you convicted of taking anny money for your personal use?

GT: No. We (Tatum and his wife) weren't convicted of embezzling at all. We were convicted of what's called "conspiring to embezzle".

RK: How much money are we talking about?

GT: Of "conspiring to embezzle"? Actually I ended upp paying \$20,000 of my own money.

RL: I mean, how much money did you divert from cash register to local businesses? What was the amount that you were convicted on?

GT: I think around \$40,000.

RL: When does your sentencing come upp?

GT: August 28th (1996).

RL: And how much time "could" you spend in prison if your sentence is harsh?

GT: My maximum sentences is 30 years.

RL: Do you feel like this (charge) was in relation for anything that you've done in the past?

GT: Absolutely. In 1994 I received a phone call from Oliver North, Felix Rodriguez and William Colby, telling me to turn over certain documents that I had recorded yers ago - "or else," is the way it was put. I refused to do that, knowing that turning those documents over would probably result in the "termination" of me.

RL: "Termination" in the most extreme way?

GT: In the absolutely way.

We moved 2 tons of cocaine

RL: What were these documents that they wanted?

GT: We have (I say "we" because it's documents held by the flight crews who were involved in this) documents showing the movement of cocaine, the manufacturing of cocaine, by Oliver North and a company called "Enterprise" that he headed up. We moved, probably, about 2 tons of cocaine out of Nicaragua and Honduras, to Panama, on board military aircraft - being told the whole time that these were "fruits of war" that were confiscated from the Sandinistas. (It's interesting that just recently Costa Rica has issued a "persona non grata" against Oliver North for the trafficking of cocaine. If he shows up in that country, he'll be arrested).

RL: How do you know cocaine was on board? Did you actually "see" the cocaine?

GT: I was tasked on February 26th, 1958, to fly... I was a Special Operations pilot out of the 160th Aviation Group, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. I was sent to Fort Stuart, Georgia, to infiltrate the MEDEVAC unit and work directly for my handlers, the CIA handlers, wich were Amiram Nir and Felix Rodriguez and Oliver North. On February 26th I picked up two passengers, "Buzz" Sawyer and Bill Cooper, and I flew them to a Contra camp, under the MEDEVAC disguise. We had to use MEDEVAC because the Boland Amendment came out in the mid-80s that didn't allow the United States to participate in any way, other than humanitarian, to

support the Contras.

Under the MEDEVAC flag, we would fly many, many - hundreds of hours of - missions: intelligence gathering, delivering arms, and so forth. On this particular day I flew "Buzz" Sawyer and Bill Cooper. And these are the two gentlemen who crashed in 1986 - in October of 1986 - that started the Iran-Contra scandal. I flew them. They were arranging for air drops of arms into Nicaragua. When we "left" the camp, we picked up two coolers, two large, white coolers. (These coolers are the same kind of coolers that, by the way, I delivered to several sites in Arkansas. Large, white coolers, the same as these, weighing about 200 pounds.)

When we landed, after we picked up these particular coolers from a Contra camp and landed in La Mesa, Honduras, to drop off our passengers and to give these coolers to a C-130 bound for Panama, we picked the coolers up out of the aircraft and we dropped one and the seal came loose. The coolers were marked "vaccine". However inside there were over 100 keys of cocaine.

RL: What happened to the coolers once you dropped them on the ground? Where did they go?

GT: They got re-sealed real quick after we saw what they were. We gave them to the C-130 pilot. I asked him what his destination was and who intended on passing these off to. He told me that this manifest showed that the coolers went to a "Dr. Harari" in Panama. Now "Dr. Harari" is Mike Harari. He's a Moassad agent who was assigned to General Manuel Noriegas as one of his counselors.

We have video tapes of Mr. North

RL: But the drugs were headed northward, weren't they? From Nicaragua to the U.S.?

GT: No, they were headed initially to Panama. From Panama they were distributed throughout the United States and to other destinations.

RL: So you had documentation. Does that documentation still exist somewhere?

GT: It does. We also have video tapes of Mr. North and others standing in the middle of a "cocain kitchen" while the cocaine is being packaged.

RL: And why was Mr. North there?

GT: During the Iran-Contras era there were many camps known as "the North camps". People think that that means they were in the northern part of Nicaragua and Honduras. That's not true. Those were the camps built by Oliver North. They were built primarily to manufacture drugs.

RL: So tell us more about these Oliver North "camps". It seems pretty hard to imagine that Oliver North, who was a White House aide, had the time to go down and do all this: to set up these camps and to be so involved in what you say is cocaine smuggling when, I think it was the Kerry Commission looked into this, and others, and nobody's found the hard proof. There's been some witnesses who had come forward to make these allegations in the past. But nobody has come up with a video tape or anything like that.

GT: That's interesting. And let me qualify that Commissions task: those commissions were tasked with looking at the arms sale and the illegal cover up of information on that. They were not tasked to look into drug activity.

RL: So if these video tapes exist and if the flight records exist, why not just release them and make them public?

GT: Because the video tapes exist showing other people, along with Mr. North. If I were to release those tapes - the 1994 call to me threatened my children. (I have

four children, who live with their mom). I will not allow that to happen. I don't mind exposing Mr. North, Mr. Rodriguez. Mr. Nir can no longer be exposed because I was tasked with eliminating him in 1988.

RL: Okay, let's talk about that. Amiram Nir is an Israeli intelligence person. And I'm not sure whether he worked for the government or not. Tell me more about Amiram Nir.

GT: He was the Prime Minister of Israel's primary consultant on terrorism. He was associated with Israeli intelligence. I'm not going to say it was Mossad. It was Israeli intelligence of some sort - because of his knowledge.

And when you say "Mr. North's time to build these camps". He designated that to General Alvarez of Honduras - he was the army Chief of Staff - and to Enrique Bermudez(sp?), the commander of those North camps. "They" actually built those camps. I think I saw Mr. North one time in Honduras - no, twice. I'm sorry.

RL: So in terms of "taking out" Amiram Nir, what was your role in that?

GT: I was to fly a 4-man team to a southern Mexico town, outside of Morelia. Mr. Nir was involved in an avocado packing plant which, I don't know if it did or didn't package avocados, or packaged something else. I was not involved in that. I "was" involved in eliminating him before he could appear before the commissions to testify in 1989.

I flew a 4-man team in. There was a radio beacon put in, with frequency given to us, put on Mr. Nir. We triangulated the position. The 4-man team went to that position to eliminate Mr. Nir. However apparently there were two signals, and one was in an aircraft, a small aircraft. I think it was a Cessna T-210, a small, charter aircraft.

When I fly a mission as a combat helicopter pilot, into foreign country, we normally fly in what's called "the Archer Mode", which is an armed mode. We would fly an aircraft with full Stingers on one side of the pod, and we would fly a, about a one-quarter to one-third charged missiles on the right side of the aircraft, so that we could scare away base aircraft based in the country that we were in, rather than shoot them down. We would rather scare them away than shoot them down. Unfortunately, this missile, the proximity missile that I fired, took down the aircraft and killed two people on board.

He was prepared to implicate the Vice-President

RL: And one of them was Amiram Nir?

GT: That's correct.

RL: The shoot-down took place at a time when the Iran-Contra scandal was on the front pages of Americas newspapers, right?

GT: That's right.

RL: So what's your theory about why your superiors wanted him "taken out"?

GT: I believe that he could have provided embarrassing information about the involvement of Mr. Harari, directly linking, probably, Israel, to the manufacturing and trafficking of cocaine. I believe that he could implicate the Vice-President of the United States, George Bush, in the trafficking of cocaine. And I believe he could implicate several others, including Mr. North. And I believe that he was prepared to implicate them.

RL: Who ordered you to "take out" Amiram Nir?

GT: It came through Major Rodriguez, who actually ended up being Felix Rodriguez. Most of the orders that we would receive would come through that

particular mode. Now this, you have to understand, was after Iran-Contra. So the order came from Rodriguez, but it was actually from George Bush.

RL: Now how do you know it was from George Bush?

GT: Because I spoke to Mr. Bush concerning it.

RL: And how did you speak to him? Did you speak to him face-to-face?

GT: Via land line.

RL: And what did he tell you?

GT: He explained to me that Mr. Nir was a threat, that he was trying to expose the movement and the trafficking, and that needed to be "taken out". And he told me to pick up my Archer Team, relocate to El Salvador, that tactical fuel (unclear) and tactical beacons would be set up. I was to move my aircraft to those beacons for re-fueling, and eliminate Mr. Nir.

RL: Now what was your frame of mind, as...

GT: Let me qualify that: I was also told that this was an approved mission by the Mossad and that it was primarily for the Mossad that we were doing this.

RL: So the Mossad viewed Amiram Nir as a renegade agent, and they wanted him "taken out" as well.

GT: That's the understanding that was given to me, yes.

RL: What was your frame of mind? Did you have any compunction about carrying out the killing if people?

GT: No. Let me qualify how many people I've had to kill in my life: within 5 feet of me, probably about 30; within 200 feet, about 80, and beyond that, I don't know, because - probably thousands, with missiles and so forth.

RL: So you were pretty gung-ho, U.S. Military.

GT: Absolutely.

RL: I mean, you followed orders. And when somebody said, "Do this", you did it. Because you believe in your country and you believed in what your leaders were telling you.

GT: That's correct.

RL: Let's back up for just a moment, and talk about the very first covert operation that you say you were involved in. You were involved in Southeast Asia, in a covert operation, during the Vietnam War. Tell us about that covert operation.

(CN as was behind this transcript in a note: Tatum told how he joined the Air Force in the late '60s/70s', was trained as an traffic controller, and went on to advanced schooling: Army jump school; escape and evasion school, with jungle training; sea survival school; diving school. He said he was sent to temporary duty into Thailand to help set up a communications center. Task Force Alpha, a large intelligence force, was also there. Tatum said he was then "voluntered" into an assignment which apparently is how he got involved with covert operations. From there, according to Tatum, he worked with successive White House administrations.)

GT: Our missions in "Pegasus" was to align foreign leaders, foreign financiers, and foreign countries with the policies of the United States, using first diplomacy. If diplomacy did not work, then it was turned over to the Pegasus unit to work in one of the three arenas that we were professionals at working at. (CN: i.e., blackmail, intimidation, and murder).

RL: Let's talk about this "Operation Pegasus". How old is Pegasus?

GT: I'm told, by various intelligence sources around the world, that Pegasus is an operation that's been in place since probably the '50s. It was originally designed to spy on spies. In other words, to look at the CIA and the National Security Agency to see who is loyal, who is doing what. (CN: Tatum's info on Pegasus is corroborated by Trenton Parker, who appeared on Tom Valentine's "Radio Free America" show 1993. Parker has talked about this "Pegasus" unit, saying that it was secretly set up by Harry Truman to keep an eye on the CIA). And that "was" a portion of Pegasus's duties; there was a section... "My" duties included simply flying - "fancy taxi driver", I should put it, sometimes armed.

RL: Let's talk about some of the other people that you say you've killed. You say you were ordered to assassinate several people. We talked about Amiram Nir. You say you were ordered to assassinate the president of a Third World country. Who was that?

GT: Neutralize.

RL: Okay, neutralize. I'm sorry.

GT: We chose intimidation in that. In 1989, the United States was working in the Nicaraguan arena very heavily, to get free elections in place. Daniel Ortega would not allow the free elections. After the negotiations and the diplomacy failed, Ortega was given to us. We decided that we would try to align him. Because of his position it would be a little too much to go in and assassinate him. The way we decided to align him is, we chose a second cousin of Mr. Ortega. Our diplomats went to Mr. Ortega. We told him that we intended on assassinating that cousin. We told him on what "day" we would assassinate that cousin and "how" we would assassinate that cousin, and told him to protect him as best he could - 'cause he would be next. On that day, in that mode, we assassinated his cousin.

RL: What was the name of this person?

GT: I have no idea. I only flew the 4-man team in.

RL: How was the assassination accomplished?

GT: Rocket fire. In the home.

RL: In what way? Was that in Managua?

GT: Outside of Managua.

RL: And how did you determine that this person... Did somebody tell you that this person would be the way to get to Daniel Ortega?

GT: We carry information files. Another part of what Pegasus has done through the years is, they've also spied on political leaders and financiers around the world. And there's huge database on everyone. If, during our active time, a member of Pegasus was intimidated or placed before a Senate committee or something like that, they could simply pull out this file and intimidate that politician into backing off. And that "was" done.

RL: I'm wondering, as you tell this: Could you prove to anybody that you were actually involved in this assassination of the cousin of Ortega? Do you have anything physical that you could bring to the world, to say: "Here's my proof that we did it?"

GT: Other than a few photographs, no.

RL: I guess this sounds pretty amazing. But also, I think that it's hard to document. If we were to say, "Gene Tatum: "How could you prove to us that you actually were flying along and 'took out' Amiram Nir? Is there any way you could

prove that?

I started planning

GT: Yes. In 1958, after finding what I did on my aircraft on that February 26th mission, and 50 or so missions after that, I had decided to start planning for my retirement.

And I understood what happened to most "assets" after they became a liability. So I started planning, and documenting. In addition to the planning and documenting, my flight crews would carry small video cameras. The medic would carry a video camera in his medic bag on many occasions. My crew chief would video any air attacks that we had accomplished. So yes, we have some proof.

RL: So you've got video tapes of that.

GT: Absolutely.

RL: In 1992, you were still involved with Pegasus, you hadn't left that operation by then, and you were ordered to neutralize Ross Perot. Is that correct?

GT: At a meeting in southeast Florida, at the home of a prominent political leader (and I choose not to use his name at this time), that political leader tasked me with eliminating the leader of a new party which, in his own words, "could tear apart the Constitution of the United States".

RL: Why won't you tell us the name of this political leader?

GT: Because it's not worth what repercussions can come back on my family, to involve him. He's bigger than the President, believe it or not.

RL: He's bigger than the President. Who could be bigger than the President?

GT: There's several people in this country who are bigger than the President, Rob. And I would rather not delve into that section of it right now.

RL: Okay. So what was your understanding that you should do about Ross Perot when you get this order? And why would you take orders from this person if this person was not part of the ... Was this person part of the government in 1992?

GT: Yes, he was.

RL: What was your understanding that you ought to do, in regard to Ross Perot?

GT: We were told to neutralize him. But I believe that, there again, having the ability to choose how we would do that. One way we worked in the past was by blackmail. And had I gone forward with it (however I didn't), I probably would have used that method. We used a drug, made in Columbia (let me see if I can remember the name of it), "Escopolamina" (sp?). They call it "the voodoo drug", which puts a person completely under your control. I mean "completely" under your control. You can have them do anything that you would want them to do. You could video tape the actions of that person, and then you could hold that video tape as blackmail against them. And they would never remember what they did or who had them under their control. It's a very powerful drug and we used it on several occasions.

RL: And tell me about one of those occasions. How was it used?

GT: One of the people we used that drug on was... Gee. He was one of the Contra leaders... I think his name was Adolfo Calero (sp?). We used it on him to keep him in line, because he wanted... Enrique Bermudez, along with Adolfo Calero, wanted political positions in Nicaragua when the Chamorro government took its place, replacing Ortega. Bermudez we couldn't align. So we eliminated him.

RL: You mean "you" were responsible for his killing.

GT: That's correct. I didn't directly. A 4-man team was flown in, outside Managua,

and killed him. However Calero we were able to blackmail, using this drug. We took Calero. We put him in a hotel room with another man. We put them into (sex) acts together, and filmed it. Now they have a high-ranking official in the Chamorro Nicaraguan government under their control.

RL: You have been handed lots of assignments over the years and you always took part in them - including the killing of people. But this assignment, to neutralize Ross Perot, you backed away from and you quit Pegasus. Why?

GT: In 1989 I backed away from my first assignment to "take someone out".

RL: What was the assignment?

GT: That was an assignment to "take out" a man who helped fund some of the Nicaraguan aircraft, a man by the name William Kennedy, who's now in Lompaw(?) Prison. I will not participate in assassinations of any sort, character assassination or anything, of American citizens. That, to me, is not furthering the cause of America.

(Tatum then discussed a video tape). It shows other political leaders involved, and financial leaders from the world. It's a video tape of particular meetings, where assignments were given, including assignments against that (sic) financial leaders. And I won't give you the names of those, but it's enough to keep anyone alive that "I" want to keep alive.

RL: So can you tell us whether or not George Bush or anybody of that stature is in these video tapes?

GT: Yes, he is.

RL: When you told these folks that you weren't going to carry out this mission against Ross Perot, what was their response?

GT: Director Colby told me that you can't just walk away from black operations. That's when I pulled the tapes out of my briefcase and I said: "I understand that, Mr. Colby. However, I'm walking away." And I gave him a copy of the tapes and told him what the repercussions would be.

RL: Did you contact Ross Perot, subsequent to your quitting Pegasus?

GT: Yes, Mr. Perot was advised. As a matter of fact, two weeks ago, I interviewed with Texas News (I think that's CBS out of Dallas) concerning a copy of the letter, that they had been able to get from the Perot people.

Bush-brev till Tatum inkl Perotbrev

RL: And what did Mr. Perot have to say about what you told him? About this effort to neutralize him?

GT: I believe that he went public with that, in 1992. He made the allegation, to the public, that this was happening. I think a lot of people pooh-poohed it. But he was serious.

RL: I think a lot of people were skeptical. Did you contact Ross Perot in 1992?

GT: Yes.

RL: And you told him that there was going to be this effort to neutralize him.

GT: Yes.

RL: Do you have any proof that people told you to neutralize Ross Perot? Do you have any video or were there any written orders?

GT: We have a tape. A cassette tape.

End of interview and the transcription.

Hilarious Magic Bullet Theory

This is what Gerald McKnight said about Specter in his book, *Breach of Trust* (2005):

"Despite the report's guarded language it was absolutely essential to the Commission's conclusion that a lone gunman firing from above and to the rear of the motorcade had killed President Kennedy and that JFK and Connally had been hit by the same bullet. The time constraints and the mechanical features of the alleged murder rifle required that CE 399 had inflicted all seven nonfatal wounds on Kennedy and Connally. Otherwise, at least one other rifle and a second gunman were necessary to account for all of the victims' wounds.

The career assigned to this single bullet was little short of fabulous. According to the report, CE 399 hit JFK in the back of the neck, then passed through the neck without striking any hard object and emerged at the front of his throat. It then entered Connally in the back of the right armpit and slid along his fifth rib, demolishing four inches of the rib before it exited the chest below the right nipple. The bullet then allegedly struck and shattered the radius of Connally's right wrist, one of the hardest bones in the body, located just above the wrist on the dorsal side, then exited at the base of his palm and entered his left thigh just above the knee. CE 399 then traveled about three inches beneath the surface of the thigh, hit the femur, and deposited a lead fragment on the bone. Some time later, with a spasm of reverse kinetic energy, it spontaneously exited the hole in Connally's thigh and neatly tucked itself under the mattress of a stretcher parked in a hallway of the Parkland Memorial Hospital that the report asserted was linked to the wounded governor.

Critics of the Warren Commission Report were quick to mockingly dub CE 399 the "magic bullet." They pointed to the fact that after allegedly producing seven wounds, most notably the shattering of Connally's fifth rib bone and the radius of his right wrist, CE 399 was, in the report's own words, "slightly flattened but otherwise unmutilated." CE 399 was turned over to the FBI. It was the bureau's firearms expert, Robert A. Frazier, who identified it as a full-metal-jacketed, military-type bullet weighing 158.6 grains. Frazier testified before the Commission that the original weight of a 6.5-mm bullet, unfired or pristine, was on average about 160 to 161 grains."

[I should add Connally definitely had some metal left in his body - more than what was missing from the so-called magic bullet.]

FBI agent James Sibert on wound to JFK's back

FD-302 Reports Prepared by SA Sibert & SA O'Neill

11/22/63

HYPERLINK "http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=682&relPagId=5" \o "External link"
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=682&relPagId=5>

From ""In the Eye of History"", William Law & Allan Eaglesham's book ...

He was a beme [come up to the ARRB deposition at College Park](#), I said 'Well, before I come up there, I want you to know one thing. I am not an advocate of the single bullet theory.

I stood there two feet from where that bullet wound was in the back, the one they eventually moved up to the base of the neck. I was there when Boswell made his face sheet, and located that wound exactly as we described it in the FD 302...
.....So there is no way that a bullet could have gone in that low then rise up and come out the front of the neck, zig zag and hit Connally..."

"They said there was no exit--that back wound. When I came back and told them about a bullet found on the stretcher, he...(Humes) jumped right on that and said the bullet went in a short distance and the cardiac manipulation on his chest, it fell out on the stretcher.

Now that is what we left there with that night. The rest of this stuff was all conspired, as I see it, after Saturday morning when they talked to Parkland and realized there was a bullet wound in the anterior neck.

He(Humes) said he realized that in talking to them, it was easy to understand how that came through and didn't hit any bone and exited out through the throat. Well, it was nothing like that at the time(of the autopsy). That was all developed after we left."

James Sibert...

Comments were made by James Sibert during interviews with William Law.

From ""In the Eye of History"", William Law & Allan Eaglesham's book ...

HSCA Report, Volume VI! ..Recovered Bullet During JFK Autopsy.....

Sam Houston Johnson cracking to his brother about Lee Harvey Oswald

An email from a friend:

RM:

Re the incident to which I was referring. . .

In this book, published in 1970. . . :

Sam (who, as you know, was a drunk, and was later provided a room at the White House, to “hide” him from the public) . . .

. . . tells of this conversation he had with Lyndon on Friday evening, 11/22/63.

Lyndon, touching base with his n’er do well brother, at the time living God-Only-Knows-Where, says to Sam. . .

“Well Sam, I thank you, for all you have done for me in life to help me. I wouldn’t be here were it not for you, and your help.”

And Sam, this brother who was a serious alcoholic (but who had a keen [and very black] sense of humor) then dead pans,

“But Lyndon, I had nothing to do with Oswald.”

Pause. . . There is a long pause. . And then Lyndon erupts. . .

**“God damn you Sam Houston! How dare you make a crack like that! “
(etc etc). . .**

It is hilarious. . Especially when you realize that (a) “help” was exactly what Lyndon needed to get to the White House; and (b) Lyndon was probably hypersensitive on that point, and realized there well might be a phone tap on the line.

The Lyndon Johnson-Zionist alliance & the Six Day War

<http://criminalstate.com/tag/mathilde-krim/>

Mathilde Krim

HYPERLINK "<http://criminalstate.com/2010/07/bibi-back-at-the-white-house-the-consistency-of-israeli-duplicity-comes-ever-more-clearly-in-focus/>" [Bibi Back at the White House — The Consistency of Israeli Duplicity Comes Ever More Clearly in Criminalstate.com/2010/07/bibi-back-at-the-white-house-the-consistency-of-israeli-duplicity-comes-ever-more-clearly-in-focus](http://criminalstate.com/2010/07/bibi-back-at-the-white-house-the-consistency-of-israeli-duplicity-comes-ever-more-clearly-in-focus/) [White House](http://criminalstate.com/2010/07/bibi-back-at-the-white-house-the-consistency-of-israeli-duplicity-comes-ever-more-clearly-in-focus/) [His meeting](http://criminalstate.com/2010/07/bibi-back-at-the-white-house-the-consistency-of-israeli-duplicity-comes-ever-more-clearly-in-focus/) very closely, as will the veterans community.

For me, confirmation of Israel's strategic duplicity came in a meeting with Harry McPherson who served as counsel and speechwriter for Lyndon B. Johnson. LBJ entered the Senate in 1948 with Louisiana Senator Russell Long for whom I served as counsel and speechwriter.

At his law offices in Washington, Harry described his arrival in Tel Aviv the night that the 1967 War began. That war typifies the consistency of this ongoing deceit.

He flew in the night before from Vietnam through Hong Kong. He knew on arrival that something was amiss because the airport lights were off. He checked into his hotel and was awakened early on June 5th by Wally Barbour, the U.S. ambassador to Israel.

A pear-shaped diplomat with a penchant for yellowing Palm Beach suits, Barbour called to tell Harry that the war had just broken out—to which he replied, "But I just come from the war."

Barbour picked him up at the hotel and they hurried to the foreign ministry for a brief meeting before conferring with the Israeli chief of military intelligence. In response to their repeated question, "Did the Egyptians attack?" McPherson and Barbour received only evasive answers. As air raid sirens wailed, McPherson recalls in *A Political Education*:

Barbour suggested that we might continue the discussion in the underground bunker. The general studied his watch. "No, that won't be necessary. We can stay here." Barbour and I looked at each other. If it wasn't necessary, the Egyptian air force had been destroyed. That could only have happened so quickly if it had been surprised on the ground. We did not need to ask for confirmation, but left at once to cable the news to Washington.

Israel was neither under attack nor under threat of attack as its leadership has since conceded. Air raid sirens were just props in the stagecraft of waging war by way of deception.

The Israel-as-victim storyline was stage-managed by Zionist extremists to make both Israeli citizens and foreign observers *believe* that the Jewish state was endangered. As with the phony intelligence that induced the U.S. to war in Iraq

in March 2003, the facts in June 1967 differed dramatically from the geopolitical narrative.

Under cover of that false attack, Tel Aviv occupied land belonging to its neighbors. The bulk of that property is still held by force 43 years later with the support of the U.S. as its oft-duped ally.

Servicing the Commander-in-Chief

In the lead-up to Israel's Six-Day Land Grab, Johnson was lobbied by U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg. LBJ had moved Goldberg from the Supreme Court to the U.N. so he could be replaced with Abe Fortas, Johnson's personal lawyer. Fortas was a senior operative in a network of Zionists who helped produce the Johnson presidency and shaped its policies.

When Goldberg used heart-rending rhetoric to weave for Johnson a storyline about Israeli vulnerability and the pending victimization of hapless Jews at the hostile hands of an Arab "ring of steel," LBJ waved a Central Intelligence Agency report predicting that Israel could win *any* war in the region in two weeks.

When Goldberg persisted, Johnson ordered the CIA to revisit their analysis. The agency returned with a revised report concluding that Israel could win any war in the region in one week.

On June 4th, at a Fortas-hosted dinner for Johnson, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and New York investment banker John Loeb, Fortas cautioned Johnson that war might soon erupt in the Middle East.

When the president turned to McNamara for his opinion, the Pentagon chief agreed with Johnson that there would be no war. Johnson then confirmed that U.S. intelligence agencies agreed with McNamara's assessment. Johnson left for the White House at 10:58 p.m.

Less than six hours later, at 4:30 a.m. on June 5th, National Security Adviser Walt Rostow called LBJ to announce that Israel had attacked Egypt. Mathilde Krim, a former Irgun operative, was Johnson's guest at the White House that night. Before informing anyone else, LBJ stopped by the blonde beauty's bedroom to tell her, "The war has started."

Not until 7:45 a.m. did Johnson speak with Soviet Premier Aleksi Kosygin who expressed his hope and expectation that the U.S., as Israel's closest ally, would restrain Tel Aviv.

Mathilde Krim was the wife of Arthur Krim, chairman of the Finance Committee for the Democratic Party and president of United Artists. While Johnson was in the Senate, Krim bought land near the LBJ Ranch in Texas where he built "Mathilde's House." When Arthur was away on business, Johnson routinely took Marine One, the presidential helicopter, to visit Mathilde.

An Inside Job

In the war's first few hours, the "victimized" Israelis destroyed the Egyptian Air Force while its aircraft were still on the ground. Walt Rostow sent Johnson a memo describing the success of Tel Aviv's "vulnerable" military as "the first day's turkey shoot." By evening, the Jordanian air force was also largely destroyed.

Johnson also received a memo from Arthur Krim that read, "Many arms shipments are packed and ready to go to Israel, but are being held up. It would be helpful if these could be released." Johnson ordered them released.

By evening of the second day, two-thirds of the Syrian air force had been destroyed. The glee in the State Department Operations Room was palpable, leading Under Secretary of State Eugene Rostow to caution, "Gentlemen, gentlemen, do not forget that we are neutral in word, thought and deed."

At the State Department's mid-day press briefing, spokesman Robert McCloskey repeated Rostow's official "neutrality" lie. Zionist advisers surrounded Johnson in the decision-making that lent U.S. support to the 1967 war. "Everyone around me, without exception was pro-Israel," recalls Johnson speechwriter Grace Halsell. She identified more than a dozen close advisers to Johnson, including Walt Rostow, his brother Eugene and Arthur Goldberg.

White House counsels Leo White and Jake Jacobsen were likewise pro-Israel as were two key speechwriters: Richard Goodwin, husband of biographer Doris Kearns Goodwin, and Ben Wattenberg whose parents moved to the U.S. from Palestine. Likewise domestic affairs adviser Larry Levinson and John Roche, an avid Zionist and Johnson's intellectual-in-residence.

The Non-Separation of Powers

In the lead-up to this Israeli aggression, Fortas served as an enabling back channel between the Israeli embassy and the White House. Fortas had known Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harman since the ambassador's arrival in Washington in 1959. During the March 1960 visit to Washington of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, Fortas sponsored a breakfast at his home attended by Harman and Johnson who was then Senate Majority Leader.

Fortas' biographer conceded: "For several weeks before the crisis erupted into war, the Israeli ambassador was 'in very frequent contact' with Fortas and regularly visited the justice at his chambers or his house." An outspoken Zionist, Fortas also attended a critical White House strategy meeting on the Middle East on May 26th, ten days before the land grab began.

When it came to Israel, Fortas was never neutral. "When they get back from Egypt," a law clerk in his Supreme Court chambers overheard Justice Fortas say, "I'm going to decorate my office with Arab foreskins."

Throughout the six days of carnage that Israel inflicted on its neighbors, Near East experts met daily with Johnson in the Cabinet Room. Fortas attended each meeting. Reflecting on comments by Fortas to Johnson at their June 4th dinner party, John Loeb wrote to Fortas on June 6th: “You were prophetic about the Middle East. Thank the Lord the President has you as a friend and counselor.”

In 1968, Johnson failed in his attempt to elevate Fortas to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Fortas resigned in May 1969 in the wake of a series of scandals. In the summer of 1970, *The New York Times* reported his registration as a lobbyist for Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

Fortas cemented his relationship with Johnson in 1948 when, in LBJ’s first Senate race in Texas, the Washington lawyer finessed the extensive vote fraud apparent in the Democratic primary in which Johnson claimed an 87-vote victory, including 200 votes tallied in alphabetical order.

A Fortas-devised legal strategy led to Johnson’s name appearing on the November ballot as the Democratic Party nominee. In a strongly Democratic state, that primary victory assured the ambitious Texan a victory in the general election and a seat in the U.S. Senate. Decades later, those familiar with this political history continued to refer to him as “Landslide Lyndon.”

A Strategic Provocation

The Six-Day Slaughter of 1967 pre-staged the geopolitical dynamics for all that has followed—not only in the Middle East but also in the U.S. as Israel’s violent taking of land outraged everyone in the region and set American foreign policy on today’s ruinous course.

The periodic carnage visited on Palestinians ensures that this strategic provocation remains fresh in the minds of Muslims worldwide. Reactions to these serial provocations, in turn, fuel the plausibility of the latest storyline, *The Clash of Civilizations* and its corrosive counterpart: the Global War on Terrorism with “Islamofascism” the essential Evil Doer branding.

Israel has performed with reliable consistency every act required to provoke and sustain extremism in the Muslim world. Only by duplicity has the Zionist state sustained a U.S. alliance whose main effect has been to make America appear guilty by association.

On August 9, 2000 in a White House ceremony, President Bill Clinton presented Johnson paramour Mathilde Krim with the Medal of Freedom. By then this former Irgun terrorist had been rebranded as a high-profile medical researcher and AIDS activist adored and promoted to political prominence by her pro-Israeli supporters in Hollywood.

It’s not expected that Israeli-American Rahm Israel Emanuel, White House Chief of Staff to Barack Obama, will urge that Monica Lewinsky receive the nation’s

highest civilian honor. It's not yet known what role Emanuel and White House political strategist David Axelrod have played in sustaining our costly "special relationship" with the Jewish state.

As yet another Israeli Prime Minister arrives in Washington with yet another rationalization for continuing this entangled alliance, a nomination is pending for the appointment to our highest court of a third Jewish Zionist for a court with just nine jurists. In time, historians will identify the role played by the Israel lobby (and Emanuel/Axelrod) in the nomination of Elena Kagan.

Based on the consistency of "Bibi" Netanyahu's duplicitous conduct over decades, Barack Obama needs to know when an Israeli Prime Minister is once again deceiving a U.S. president. History suggests a reliable test: are his lips moving?

The End of History

Though the U.S. has been deceived with stunning consistency for more than six decades, a mid-course correction remains possible. If this latest president can concede to himself that his political career is a product of those complicit at this deceit, he may yet emerge as the transformative leader that his supporters once hoped he could be.

If Barack Obama can be honest with himself, he will speak candidly to the American people and explain why this long-running deceit must be brought to a speedy close. If on July 6th he announces support for a one state solution, that will start to unwind this perilous alliance.

Senior military leaders have confirmed the common source undermining U.S. national security. Should the current commander-in-chief fail to act consistent with the known facts, this latest political product of the Chicago Outfit may risk their continued allegiance.

To advance peace, he needs only declare U.S. support for the designation of Jerusalem as an international cultural site under the protection of U.N. troops. To end the multi-decade cycle of provocation/reaction, he needs only reassign 30,000 U.S. troops to Palestine to rebuild a destroyed society, resettle its ousted people on occupied land and secure Israel's nuclear arsenal.

The Zionist experiment was a failure before it began. An overdue end to this apartheid regime can begin July 6th. Or this perilous alliance can continue—at untold cost in blood and treasure.

July 6th could be a defining moment for a president in need of such a moment. That date could also mark the restoration of American values to U.S. foreign policy and grant solace to those moderate and secular Jews long appalled at the conduct of Zionists who in 1948 deceived a U.S. president to recognize as a legitimate state their extremist enclave in the Middle East.

The Power of David Rockefeller in 1964

by Gary Allen

The Rockefeller File by Gary Allen HYPERLINK

"http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/rockefeller_file/rockefeller.htm" \o

"http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/rockefeller_file/rockefeller.htm"

http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/rockefeller_file/rockefeller03.htm

http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/rockefeller_file/rockefeller03.htm of the American Establishment,- reports Time," It has been said that for him the presidency would be a demotion. " The *New York Times*" - concurs: "He has come to be regarded as a spokesman for enlightened American capitalism.- Of course, to the *New York Times*, "enlightened American capitalism" means government planning of virtually every facet of the American economy, major transfers of America's vital technology to the Communists, the internationalizing of American business through multinational holding companies, and the creation of a World Government.

In 1964 David Rockefeller and Nikita Khrushchev were closeted in Moscow for two and a half hours. The *Chicago Tribune* of September 12, 1964, reported:

David Rockefeller ... briefed President Johnson today on his recent meeting with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of Russia ... the Red leader said the United States and the Soviet Union " should do more trade." Khrushchev, according to Rockefeller, said he would like to see the United States extend long-term credits to the Russians.

As a matter of fact, the meeting between Rockefeller and Khrushchev had been held two months earlier, in July. Apparently whatever trouble had developed was not settled until the President was briefed in September. Within a month, Khrushchev was deposed. David Rockefeller was soon meeting on the Black Sea with his successor, and in October of 1966 L.B.J. announced his new policy of "building bridges" to Eastern Europe

Treefrog Ed Sherry on the bullet casings found at the Tippit murder scene

Interesting fact, bullet casings found at the crime scene were from an automatic, while Oswald owned a revolver. See Jim Marrs classic "Crossfire", page 343, Patrolman J. M. Poe marked the shells with his initials, J.M.P., which did not appear on the shells shown to him later, also DPD Sergeant Gerald Hill radioed the dispatcher from the scene, "suspect is armed with an automatic .38, rather than a pistol". Oswald was captured with a .38 Special revolver.

Frog

Roger Craig's testimony

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/113905914/JFK-Assassination-Robert-Craig>

Anita Sands Hernandez writes: As we crawl up into the last year of the 50 year anniversary (as we are in the 49th year) let us look at the evidence. The man in the filmed interview below was an ordinary honest, laid back, cop who witnessed certain things after JFK's assassination, and spoke about what he saw. He was eventually murdered by a rifle bullet to the chest. He only owned hand guns. The coroner pronounced it was a suicide. The land of the free and the brave

—
imagination only! There were dozens of eyewitnesses to the Kennedy assassination including trained ones like police. They were ordered to keep their mouths shut about what they saw

—
and most did. Those who did not were warned, harassed, and if they were persistent and their testimony dangerous enough, they were eliminated. One too seldom discussed example is in this filmed interview sometime in the early 1970s: Expert Witness to the Kennedy assassination - Killed.mpg

[HYPERLINK "http://www.brasschecktv.com/page/21019.html" \t "_blank"](http://www.brasschecktv.com/page/21019.html)
<http://www.brasschecktv.com/page/21019.html> HYPERLINK

"<http://www.brasschecktv.com/page/21019.html>" \t "_blank" ___ Article: 529 of [sgi.talk.ratical](http://www.sgi.talk.ratical)

From: (dave "who [cger Craig](#)

[Keywords: Unpublished manuscript wrics](#), Inc. Date: Mon, 23 Mar 1992 15:21:34 GMT
Roger Craig was a Deputy Sheriff in Dallas at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. He was a member of a group of men from Dallas County Sheriff James Eric

"Bill" Decker's office that was directed to stand out in front of the Sheriff's office on Main Street (at the corner of Houston) and "take no part whatsoever in the security of that motorcade." Once he heard the first shot, Roger Craig immediately bolted

towards Houston Street. His participation in the formative hours of the investigation during the rest of that day and into the evening included observations and experiences that would have singlehandedly destroyed the entire Warren Commission fairytale before a grand jury or a Congressional investigation.

Roger Craig was named the Dallas Sheriff's Department "Officer of the Year" in 1960

by the Dallas Traffic Commission. He received four promotions while he was Deputy Sheriff. Among the most important events he witnessed:



At approximately 12:40 p.m., Deputy Craig was stannade of some type of grainy material

—

come running down the grassy knoll from the direction of the The School Book Depository (TSBD). He saw a light green Rambler station wagon, coming slowly west on Elm Street, pull over to the north curb and pick up the man coming down the hill. By this time the traffic was too heavy for him to be able to reach them before the car drove away going west on Elm.

□

After witnessing the above scene, Deputy Craig ran to the command post at Elm and Houston to report the incident to the authorities. When he got there and asked who was involved in the investigation, a man turned to him and said "I'm with the Secret Service." Craig recounted what he had just seen.

This "Secret Service" man showed little interest in Craig's description of the people leaving, but seemed extremely interested in the description of the Rambler to the degree this was the only part of the recounting that he wrote down. (On 12/22/67, Roger Craig learned from Jim Garrison that this man's name was Edgar Eugene Bradley, a right wing preacher from North Hollywood, California and part-time assistant to Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist minister who had founded the American Council of Christian Churches. Then-governor Ronald Reagan refused to grant the extradition request from Garrison for the indictment of Bradley during the New Orleans Probe.)

□

Immediately after this Craig was told by Sheriff Decker to help the police search the TSBD. Deputy Craig was one of the two people to find the three rifle cartridges on the floor beneath the window on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. All three were no more than an inch apart and all were lined up in the same direction. One of the three shells was crimped on the end which would have held the slug. It had not been stepped on but merely crimped over on one small portion of the rim. The rest of that end was perfectly round.

□

He was present when the rifle was found, and, along with Deputy Eugene Boone who had first spotted the weapon, was immediately joined by police Lt. Day, Homicide Capt. Fritz, and deputy constable Seymour Weitzman (an expert on weapons who had been in the sporting goods business for many years and was familiar with all domestic and foreign makes). Lt. Day briefly inspected the rifle and handed it to Capt. Fritz who asked if anyone knew what kind of rifle it was. After a close examination, Weitzman declared it to be a 7.65 German Mauser. Capt. Fritz agreed with him.

□

A

At the moment when Capt. Fritz concurred with Weitzman's identification of the rifle, an unknown Dallas police officer came running up the stairs and advised Capt. Fritz that a Dallas policeman had been shot in the Oak Cliff area. Craig instinctively looked at his watch. The time was 1:06 p.m. (The Warren Commission attempted to move this time back beyond 1:15 to plausibly claim Oswald had reached the Tippit murder scene in a more humanly possible time-frame than would be the case if Tippit had the encounter with his murderer any earlier.)

□

Later in the afternoon Craig received word of Oswald's arrest a

nd that he was
suspected of being involved in Kennedy's murder. He immediately thought of
the man running down the grassy knoll and made a telephone call to Capt.
Will Fritz to gi
ve him the description of the man he had seen. Fritz said Craig's
description sounded like the man they had and asked him to come take a look.
When he saw Oswald in Fritz's personal office Deputy Craig confirmed that this
was indeed the man, dressed in the same way, that he had seen running down the knoll
and into the Rambler. They went into the office together and Fritz told Oswald,
"This man (pointing to me) saw you leave." At which time the suspect replied, "I
told you people I did." Fritz, apparently trying to console
Osw
ald, said, "Take it easy, son —
we're just trying to find
out what
happened." Fritz then said, "What about the car?" Oswald replied, leaning
forward on Fritz' desk, "That station wagon belongs to Mrs.
Paine

—
don't try to drag her into this." Sitting back in his chair, Oswald said very
disgustedly and very low, "
Everybody will know who I am
now."

The fact that Fritz said car and this elicited Oswald's ou
tburst about a station wagon

—
that no one else had mentioned

—
confirms the veracity of Roger
Craig's story.

Junior counsel for the Warren Commission Dave Belin, was the man
who interviewed Roger Craig in April of 1964. After being questioned in what
Craig recounts as a very manipulative and selective way, Be
lin asked "Do you want to
follow

or waive your signature or sign now?" Craig noted, "Since there was
nothi

ng but a tape recording and a stenographer's notebook, there was
obviously nothing to sign. All other testimony which I have read (a
considerable amount) included an explanation that the person could waive his
signature then or his statement would be typed and he would be notified when it
was ready

for signature. Belin did not say this to me." After Craig first saw the transcript
in January of 1968 he discovered that the testimony he gave had been changed in
fourteen different places. Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig never changed his account
of what he witnessed and experienced on Friday, November 22, 1963. (The passage

where he describes the methodology employed by David Belin in selectively recording his testimony is highly illuminating and provides us with a glimpse of how the "W.C." interviewed witnesses in a very controlled way.) He remained convinced, for the rest of this life, that the man entering the Rambler station wagon was Lee Harvey Oswald. He was fired from the Sheriff's office on July 4, 1967, and from that day forward he never again could find steady work. Multiple attempts were made on his life, his wife finally left him, and in the end, he was alleged to have shot himself to death on May 15, 1975.

Jack White on Lyndon Johnson's pivotal role in the JFK assassination

5) Jack White, **HYPERLINK**

"<http://www.jfkresearch.com/forum/index.php?&act=ST&f=3&t=1372&linear=1>" \t "_blank" **JFK Research Assassination Forum**(2nd April, 2004)

On 11-22-63 I was certain it was LBJ and cronies. For the next 30 years I read every book and [Service... you name it, I considered it](#). But I knew it was not a lone nut kid named Oswald. By about 1990 I was back where I started. I was certain it was LBJ and friends.

Over the years, logic prevailed. Who benefited most? Who had the motive, means, opportunity? Who could cover up the crime? Who could control the autopsy? Who could control the investigations and the investigators? Who could control the evidence and suppress or change it? Who could fabricate evidence in the hands of the FBI? Who could control the media? Who could control the public? Who could control the patsy? Who could fabricate the Zapruder film? Certainly not Dulles... Giancana... Castro... Khrushchev... etc.

ANSWER: THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENCY.... especially a venal and corrupt president and his friends, backers, and cronies. Lyndon Baines Johnson. He controlled Texas. He controlled Dallas. He controlled Hoover. He controlled Dulles. He controlled the military. He controlled Warren and the commission. He had alliances with the mafia and the media. He and Hoover used BLACKMAIL and murder to control those he could not control. Hoover fabricated evidence for him. Hoover was his next door neighbor. He allied himself with Hoover, Dulles, Nixon and his backers in the oil/military industrial complex/CIA/military to carry out the murder.

That is the truth. It was so obvious all along. One of the most corrupt men in all of history... LBJ.

"Notes on Lunch with Arlen Specter on January 4, 2012"

by Vincent Salandria

HYPERLINK "<http://politicalassassinations.com/2012/11/1560/>" \o
"<http://politicalassassinations.com/2012/11/1560/>"
<http://politicalassassinations.com/2012/11/1560/>

[Vincent Salandria, a Philadelphia lawyer, says that it is obvious that us that Lyndon Johnson, based on what we know now, was at the epicenter of the JFK assassination. The Kennedys were within days of politically executing the despised and malevolent LBJ.)

Salandria, a common man who is not bright - as he will readily tell you - figured this out very early on. So the real issue is the psychological ability of the American people to accept an ugly reality - that John Kennedy was murdered in a high level domestic coup d'etat by the national security state. Multiply that times 100 in the case of the American elites as far as their level of acceptance vs. what it should be if they were honest with themselves. - Robert Morrow]

November 8, 2012

John Judge: This thoughtful and provocative piece comes from an early and brilliant Warren Commission critic and lawyer Vincent Salandria, author of False Mystery. He has taken the position for years that the visible facts in the case were transparent from the start, without ever being officially confirmed. In his view, we already know who killed President Kennedy and why, but to admit that to ourselves would lead to an imperative for action with unknown consequences. He continues these themes in this recent piece sent to us for public consumption. Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania passed away recently after a long battle with cancer and never recanted his conclusions about the single bullet theory he propounded for the Warren Commission to explain multiple wounds in President Kennedy and John Connally on November 22, 1963. - John Judge

"Notes on Lunch with Arlen Specter on January 4, 2012" by Vincent Salandria

On January 4, 2012 at 11:25 a.m. I arrived at the Oyster House restaurant in Philadelphia for a meeting with former U.S. Senator Arlen Specter. He had called me a week or so earlier and suggested we have lunch.

We met, shook hands, and seated ourselves at a table. I thanked him for suggesting having lunch with me.

I told him that I viewed his work on the Kennedy assassination as very likely having saved my life. I also wanted him to know that if I had been given his Warren Commission assignment, and if I knew then what I know now about power and politics in our society, I would have done what he did. Of course, as a pacifist peace activist with socialist leanings, such as I was and am, I would never have been selected for Specter's job with the Warren Commission. Arlen Specter was neither a pacifist nor a peace activist. He was a lawyer. I believe that Specter did not know that after the assassination of President Kennedy he was no longer a citizen of a republic but rather was a subject of the globally most powerful banana republic.

But if I had been chosen for his assignment, i.e. to frame Lee Harvey Oswald as Kennedy's killer, I would have done what Specter did. As a lawyer I would have had been obligated to serve the best interests of my client, the U.S. government. My assignment would have been to cover up the state crime, the coup. I said that not to do that work and not to steer the society away from the ostensible pilot to kill President Kennedy, which plot had as its central theme a pro-Castro and pro-Soviet origin, would have resulted in terrible political consequences.

I told Specter that the American people could never have accepted my view of the assassination as a covert military-intelligence activity supported by the U.S. establishment – not then, and not now. They would have readily accepted as truth the leftist-plot script that the assassins employed. Even now, most Kennedy assassination critics will not accept my view of a U.S. national security state military-industrial killing. I explained that my very bright and rational wife could and would not completely accept my version of the meaning of the Kennedy assassination.

The U.S. national security state's killing of Kennedy was cloaked in the Oswald myth. That myth included a supposed U.S. defector to the Soviet Union who headed up a Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and who before the assassination allegedly sought a Cuban passport. Therefore, the myth pointed an accusing finger at Fidel Castro and the Soviets.

If the U.S. public had been convinced that Castro and the Soviets were behind the killing of Kennedy, then the military would have considered the killing an act of war, and a military dictatorship in the U.S. would have probably resulted.

Oswald, a U.S. intelligence agent whose past had been molded by the C.I.A., could have been cast into whatever his intelligence masters chose. If the Oswald myth had completely unraveled and had exposed the joint chiefs to the U.S. public as the criminals behind the coup, they, the joint chiefs, would never have quietly surrendered their newly acquired power. I believe that instead, they would have sought to preserve and exploit their newly acquired status of possessing ultimate power over the U.S. arms budget and foreign policy. I believe that they would

have proclaimed a national security emergency and imposed martial law. They would have declared a state of emergency, to a state of war, and would have designated the replacement for President Kennedy as a unitary president. We now have been made to understand that the unitary president is unhampered by constitutional separation of powers and the restraints of the bill of rights. In short, the unitary president is a euphemism for the correct political designation of a dictator.

Specter asked me what I thought was the reason for the assassination. In reply I asked whether he had read the correspondence between President Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev. He had not. I explained that my reading of the correspondence convinced me that Kennedy and Khrushchev had grown very fond of one another. I saw them as seeking to end the Cold War in the area of military confrontation. They were in my judgment seeking to change the Cold War into a peaceful competition on an economic rather than military basis, testing the relative merits of a free market and command economy. I saw the U.S. military intelligence and its civilian allies as being opposed to ending the Cold War.

I told him that I concluded that there was also a conflict between Kennedy and our military on the issue of escalation in Vietnam. In order to deter the efforts of Kennedy and Khrushchev to accomplish a winding down of the Cold War, the C.I.A, with the approval of the U.S. military, killed Kennedy.

I said that I believed the assassination was committed at the behest of the highest levels of U.S. power. I said that I did not use sophisticated thinking to arrive at my very early conclusion of a U.S. national-security state assassination. I told him that I think like the Italian peasant stock from which I came. We use intuition.

I explained that the day after the Kennedy assassination I met with my then brother-in-law, Harold Feldman. We decided that if Oswald was the killer, and if the U.S. government were innocent of any complicity in the assassination, Oswald would live through the weekend. But if he was killed, then we would know that the assassination was a consequence of a high level U.S. government plot.

Harold Feldman and I also concluded that if Oswald was killed by a Jew, it would indicate a high level WASP plot. We further decided that the killing of Oswald would signal that no government investigation could upturn the truth. In that event we as private citizens would have to investigate the assassination to arrive at the historical truth.

Specter uniformly maintained a courteous, serious and respectful demeanor, as did I. He asked me whether I had talked to Mark Lane frequently. I told him that I had spoken to him, and that I had spoken to essentially every assassination critic then active. I described meeting Mark Lane at a dinner in Philadelphia at a lawyer's home. The dinner was in 1964. I could not recall the name of the lawyer host. I related that Spencer Coxe, the Executive leader of the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, was also present.

At that dinner I informed Lane that I was interested in Oswald as a likely U.S. intelligence agent provocateur. Lane was not interested in the concept of Oswald as a possible U.S. intelligence asset. Specter asked me what Lane believed regarding the assassination. I said that at that time he believed there was a plot, but he did not name who the plotters were and did not discuss what he thought the reason was for the killing. I did say that later, Lane got a jury to decide for Lane's client who had said that E. Howard Hunt was in Dallas on the date of the Kennedy assassination. Lane's client had been sued for libel. He described the case in his 1991 book *Plausible Denial*.

In 1964, after his work with the Warren Commission was completed, Specter had been honored for this association at a meeting of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He asked me what I remembered about that event. I told him that I attended with my copy of the Warren Report and directed some questions at him regarding the shots, trajectories and wounds in the Kennedy assassination. After the meeting some of my colleagues at the bar asked me to write an article. That night I did so. I sent the article to Theodore Vorhees, the Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, and asked him to have it published. He sent it back and asked me to tone it down. I did so. He got it published in *The Legal Intelligencer*.

Specter recalled that in our confrontation I had accused him of corruption. He said that he had asked me at that time whether I would change the charge to incompetency. I had refused. I told him that I could not change it to incompetency because I knew then from his public record, as I know now, that he was not incompetent. My charge was reiterated in the *Legal Intelligencer* article, which described the Warren Commission's work as speculation conforming to none of the evidence. I said the Warren Report did not have the slightest credibility, committing errors of logic and being contrary to the laws of physics and geometry.

Specter, during our 2012 lunch, asked me whether I thought that the Warren Commission was a set up. I answered that probably not all of the Commissioners knew it was a set up, but that Dulles and Warren knew. I also told him that I thought that McGeorge Bundy was privy to the plot. Specter did not respond to this.

I explained that I did not discuss with friends my view of the assassination and my conception of how controlled our society is. I said that I did not discuss with my friends matters such as we were discussing because people are just not ready to accept my view of the assassination and the tight control over our society. I said that I had nothing to offer to people in terms of solutions to the mess we are in. I related how last year, when I had a blood condition and thought I was going to die, my big regret was the mess of a society we were bequeathing to our children.

Specter commented: "Washington is in chaos." I told him that I was deeply concerned about whether we are going to bomb Iran. Specter said, "We are not going to bomb Iran."

I offered an example of how out of control the society is. I pointed out that he had been against escalation in Afghanistan. While Obama was supposed to be meditating over whether or not to escalate the U.S. forces there, Generals McChrystal and Petraeus were speaking to the press telling the world that we were going to escalate. These statements by the generals were made while Vice President Biden was speaking publicly against escalation. I said that I thought McChrystal and Petraeus should have been court martialed for violating the chain of command. I then said that I don't think Obama any longer has power over the military, despite the ostensible constitutional chain of command.

I told Specter that I knew there was a conspiracy to kill Kennedy notwithstanding his single-bullet theory because the holes in the custom-made shirt and suit jacket of Kennedy could not have ridden up in such a fashion to explain how a shot from the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository Building, hitting Kennedy at a downward angle of roughly 17 degrees, and hitting no bone, could have exited from his necktie knot. I told him that Commission Exhibit 399 was a plant.

I admitted that I had coached Gaeton Fonzi before his interview with him on the questions that he should ask Specter. Specter asked me where Fonzi is. I told him that he lives in Florida, and that he is sick with Hodgkin's disease. Specter said he was a good reporter. I told Specter that Fonzi was a great investigative reporter.

I told Specter that my very smart wife does not accept my political thinking regarding the nature of the power in control of the country and the world. Specter asked me about my wife. I told him that she is Jewish. She is a graduate of Swarthmore College. She studied at the University of Chicago and accomplished all but the dissertation in Russian Literature there. She owns and manages 41 apartments around Rittenhouse Square. Her father was a fellow traveler. He was subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He retained Abe Fortas as his lawyer. The hearing was cancelled. He was a philanthropist who financed the Youth Ruth Wing of the Jerusalem Museum and a college and high school in Israel.

I suggested to Specter that he was selected to perform the hardest assignment of the Warren Commission because he was a Jew. The government could have selected a right WASP lawyer for the job. I said that I had received less criticism for my work on the assassination than he had received for his work on the Commission and as Senator. He related how in Bucks County in a speaking engagement a man had risen and shouted at him that he should resign because he was too Jewish. I told him that I thought that he was a good Senator. He replied that being a Senator was a good and interesting job.

So how is it that Arlen Specter's work on the Warren Commission saved my life? If I had been successful in arousing public opposition to the National Security State, whom I viewed at the President's true killers, then the National Security State, possessing supreme power after its successful coup, would have liquidated any effective dissent. In 1966, after a public forum on the Warren Commission's

evidence, I was advised by Brandeis Professor Jacob Cohen that I would have to be killed. I viewed Professor Cohen as speaking for the assassins.

The Warren Report quieted the public. And as it developed, I was completely ineffective. There was no need to dispose of me. So, I consider my life was saved by the effectiveness of Arlen Specter's work and the ineffectiveness of my own.

As we were leaving the Oyster House I gave Specter a copy of James W. Douglass's book, *JFK and the Unspeakable*. I said it was the best book on the assassination, and that it was dedicated to a friend of mine and me.

Specter was smiling broadly as we left. I told him that he had a great smile, but that he did not sport it often in public. I asked him whether he was in good health. He said he was, and seemed optimistic about his well-being. I don't know whether he was then aware of his illness. In dealing with his protracted struggle against very serious afflictions he displayed remarkable fight and courage.

Knowing what I know now, and being then, as now, committed to historical truth, I would have not changed my earliest statement that the Kennedy assassination was a crime of the U.S. warfare state. But I would not have endeavored to rally people to confront as I did the assassins. I know now that the U.S. public never did want to accept the U.S. warfare state as the criminal institutional structure that it is. I know now, that even if the U.S. public ever was ready to accept the true historical meaning of the Kennedy assassination, that there are and have been no institutional structures open to them with which they could hope to countervail successfully the Kennedy killers, the enormous power of the U.S. empire and its warfare state.

I know that my efforts to convince people to oppose Kennedy's assassins were feckless. But was the effort of a small community of people to establish the historical truth of the Kennedy assassination valueless? I think not. I feel that historical truth is the polestar which guides humankind when we grope for an accurate diagnosis of a crisis. Without historical truth, an accurate diagnosis of the nature and cause of crisis, we would have no direction on how to move to solve societal disease.

Knowing what I know now, would I change my harsh criticisms of Arlen Specter? Yes, I would. Specter was a superior lawyer who enlisted his services to the U.S. government. The Warren Commission Report, through its lies, served to calm the U.S. public in a period of great crisis. If any serious domestic or foreign effort had been made to counter the coup, the weaponry commanded by the state criminals would have resulted in catastrophic loss of life. Therefore, in my judgment of Arlen Specter I defer to the wisdom of Sophocles, who said: "Truly, to tell lies is not honorable; but where truth entails tremendous ruin, to speak dishonorably is pardonable."

Salandria's reply to my characterizing him as "not that bright" (11/22/12)

Dear Robert,

I take issue with your statement that I am "not that bright." Rather I would submit that I am not at all bright.

Cordially,

Vince

(Salandria's point is this: it is obvious that the national security state murdered JFK. The only thing in question is the psychological ability of people (and especially the elites) to accept it.)

Russ Baker in *Family of Secrets* on JFK's attack on the oil depreciation allowance

My take: this alone and nothing else would be enough for Texas oil executives connected to Lyndon Johnson to murder John Kennedy

<http://whowhatwhy.com/2011/05/23/what-they-don%E2%80%99t-tell-you-about-oil-industry-tax-breaks/>

From "What They Don't Tell You about Oil Industry Tax Breaks" May 23, 2011

...To head off this larger threat, it was clear to John F. Kennedy's political advisers that he would have to campaign in Texas, along with Florida, in 1963. **Kennedy was interested in revoking the oil depletion allowance**, a decision that would have meant steep losses for Texas oilmen, and he continued voicing his support for civil rights, always a contentious issue in the South....

President Kennedy demonstrated his willingness to buck big money during the "steel crisis" of April 1962, when he forced a price rollback by sending FBI agents into corporate offices. But **Kennedy's gutsiest—and arguably his most dangerous—domestic initiative was his administration's crusade against the oil depletion allowance**, the tax break that swelled uncounted oil fortunes. It gave oil companies a large and automatic deduction,

regardless of their actual costs, as compensation for dwindling assets in the ground.

Robert Kennedy instructed the FBI to issue questionnaires, asking the oil companies for specific production and sales data. "The oil industry—in particular, the more financially vulnerable Dallas-based independents—did not welcome this intrusion. The trade publication **Oil and Gas Journal** charged that **RFK was setting up a "battleground [on which] business and government will collide."**

FBI director Hoover expressed his own reservations, especially about the use of his agents to gather information in the matter. **Hoover's close relationship with the oil industry was part of the oil-intelligence link** he shared with [CIA director Allen]Dulles and the CIA. Industry big shots weren't just sources; they were clients and friends. And Hoover's FBI was known for returning favors.

One of Hoover's good friends, the ultrarich Texas oilman Clint Murchison Sr., was among the most aggressive players in the depletion allowance dispute. Murchison had been exposed as far back as the early 1950s—in Luce's Time magazine no less—as epitomizing the absurdity of this giveaway to the rich and powerful. Another strong **defender of the allowance was Democratic senator Robert Kerr** of Oklahoma, the multimillionaire owner of the Kerr-McGee oil company. So friendly was he with his Republican colleague Prescott Bush that **when Prescott's son, George HW Bush, was starting up his Zapata Offshore [oil] operation, Kerr offered some of his own executives to help.** Several of them even left Kerr's company to become Bush's top executives.

...Lyndon **Johnson** shared in the prevailing oil belt enmity toward Kennedy. In fact, he **was the one person in the White House the oilmen trusted....After Johnson ascended to the presidency, he and newly elected congressman Bush were often allies on such issues as the oil depletion allowance** and the war in Vietnam.... [oil executive Jack] Crichton (close with Bush and head of a **secretive Dallas-based, oil-connected military intelligence unit** that deeply immersed in aspects of the tragic events of November 22, 1963) was so plugged into the Dallas power structure that one of his company directors was Clint Murchison Sr., **king of the oil depletion allowance**, and another was D. Harold Byrd, **owner of the Texas School Book Depository building.....**

When **[George HW] Bush** arrived in Washington after the 1966 elections, he was immediately positioned to help large moneyed interests, and by so doing improve his own political fortunes. His father, still influential, had twisted arms to get him **a coveted seat**

on the House Ways and Means Committee, which writes all tax legislation. The committee was the gatekeeper against attempts to eliminate the oil depletion allowance, and Bush's assignment there was no small feat. No freshman of either party had gotten on since 1904. But former senator [and investment banker] Prescott Bush had personally called the committee chairman. Then he got GOP minority leader Gerald Ford—a Warren Commission member and later vice president and president—to make the request himself. It was a lot of voltage, but the rewards were worth the effort. George HW Bush now would be a go-to rep for the oil industry, which could provide Nixon with the Texas financial juice he would need to win the Republican nomination in 1968....

During the Eisenhower years, the Texas oil industry really took off. George HW Bush was now part of a “swarm of young Ivy Leaguers,” as Fortune magazine put it, who had “descended on an isolated west Texas oil town—Midland—and created a most unlikely outpost of the working rich.” **Central to these ambitions was continued congressional support for the oil depletion allowance,** which greatly reduced taxes on income derived from the production of oil. The allowance was first enacted in 1913 as part of the original income tax. At first it was a 5 percent deduction but by 1926 it had grown to 27.5 percent. This was a time when Washington was “wading shoulder-deep in oil,” the New Republic reported. “In the hotels, on the streets, at the dinner tables, the sole subject of discussion is oil. Congress has abandoned all other business.”

Following the discovery of the giant East Texas oil fields in 1931, there was nothing Texas oilmen fought for more vigorously than their depletion allowance. From its inception to the late 1960s, the oil depletion allowance had cost taxpayers an estimated \$140 billion in lost revenue. **Nixon, backed by Prescott Bush and his friends, supported the allowance in 1946, while [the man he defeated and replaced in the House, Democrat Jerry] Voorhis opposed it.** Six years later, **General Dwight D. Eisenhower supported the oil depletion allowance, and he got the oilmen's blessings—and substantial contributions as well....**

In 1969, despite his earlier attempts to keep the peace among the party's factions, **new President Nixon was soon embroiled in a series of power struggles. Perhaps the most important concerned the oil depletion allowance,** as members of Congress in 1969 launched new attempts to rein in the costly giveaway. Representative George H. W. Bush was the industry's Horatio at the bridge—or perhaps its George Wallace. **“In an era when civil rights became the great moral issue that galvanized liberals,” observed Bush biographer Herbert S. Parmet, “the targeted oil depletion allowance was not far behind.”**

Bush had barely completed his first term in the House. But he had an urgent task. **President Nixon was under pressure to support a reduction in the depletion allowance, and some signals were emerging from the administration that he might do just that. Bush, joined by [Texas] Senator Tower, flew to Nixon's vacation home in California to help save the day.** The trip was apparently a success. Nixon affirmed his intention to block the reform efforts. Bush later wrote Nixon's treasury secretary, David Kennedy, to thank him for reversing an earlier statement hinting that the White House might cave in to popular pressure for reform, adding: **"I was also appreciative of your telling how I bled and died for the oil industry."**

The moment passed, but **protecting the allowance remained uppermost in the minds of independent oilmen—and Nixon was not proving sufficiently stalwart on the matter.** The White House sent political operative Jack Gleason out to West Texas to calm flaring tempers. "[Nixon aide] **Harry Dent sent me down to Midland, to the Midland Petroleum Club, to talk to them about the depletion allowance,**" Gleason told me in a 2008 interview. Gleason had trouble understanding the complex issue, so he was not clear on precisely what the oilmen were mad about. **"Almost got lynched and run out of town . . .** It was a very ugly scene. Fortunately one guy . . . saved my ass, or otherwise I'd still be buried somewhere at the Petroleum Club."...

There would be growing anger in the Pentagon about Nixon and Kissinger's secret attempts to secure agreements with China and the Soviet Union without consulting the military. And there were **the oilmen, who found Nixon wasn't solid enough on their most basic concerns, such as the oil depletion allowance and oil import quotas....**the oil barons were up in arms over threats to the oil depletion allowance, convinced that Nixon was not solidly enough in their corner. But they had other gripes.

As [Nixon aide H.R.] Haldeman noted in a diary entry in December 1969: **"Big problem persists on oil import quotas. Have to make some decision, and can't win.** If we do what we should, and what the task force recommends, we'd apparently end up losing at least a couple of senate seats, including George Bush in Texas. **Trying to figure out a way to duck the whole thing and shift it to Congress."** ...

It turns out that in March 1974, as the effort to oust Nixon continued to mount, **Congress and the Nixon administration were making things very uncomfortable for the Bush crowd.** There were news reports that federal officials and members of Congress were looking into **possible antitrust violations by people who sat**

simultaneously on multiple oil company boards. In a December 1973 letter responding to members of Congress, an assistant attorney general had confirmed that the **Nixon Justice Department was looking at these so-called interlocking directorates.**

Most striking about the **long list of violators** is this: a **significant majority of them had been friends of, fund- raisers for, or major donors to George HW Bush.** Many had also been employers or sponsors of George de Mohrenschildt [the **oilman-spook** and longtime friend of HW Bush who served as a kind of **mentor to Lee Harvey Oswald.**] The list included the **son of oil depletion king** Clint Murchison Sr.; Admiral Arleigh Burke Jr., who had allied himself with Allen Dulles in post-**Bay of Pigs** inquiries into the disaster and criticized Kennedy's handling of the invasion; [Texas military contracting king] George Brown of Brown and Root, backer of LBJ and George HW Bush and employer of **Oswald**/Bush friend George de Mohrenschildt; Dean McGee, former business partner of the late **oil depletion backer** Senator Robert Kerr; Toddie Lee Wynne, whose family provided lodging to Marina Oswald after Kennedy's assassination; oil-military intelligence man Jack Crichton; and Neil Mallon, George HW Bush's well- connected "uncle," who ran the Bush family's oil services firm Dresser Industries (later merged with Halliburton and Brown and Root.)

Who had been investigating these men? Nixon's Justice Department. It was almost a perfect echo of what was going on in JFK's final year in office—and in life. Jack Kennedy had been fighting with the same group of independent oilmen over the oil depletion allowance, and Bobby Kennedy's Justice Department had sent grudging FBI agents into oil company offices to examine their books. Nixon and his old nemesis JFK had both angered the same people, and both had been removed from the presidency....

Robert G. Stone, who ran Harvard University's board of overseers in the late 80s when it pumped massive investments into the obscure oil company Harken Energy at the time the firm was employing **young George W. Bush and bolstering his political and financial fortunes**, was a board member and sometime chairman of a whole range of companies involved with international shipping, the use of inland barges to **move oil, and oil exploration.** At one point he controlled one of the world's largest cargo fleets. And he was intimately associated with a small circle of highly politicized oilmen whose names have appeared in previous chapters. **He served** as chairman of the board of the Houston-based Kirby Corporation, a shipping and oil concern **substantially controlled by the family of the oil depletion allowance king**, Clint Murchison.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (1973) was convinced that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK assassination

Goldwater told Jeffrey Hoff that in October, 1973

At the 2012 Dallas JFK Lancer conference I ran into JFK researcher Jeffrey Hoff of Arizona. Jeffrey Hoff was a leadership position in the local Cochise County Democratic Club from 1980-1983. He used to be a member of SDS in the 1960's. Now he installs "off the grid" solar systems. I briefly interviewed Hoff on Saturday, November 17, 2012 in Dallas, TX, at the JFK Lancer conference.

Jeffrey Hoff told me that in October, 1973 he met Barry Goldwater at a Republican political picnic in Willcox in Cochise County, AZ. I asked him how he ended up at a Republican picnic and he told me his friend Louise Parker, a friend and "real estate lady" from an Arizona "pioneer" family, had invited him. She said do you want to meet Barry Goldwater? Hoff said yes.

When Hoff met Sen. Barry Goldwater, Hoff, who had a keen interest in the JFK assassination, brought up that topic. **Sen. Barry Goldwater told Hoff in October, 1973, that he (Goldwater) was convinced that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK assassination and that the Warren Commission was a complete cover up.** Hoff got the impression that Goldwater had told others privately the same thing. **I asked Hoff how confident was Goldwater when he was making these statements. Answer: Goldwater was very confident.**

Jeffrey Hoff currently (2012) lives about 35 miles from Pierce, AZ. Lyndon Johnson died in January, 1973. J. Edgar Hoover had died in May, 1972. Allen Dulles died in January, 1969.

Barry Goldwater also read and complimented Fred Newcomb's book *Murder From Within* (1974) on the JFK assassination. Newcomb pointed the finger at the Secret Service, with deep suspicions of LBJ.

Barry Goldwater: "... the book ... seems to be very concise, detailed and documented" which he told Fred Newcomb in a letter complimenting his book. (Sen. Jesse Helms and Russell Long also read this book according to Tyler Newcomb, the son of Fred Newcomb.)

The book has been re-released (2011) and retitled as *"Murder From Within: Lyndon Johnson's Plot Against President Kennedy."*

Barry Goldwater column "Leftist Dementia" on Dec. 19, 1963 blames JFK assassination on "a single kill-crazy Communist."

<http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=uUc0AAAAIBAJ&sjid=smUEAAAAIBAJ&pg=3709,4844450&dq=jfk+assassination+barry+goldwater&hl=en>

f

Goldwater sure changed his tune 10 years later (at least privately)

Lyndon Johnson basically threatening to murder Robert Kennedy

Robert Caro says "hate" is an accurate description of the LBJ-RFK relationship

This description is from post 1960 Democratic convention:

"At the end of that long afternoon, after he had stepped down from the chair in the Biltmore corridor on which he stood to make his acceptance statement, he came back into his suite, and closed the door behind him, and cursed Robert Kennedy. He called him, Bobby Baker was to write, "'that little shitass' and worse." Perhaps much worse. John Connally, who during long days of conversation with this author was willing to answer almost any question put to him, no matter how delicate the topic, wouldn't answer when asked what Johnson said about Robert Kennedy. When the author pressed him, he finally said flatly: "I am not going to tell you what he said about him." During the months after the convention, when Johnson was closeted alone back in Texas with an old ally he would sometimes be asked about Robert Kennedy. He would reply with a gesture. Raising his big right hand, he would draw the side of it across the neck in a slowing, slitting movement. Sometimes that gesture would be his only reply; sometimes, as during a meeting with Ed Clark in Austin, he would say, as his hand moved across his neck, "I'll cut his throat if it's the last thing I do." [Robert Caro, "The Passage of Power," p. 140]

Brad Eyon's conversation with photographer Cecil Stoughton in 1990 or 1991

Robert,

This is incredible. Thank you for including me in your emails.

I asked Cecil Stoughton once in 1990 or 1991 if he thought LBJ was involved in the assassination. He got really mad at the question and gave me a very harsh "no". I guess he had blinders on.

Brad (11/27/12)

Jack Crichton's sister is on Facebook!

Her name is Frances Dinks Crichton Atkinson.

JFK and Connally discusses losses in Dallas in November, 1962 - Connally says Cuba was a big issue.

Historical discussion of Dallas politics.

Frog

JFK and John Connally discuss losses to Republicans in Dallas.
Connally's cousin, Sam, was his campaign manager in Dallas County.
(Things have changed - Al Gore won Dallas in 2000 with 31,427 votes.
The vote has increased for Democrats since then, in spite of it being the
home of Bush and Cheney.)

Click here:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bWYZBePI4Lk&feature=channel&list=UL>

or

<http://tinyurl.com/8mb8lms>

LBJ and the radio station

Here's what happened. Between December 1939 and January 1943, despite countless attempts, the owners of Austin, Texas, radio station KTBC were unable to get permission from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to sell the station. But on January 3, 1943, the wife of a Texas congressman filed her application to buy the station and 24 days later, after waiting more than three years, the owners were allowed to sell. The congressman's wife paid \$17,500 for the radio station. In June 1943, she applied for permission to operate 24 hours a day, up from daylight hours only, and at a much better part of the AM frequency. The FCC granted permission one month later. While all this was happening, the FCC was under attack by another powerful congressman, Eugene Cox of Georgia. The aforementioned Texas congressman strategized secretly with FCC official Red James and used his influence with Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn to deflect the attack. In fact, James later admitted that he had recommended to the congressman's wife that she apply for the license. **In 1943, the congressman and his wife had a net worth of approximately zero. But by 1964, when this congressman was elected president of the United States, Lyndon Baines Johnson and his wife's net worth was at least \$14 million. The radio sta**

HYPERLINK "http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Henderson_cronyism_1.1%20final.pdf" \o "http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Henderson_cronyism_1.1 final.pdf"
http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/Henderson_cronyism_1.1%20final.pdf he became involved in occupied Germany with US Army Counterintelligence and got himself "hired as a consultant to the president's Psychological Strategy, a new, rather shadowy executive agency that was supposed to help coordinate covert intelligence with sophisticated propaganda programs."

In mid 1955, Kissinger was a young Harvard Lecturer and had recently written an article for Foreign Affairs. His Harvard mentor was, hold your breath, William Elliott and, drum roll please, Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., classmate, born same year as JFK, at Harvard. Contrary to what we have been led to believe he was never a full tenured Professor. My gut says that his "lecturing" was a cover for the "spook" work he did for the "intelligence community".

He was very very close to the Dulles's, especially Allen, who introduced him to David and Nelson Rockefeller, where as I sit he is still living and breathing with David. He was often at odds with John McCloy over nuclear disarmament, and there seems to be mutual contempt between the two.

However, in 1979, Kissinger, Rockefeller and McCloy, strong armed Carter into letting the Shah into America. This was unceasing. Carter belatedly, and unforgiving did not follow his gut, and let the Shah in the summer of 1979. Interestingly, Carter said to these "wise men", "What are you guys going to advise me to do if they overrun our embassy and take our people hostage"?

There are a total of approximately 34 references to Kissinger in the

book. I can try and scan pages, but it might be harder than I imagine.

By far this is the most on Kissinger of any book I have read. Kai Bird is the author.

I am still looking for the Lemay "pissing" passage. I have a hunch it was in Doug Horne's five book, 2000 pages study of his experience inside the ARRB. Regrettably, it is not indexed. I have scanned book five because I think that was where I read it. I have requests to about six writers/researcher who may recall the specific book I read this in. I know I did not dream this, I did read it. John Judge says Lemay probably did, since he helped murder JFK, for what that is worth. Mikie says he finds it easy to believe but cannot recall reading it.

One more thing. During the Bay of Pigs, the one man who might have helped convince JFK to send air and ground forces to support the silly invasion, was out of the country. Specially in Central America doing a speech to up and coming young minds. Yes, that Allen Dulles. Suppose he knew what was going to happen and made himself scarce and leaving Bissel to argue with JFK. This is from Fletcher Prouty's 1971 Secret Team book.

Best wishes,

Stephen

Robert Kennedy - Jim Garrison

Robert Kennedy - before his death, he had relayed a message to DA Jim Garrison. - "I support you and when I am president I am going to blow the whole thing wide open"...he was talking about the assassination of his brother, John F. Kennedy...Mark Lane was told this story by Garrison when he was working and living in New Orleans during Garrison's investigation...Bobby had mentioned Santos Trafficante in his book from 1960, "The Enemy Within"...Trafficante was the prime suspect during the HSCA hearings in the late 1970's and refused to answer any questions at the hearings...he did confess to his lawyer, Frank Ragano, on his death bed that "Carlos f---ed up, we should not have killed Giovanni (John), we should have killed Bobby."...

Erasing Critical White House Tapes at the pre-JFK Library in the early 1970's.

Source Richard Burke, a former aide to Sen. Ted Kennedy for 10 years.

And then there was another longtime Kennedy friend whom I periodically drove to the airport. He told me that the senator's brother-in-law, Steve Smith, had asked the friend to help prepare materials for the John F. Kennedy library, which was scheduled to open in about five years. Smith, working out of a New York office, managed the business concerns of the entire Kennedy clan.

That friend loved to reminisce about the glorious days of Camelot, and his occasional work for the library, along with other Kennedy friends, gave him many opportunities to share bits of gossip. One day I was totally taken aback when he confided to me what he was doing.

"We're erasing the tapes," he said.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

And that was how I learned well before the rest of the country about the taping system in the Oval Office. It had been installed long ago, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and upgraded by President Kennedy; everything that went on in the Oval Office was preserved on tape for the presidential archives. "There is highly sensitive security stuff that we have to erase," the friend confided. "You can never really tell anyone about this, but I'm going through the tapes and erasing anything that shouldn't be heard. There are conversations with some people that we don't want to be on the tapes."

[Richard Burke, "The Senator: My Ten Years with Ted Kennedy," pp. 36-37]

Ronald Kessler on Lyndon Johnson based on Kessler's Secret Service sources

YouTube video uploaded by Newsmax on August 6, 2009

Titled "Kessler: Secret Service: LBJ out of Control, Often Drunk"

Web Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G41XRI40RL0>

Go to the 6:50 minute mark

BELOW HERE. . My notes. . . Kessler, speaking. .

[Notes; Kessler on LBJ (via YouTube); 8/6/2009]

LBJ was out of control. He was drunk a quite a bit.

LBJ would have stables of women and secretaries that he would have sex with.

One time Lady Bird caught him having sex in the oval office.

LBJ had an alarm system set up to warn him when Lady Bird was coming.

LBJ would urinate in front of reporters at the ranch, including female reporters.

LBJ would also get on Air Force One and strip naked, including in front of his daughters, secretaries, Lady Bird.

LBJ would spend hours in his cabin on Air Force One with these secretaries

LBJ was simply out of control

As one Secret Service agent said, **"If he wasn't president, he'd be in a mental hospital."** because that is how crazy he was.

As he got on Air Force One in Texas there was a big crowd of fans cheering him on outside... **"Screw them. I piss on all of them," said LBJ.**

Doug Horne: on the importance of Dr. Malcolm Perry

Dr. Malcolm O. Perry, Key Parkland Hospital Witness to JFK's Wounds, Dies
HYPERLINK "<http://insidethearrrb.livejournal.com/2370.html>"

December 8th, 2009

Dr. Malcolm Perry's passing, at the age of 80, was just announced in Texas newspapers.

Dr. Perry attempted to save President Kennedy's life on November 22, 1963, in Trauma Room One at Parkland hospital.

The tracheostomy he performed was a small, transverse incision 2.5 to 3 cm wide, which he made through a puncture in the President's throat---below the Adam's apple and just to the right of the midline---**a puncture which he characterized as AN ENTRANCE WOUND three different times during the televised hospital press conference that afternoon following JFK's death.**

On the day President Kennedy was treated, all of the attending physicians who saw the bullet wound in the throat characterized it as a typical entrance wound. Their observations have always stood in stark opposition to the official U.S. government cover story that President Kennedy was killed by an assassin firing from above and behind, and that he was not

shot from the front by anyone.

What most of the public does not know---and what is detailed in my book, "Inside the Assassination Records Review Board," is that late on the night of President Kennedy's autopsy at Bethesda Naval hospital, Federal officials located at Bethesda began harrassing Dr. Perry on the telephone in an attempt to get him to change his mind about having seen an entry wound in the President's throat earlier in the day. Nurse Audrey Bell told me in 1997 that Dr. Perry complained to her the next morning (on Saturday, November 23, 1963) that he had gotten almost no sleep the night before, because unnamed persons at Bethesda had been pressuring him on the telephone all night long to get him to change his opinion about the nature of the bullet wound in the throat, and to redescribe it as an exit, rather than an entrance.

In his 1981 book "Best Evidence," David Lifton documented that the Secret Service confiscated videotapes of the Parkland hospital press conference from at least one local television station, and that Secret Service Chief James Rowley had informed the Warren Commission in 1964 that no videotapes or transcripts of the press conference could be found. But as Lifton revealed, a White House verbatim transcript of the press conference (White House Transcript 1327-C) later surfaced. In my own book, "Inside the ARRB," I reveal that Chief Rowley lied to the Warren Commission when he said no transcripts could be found, for on the last page of transcript 1327-C, the document is stamped as received by Rowley's office on November 26, 1963. His statement to the Warren Commission was therefore false.

A graduate student, James Gochenaur, revealed to both the Church Committee and to the HSCA in the mid-1970s that Secret Service Agent Elmer Moore had confessed to him in 1970 that he had "leaned on Dr. Perry" shortly after the Bethesda autopsy to get him to stop describing the bullet wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound. (The Bethesda autopsy report concluded it was an exit wound.) According to Gochenaur, Moore also told him that the Secret Service had to investigate the assassination in an expected, predetermined way or they would "get their heads chopped off." Moore, unfortunately, also told Gochenaur that sometimes he thought President Kennedy was "a traitor" because he was "giving things away to the Russians."

[According to Arlen Specter, this same Elmer Moore was present when Chief Justice Warren, Gerald Ford, and he interviewed Jack Ruby in Dallas; and Arlen Specter also revealed in 2003 (at a conference in Pittsburgh) that Elmer Moore was the Secret Service Agent who showed him an undocumented photograph of President Kennedy's back wound during the May 1964 re-enactment of the Dallas motorcade conducted by the Warren Commission.]

Unfortunately, after Federal officials at Bethesda (on November 22-23, 1963) and Elmer Moore (between November 29-December 11, 1963) "leaned on" Dr. Perry, he spent the remainder of his life straddling the fence and saying that the bullet wound in JFK's throat "could have been either" an entrance or an exit wound.

But that is not what he said on the afternoon of the assassination, before there was an official explanation for the crime to fall in line with. White House Transcript 1327-C makes that very clear, as I reveal in my book, in Chapters 7 and 9.

Former Chief Operating Room nurse Audrey Bell related to me in 1997 that Dr. Perry was in a state of torment on November 23, 1963, after being pressured by Federal officials all night long to change his mind, because, as he put it, "my professional credibility is at stake." Sadly, he appears to have decided for the remainder of his life that discretion was the better part of valor.

The story does not end here. The chief prosector at the President's autopsy, Dr. James J. Humes, described the throat wound in the autopsy report as having "widely gaping, irregular edges," and in his Warren Commission testimony, Humes said the gaping wound in the throat was 7 to 8 cm wide. In contrast, Dr. Charles Crenshaw, a third year resident at Parkland in 1963, told ABC's "20/20" news magazine in 1992 that after the tracheostomy tube and flange were removed from the President's neck following his death, that the very small incision made by Dr. Perry closed of its own volition, and that the bullet wound had NOT been obliterated and was still clearly visible. When Dr. Crenshaw viewed the widely published bootleg autopsy photo (from Bethesda Naval hospital) showing the incision in JFK's neck, he expressed the opinion to ABC's "20/20" that the incision in that photograph was DOUBLE the width of the incision Dr. Perry originally made on the President's body.

The descriptions of the incision in the anterior neck, provided by Dr. Humes and Dr. Crenshaw, together constitute de facto evidence that JFK's throat wound was tampered with prior to the start of the Navy autopsy at Bethesda Naval hospital. President Kennedy's body was in the custody of the U.S. Secret Service while enroute Washington D.C. from Dallas, Texas. END

Secret Service Agent Elmer Moore sent to Intimidate Dr. Malcolm Perry

into saying there was no frontal entry wound into the neck of John Kennedy

Phil Nelson: A Dallas Secret Service agent named Elmer Moore admitted years later that ". . . 'he had been ordered to tell Dr. Perry to change his testimony.' Moore said that in threatening Perry, he acted on orders from Washington and Mr. Kelly of the Secret Service Headquarters.' . . . Moore [admitted that he] 'badgered Dr. Perry into 'making a flat statement that there was no entry wound in the [front of the] neck. . . [and, Moore continued] 'I regret what I had to do with Dr. Perry'. . . [but] he had been given 'marching orders from Washington. . . I did everything I was told, we all did everything we were told, or we'd get our heads cut off.

Rex Bradford on Gen. Curtis LeMay:

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/quote/curtis-lemay-to-jfk-during-the-cuban-missile-crisis/#comment-437>

“This is almost as bad as the appeasement at Munich.”

- Air Force General Curtis LeMay, to JFK upon being told that the US would respond to Soviet missiles in Cuba with a blockade, not an invasion. The reference to British Prime Minister Chamberlain's attempts to get along with Hitler was a special dig given that JFK's father Joseph Kennedy had opposed the US entering World War II. LeMay's comment reflected a widespread belief in the U.S. military and intelligence circles that JFK's foreign policy posed a threat to U.S. national security.

Other Cold Warrior quotes raging against the settlement of the Cuban Missile Crisis:

1. And how about LeMay's reaction once the Cuban Missile Crisis was settled?: “The biggest defeat in our nation's history!”

As I do JFK research, I have come to the conclusion that CIA/military/shadow government rage over Cuba policy was a far, far bigger reason for the JFK assassination than Vietnam policy.

That is why Nixon would refer to it the JFK assassination as the “whole Bay of Pigs thing” and not the “whole Saigon thing.”

Here are some more Cold Warrior quotes, which in retrospect from what we know now, seem pretty stupid, even dangerously stupid.

<http://frontpagemag.com/2011/humberto-fontova/the-cuban-missile-crisis-myth-49-years-later/>

Forty nine years ago on Oct. 28th JFK “solved” the Cuban Missile Crisis. Given the influence of Camelot’s court scribes and their cronies in the mainstream media, perhaps a refresher on conservative reaction to this “solution” is in order:

“We locked Castro’s communism into Latin America and threw away the key to its removal,” growled Barry Goldwater.

“Kennedy pulled defeat out of the jaws of victory,” wrote Richard Nixon. “Then gave the Soviets squatters rights in our backyard.”

“We’ve been had!” yelled then Navy Chief George Anderson upon hearing on October 28, 1962, how JFK “solved” the missile crisis. Adm. Anderson was the man in charge of the very “blockade” against Cuba.

“The biggest defeat in our nation’s history!” bellowed Air Force Chief Curtis Lemay, while whacking his fist on his desk.

“We missed the big boat,” said Gen. Maxwell Taylor after learning the details of the deal with Khrushchev.

“It’s a public relations fable that Khrushchev quailed before Kennedy,” wrote Alexander Haig. “The legend of the eyeball to eyeball confrontation invented by Kennedy’s men paid a handsome political dividend. But the Kennedy-Khrushchev deal was a deplorable error resulting in political havoc and human suffering through the Americas.”

Even Democrats despaired. “This nation lacks leadership,” said Dean Acheson, the Democratic elder statesman whom Kennedy consulted on the matter. “The meetings were repetitive and without direction. Most members of Kennedy’s team had no military or diplomatic experience whatsoever. The sessions were a waste of time.”

But not for the Soviets. “We ended up getting exactly what we’d wanted all along,” snickered Nikita Khrushchev in his diaries: security for Fidel Castro’s regime and American missiles removed from Turkey. Until today the U.S. has

complied with her promise not to interfere with Castro *and not to allow anyone else to interfere with Castro*. After Kennedy's death, his successor Lyndon Johnson assured us that he would keep the promise not to invade Cuba (emphasis added).

Khrushchev seemed prepared to yank the missiles even before any "bullying" by Kennedy. "What?" he gasped that week, as recalled by his son Sergei. "Is he [Fidel Castro] proposing that we start a nuclear war? That we launch missiles from Cuba? But that is insane!...Remove them [Soviet missiles] as soon as possible! Before it's too late. Before something terrible happens!" instructed the Soviet premier.

The Kennedy team's brainstorming sessions were certainly no waste of time for the primary beneficiary. "Many concessions were made by the Americans about which not a word has been said," snickered Fidel Castro. "Perhaps one day they'll be made public."

"We can't say anything public about this agreement. It would be too much of a political embarrassment for us." That's what Robert F. Kennedy said to Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin when closing the deal that ended the so-called crisis.

Lisa Pease on the JFK assassination:

<http://jfkfacts.org/worst-jfk-web-sites/#comment-485>

1. During the 1950s, two Dulles brothers, Allen Dulles and John Foster Dulles, controlled the overt and covert foreign policy of the United States. Eisenhower's advisors warned him that under Allen Dulles, the CIA was out of control, overthrowing leaders around the world. Eisenhower received this info every year but took no action against the agency.

Enter John Kennedy. He wanted to run his own foreign policy. John Foster died and was replaced, but Allen Dulles still ran the CIA. In the CIA's own files, the CIA explains that they never asked permission to assassinate Castro, and in fact misled JFK and his brother RFK to think the plots had ended when in fact they were still continuing.

After the Bay of Pigs, JFK's eyes were opened to the CIA's deceptions. He moved to reduce their power, and he fired Allen Dulles, who was sort of like the CIA's Godfather. He helped build the agency and agents loved him. So firing Allen Dulles was a crime in the eyes of some agency veterans.

JFK set up the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) in an effort to move paramilitary actions (liked the failed Bay of Pigs action) under Pentagon rule where there was a strict and clear military chain of command, so the CIA could not run off-the-books operations without authority as easily as before. This infuriated agency operatives.

The final straw came when JFK pledged, in the wake of the Cuban Missile Crisis, not to invade Cuba. Cuba symbolized to operatives the war on Communism. Pledging not to fight Castro was, to many, the same as saying we're going to let Communism win. Therefore, Kennedy appeared to be a traitor to some in the CIA.

The problem is, you can't tell a complicated story quickly and preserve enough facts to make it credible. I have 20 years worth of reading and research which has convinced me that the plotters of the assassination and cover-up included Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, James Angleton, and David Atlee Phillips. But I have no intention of trying to prove that in an online forum - it's not the place for it. And if I'm right, it also explains why you hear that the Mob did it, that LBJ did it, that Hoover did it, etc. The CIA, if responsible, has every motivation to seed disinformation about the case into the public via books, book reviews, online forums, and other venues where people gather to discuss this case. If the Mob did it, why did the CIA lie about Oswald? Etc.

Lyndon Johnson ordered Israel the attack on the USS Liberty - June 8th, 1967

The US Strategic Air Command went on red alert in California 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 hours BEFORE word came to Washington, DC, that unknown forces had attacked the USS Liberty

And that tells me Lyndon Johnson ordered Israel to attack the USS Liberty.

There is an extremely important book that came out in 2003 and was published by Vision. It is "Operation Cyanide-Why the Bombing of the USS *Liberty* Nearly Caused World War III " by Peter Hounam and it is about Israel's attack on the USS Liberty on June 8, 1967.

Here is the link: HYPERLINK "http://www.amazon.com/Operation-Cyanide-Why-Bombing-Liberty-Nearly/dp/1904132197/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1355675729&sr=8-1&keywords=operation+cyanide" \o "http://www.amazon.com/Operation-Cyanide-Why-Bombing-Liberty-Nearly/dp/1904132197/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1355675729&sr=8-1&keywords=operation+cyanide" on and the mindset of "Operation Northwoods false flag attacks" at high levels in the American defense establishment, one can easily see how it could be Lyndon Johnson who was the party that was really behind the attack on the USS Liberty, not Israel. Israel was acting as an agent of LBJ in the attack on the USS Liberty.

Would Lyndon Johnson actually order an American ship to be fired on, sunk, and have all 294 ship members murdered to advance his political and "national security" goals?

Yes, absolutely. Lyndon Johnson had the exact same megalomaniacal mindset and depravity of an Adolph Hitler, Joseph Stalin or Saddam Hussein. I see a consistent line of incredibly malevolent behavior of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination (November 22, 1963), the Gulf of Tonkin incident (August 2, 1964) & the attack on the USS Liberty (June 8, 1967).

LBJ was not just "capable" of anything ... he *did* everything.

Lyndon Johnson was very, very, very, very pro-Israel. I put 4 "verys" in there for a reason. LBJ had perhaps a dozen very pro-Zionist and often Jewish advisors around him. LBJ had a very close relationship with Arthur and Matilde Krim, an ultra-Zionist - just one example. There were many others of that pro-Israel mindset around LBJ. Harry McPhearson, a key LBJ advisor, called Lyndon Johnson the most pro-Semite person he had ever met.

Israel knew that it had the best possible friend in the American White House and there is no way she would have done anything to jeopardize that relationship.

That is why I know there is absolutely NO WAY Israel would have intentionally attacked the USS Liberty except for under the explicit orders of the head of the American state, Lyndon Johnson. Israel at that time was winning the Six Day War going away. It is like being up in a football game 48 to zip in the 4th quarter and then having the football team going up in the stands and shooting their favorite fan in the head.

Except in this case, I think Lyndon Johnson was the coach of Israel and not just their best fan.

Here is why I know Lyndon Johnson ordered Israel to attack the USS Liberty and that the goal was to blame it on Egypt and justify the USA entering the Six Day War on the side of Israel so the USA could bomb and take out Nassar of Egypt: the nuclear loaded Strategic Air Wing at Beale Air Force Base in California went on alert between 3 1/2 and 1 1/2 hours BEFORE word supposedly got to Washington, DC that the USS Liberty had been attacked by unknown forces.

Only the orders of the President of the USA could have put that nuclear air unit on high level alert.

Author Peter Hounam's source for that blockbuster piece of information is Jim Nanjo who in 2002 was a (then) age 65 retired Air Force pilot. (I guess he would be age 75 in 2012.)

It was extremely rare for a strategic air wing to go on alert. It is like having a group of cocked and loaded nuclear cannons sitting on the tarmac, engines running, ready to take off and go any where in the world at a second's notice. It is quite a provocation and was only done at a time of extreme national security stress.

Retired pilot and B-52 captian Jim Nanjo says this red alert for his nuclear air unit was occurring between 2 and 4AM Pacific time. Word did not get to Washington, DC of the attack on the USS Liberty until 5:30 AM Pacific time or 8:30 AM Eastern time on the morning of June 8, 1967.

The USS Liberty was attacked at about 7:57 AM Eastern time by Israeli forces and they were doing their very best to sink that ship.

I highly recommend this extremely important book, "Operation Cyanide" (2002) by Peter Hounam.

The bottom line is there is absolutely no way Israel, who at the time was winning the Six Day War going away, would have done anything to jeopardize their very special relationship and friendship with the USA and especially with the ultra pro-Israel leader of the American state, Lyndon Johnson.

I think that Lyndon Johnson gave express orders for Israel to attack the USS Liberty and I think that Lyndon Johnson gave express orders for the Strategic Air Command to go on red alert 2 hours before the attack on the USS Liberty.

Dawn Meredith on the Lyndon Johnson's role in the JFK assassination:

Posted 31 January 2006 - 01:24 AM

John:

Great to see the forum looking at the Tx. aspect to this case. Henry Marshall and Clint People's murders are examples of what happens to public officals of integrity who attempt to stem the tide of horrific corruption.

I have believed that LBJ killed JFK since day one and studying the the lives and murders of Marshall and Peoples has only solidified this belief.

Dawn

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=5988>

Ron Kessler on the mental instabilities of Lyndon Johnson

*Georgene Rice of ^[2] Radio Interviews Ronald Kessler, author of "In the President's Secret Service: Behind the Scenes with Agents in the Line of Fire and the Presidents They Protect"***Rice:** For the [somewha](#)t mysterious about the Secret Service...How did you gain this kind of unprecedented access?

Kessler: An FBI agent introduced me to a Secret Service way back and more recently several current agents came to me and told me about the corner cutting that's been going on in the Secret Service. And the corner cutting includes not doing sufficient screening at some events, letting passengers into an airplane without metal detectors. This has been going on ever since Homeland Security was created in 2003. It was as you say, controversial in the Service because it turned out to be an expose as well as what the agency the scenes.

Rice: What are members of the Secret Service permitted to talk about? What can they say while they are serving in the agency?

Kessler: They're not supposed to say anything while they are with the Service and after they leave. They are no actual contract and they can't be fired unless they are currently with the service. There's an understanding, a sort of culture, if you break that, you can suffer consequences...Secret Service people who are in positions to hire you later, may not want to hire you...And actually about half of the quotes are on the record....they trusted me to tell the right story..."

Rice: With the Secret Service, what are they officially charged with doing? What are there responsibilities beyond protecting them from assassins?

Kessler: The are charged with going after counterfeiters, people with financial crimes, ATM fraud, they protect about 46 people now, in the White House and Cabinet positions... They protect visiting heads of state, National Nominating Convention, The Inaguration, the G20 Summit...We're seeing more corner cutting as the responsibilities of the Secret Service are increasing without an increase in funding or manpower...and what results is a lowering of standards.

Rice: You mentioned that the Secret Service is now under Homeland Security. You write that threats against President Obama rose by as much as 400% compared to when George W. Bush was in office. Once again, they are called on to do more with less resources when threats are the highest.

Kessler: Exactly, these threats have prompted a Secret Presidential Task Force within the FBI, which consists of Secret Service, FBI and CIA. A lot of the increases are because of racists and these are real racists who don't like a black President. They may not be serious but each one has to be investigated.

Rice: The Secret Service, you write, is also responsible for protecting

Presidential candidates and you write that John McCain and Barack Obama had very different relationships with the Secret Service.

Kessler: McCain was very tempermental and would blow up at Secret Service agents for no good reason and that was generally his personality behind the scenes. Whereas Barack Obama was and is respectful and considerate to agents. Both he and Michelle have invited agents to dinner several times during the campaign. He does continue to smoke on a regular basis, despite his claims to give it up.

Rice: Speaking of candidates, you write of Gary Hart, who lost his bid to the White House when the affair with Donna Rice was made public but that really wasn't an isolated incident and was apparently quite active during the campaign.

Kessler: The Secret Service would go with him to Beverly Hills where his friend, Warren Beaty would arrange to have starlets show up at Beaty's home...and they would all jump in the hot tub, the girls would strip and they would stay over night and this was just par for the course for him. Ronald Reagan found out that the news of Donna Rice would break as he was getting into an elevator at the White House residence and he said, "Boys will be Boys" then he went up in the elevator with his Secret Service agent and said, "But boys will not be President".

Rice: You write that Lyndon Johnson was not respectful to his Press Corp or to his Secret Service.

Kessler: Johnson was just totally out of control. One guy said that if this guy was not president, he would be in a mental hospital. He would urinate in front of female reporters at his ranch, he would sit on the toilet and defecate in front of his aids at the White House, he would have sex with his secretaries, with wives of friends, one time, Lady Bird caught him and he blew up at the Service for not notifying him...one time Johnson was running late for a meeting with JFK and he told the Secret Service to drive up on the sidewalk, where it was filled with people. The agent refused and Johnson rolled up a newspaper and hit him over the head and said, "You're fired". This is par for the course for Johnson.

Rice: You write about a little known incident where a President was protected and the Secret Service went out after would be assassins and there was a shot out, which history doesn't really record.

Kessler: Yes, very few people are aware of this but when Truman was staying across the street from the White House, while it was being renovated. And two Puerto Rican nationalist basically tried to shoot up the place and assassinate him...It was exactly what the Secret Service was trained to do...Truman was very serious about security, whereas JFK wasn't as much. JFK didn't want Secret Service agents on the back of his limo in Dallas, but had they been there, they would have been able to jump on him after the first bullet had been fired and they would have shielded him from the fatal bullet. Lincoln also did not want any security even though the Civil War was going on. Finally, before his

assassination, he agreed to one police officer, but this one police officer decided to have a drink at the local tavern the night he was shot.

Rice: Some people resist having security and don't take advantage of the extra security they offer. Do agents resent this imposition?

Kessler: Sure, Jenna Bush didn't understand security, she would even run red lights to try to evade agents...one time she was in a bar with Henry Hagar, who is now her husband, in Georgetown and he almost got into a fight with some patrons and the agents had to intervene.
Another time he got so drunk at a Halloween party that they had to take him to the hospital, so definitely additional duties besides taking bullets for a president.

Rice: Who decides where the line is drawn when agents are called upon?

Kessler: They are trained to know that their duties are to protect and not to act as servants...they are not to carry luggage or carry grocery bags. They may from time to time offer to help, for example, Lynn Cheney.

Rice: It is a fascinating book that give light to those with significant authority and those who are called upon to protect them and some of the indignities they suffer in that process.

JFK wanted the movie *Seven Days in May* made

In his excellent book [*JFK and the Unspeakable*](#), James W. Douglass [writes](#) (scroll down to page 12):

The president's friend Paul Fay, Jr., told of an incident that showed JFK was keenly conscious of the peril of a military coup d'état. One summer week-end in 1962 while out sailing with friends, Kennedy was asked what he thought of *Seven Days in May*, a best-selling novel that described a military takeover in the United States. JFK said he would read the book. He did so that night.

The next day Kennedy discussed with his friends the possibility of their seeing such a coup in the United States. Consider that he said these words after the failed Bay of Pigs invasion and before the Cuban Missile Crisis: "It's possible. It could happen in this country, but the conditions would have to be just right. If, for example, the country had a young President, and he had a Bay of Pigs, there would be a certain uneasiness. Maybe the military would do a little criticizing behind his back, but this would be written off as the usual military dissatisfaction with civilian control. Then if there were another Bay of Pigs, the reaction of the country would be, 'Is he too young and inexperienced?' The military would almost feel that it was their patriotic obligation to stand ready to preserve the integrity of the nation, and only God knows just what segment of democracy they would be defending if they overthrew the elected establishment."

Pausing a moment, he went on, "Then, if there were a third Bay of Pigs, it could happen." Waiting again until his listeners absorbed his meaning, he concluded with an old Navy phrase, "But it won't happen on my watch."

On another occasion Kennedy said of the novel's plot about a few military commanders taking over the country, "I know a couple who might wish they could." The statement is cited by biographer Theodore Sorensen as a joke. However, John Kennedy used humor in pointed ways, and Sorensen's preceding sentence is not a joke: "Communications between the Chiefs of Staff and their Commander in Chief remained unsatisfactory for a large part of his term."

Director John Frankenheimer was encouraged by President Kennedy to film *Seven Days in May* "as a warning to the republic."

Barry Chamish on the role of Lyndon Johnson in ordering Israel to sink the USS Liberty and murder all 294 people on board on June 8, 1967

GIVE US THE USS LIBERTY

by Barry Chamish

In my recent review of Jeff Gates very anti-McCain book, I cited his claim that:

- John McCain's father, led the government commission of inquiry which exonerated Israel for deliberately and with deadly purpose, almost sinking the USS Liberty in 1967.

The issue of the Liberty has deeply poisoned the American relationship with Israel. It is a far greater thorn than Israelis understand because, in fact, Israel did try to kill every sailor on board The Liberty. If I needed persuasion of that, I got it with the correspondence I began with two officers of the Liberty, as well as my personal meetings with British documentary maker, Peter Hounam, who made a highly damning of Israel film of the incident, shown on the BBC.

My conclusion, and it giped well with Hounam's, was that Israel was creating another Lavon Affair, trying to lure the US into the war against Egypt, as it had done by bombing American targets in Cairo during the mid-50s. But one problem gnawed at me; The Liberty was hit on June 8, when Israel had already as good as won the Six Day War. In short, why bother?

The standard pro-Israel line was taken by the Loftus and Arons book, *The Secret War Against The Jews*. Within, the authors assert that the Liberty was intercepting Israeli military messages and funneling them to the Syrians. The two Liberty

officers I had a dialog with vehemently denied the claim, and frankly, I believed them way more than Loftus and Arons. After all, they were there, while Loftus and Arons collected known public sources into a book filled with no shortage of errors. That's how things stood until information arrived on the wave of my last article. Admiral McCain was not covering for Israel, he was protecting Pres. Lyndon Johnson, who ordered Israel to attack the Liberty. It all began when my reader, Maria, sent the following internet data:

www.echarcha.com/forum/showthread.php?t=24357

June 8, 1967 during the 6 day war between Israel and the Arab Nations President Lyndon B. Johnson sends the U.S.S liberty to collect electronic intelligence in the eastern Mediterranean. The clearly marked U.S. ship was 14 miles off the coast of Israel in international waters. Israel's aircraft identified the ship as an American vessel and an ally. At 2:00 PM that afternoon the U.S.S. Liberty was attacked by two unmarked Mirage 3 fighter bombers The U.S.S. Liberty was then attacked by three Israeli torpedo boats bearing Israeli flags. The torpedo boats opened fire with high caliber machine guns and launched torpedos. The torpedo boats then began strafing life-rafts in the water, an international war crime. During the attack the U.S.S. Liberty continually called the 6th fleet which was nearby begging for air support. Two groups of fighter aircraft were sent to defend the Liberty but unbelievably they were recalled by the White House. The Admiral in Command of the sixth fleet called Washington to confirm the recall order. Secretary of Defence MacNamara came on the line followed by the president himself who told the Admiral, "I want that G D Ship going to the bottom" Finally after 3 hours into the attack a Russian spy ship appeared so the Israelis withdrew because there were witnesses allowing the Liberty to limp home to safety. Here is what really took place. President Johnson had personal control over the ship, made a backroom deal with Israel to attack it with an order to kill everyone on board. Then the attack was to be blamed on Egypt and U.S. would enter the war and take over the entire Middle East.

If Johnson made Israel do the sinking, Israel is much of the way home to redemption. Cutting to the chase, it wasn't Israel's idea. Israel still did the killing, and muffed the attack with an amateurish show of its military prowess, but it wasn't the leader of the hit squad. That's far better than being left in the lurch as the mafia's don.

So I spoke with the author and broadcaster Dr. Stan Monteith, (www.radioliberty.com) who has long researched the Liberty attack and boasts a 4 CD set of interviews, including with the seamen and officers of the ship. He was direct: "Of course Johnson gave the order. But he received his orders from higher up."

"So the attack on The Liberty wasn't an Israeli decision?" I asked.

"It was an American action forced on Israel," he answered.

More research was necessary and this led to such an obvious scenario! The Americans sink ships to start wars. The Maine was sunk to get the Spanish

American War rolling. The Lusitania and the attacks on the shipyard at Pearl Harbor were caused by provocation and deliberate military neglect, but they got the Americans to stumble awkwardly and reluctantly into two world wars. But Johnson himself was an active proponent of the sink a ship and go to war philosophy:

1964 The Gulf of Tonkin In the summer of 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson needed a pretext to commit the American people to the expanding covert war in south East Asia. So the Gulf of Tonkin incident was staged claiming that Vietnamese patrol boats had attacked a U.S. destroyer off the coast of Vietnam. This staged incident paved the way for 58,000 American deaths and over 1.500.000 Vietnamese.

The reason to sacrifice over 200 American sailors was the American, and actually accurate perception, that Egyptian President, Gamal Abdul Nasser had drifted into the Soviet camp and threatened to make much of the Middle East, Russian clients. As Johnson saw it, Nasser had to go and fast. A pretext for war was all that was necessary. But Israel just couldn't sink The Liberty and screwed up the best laid plans of the whole operation.

Nasser was not ideologically a communist. And America wanted him as an ally so much that the Eisenhower administration abandoned its allies Britain, France and Israel, who won the Sinai War of 1956, but excluded the US from the action and the spoils. It was over a dam that Nasser brought the Soviets to the most powerful country in the Middle East, with much communist mischief to follow. Following the Sinai Campaign, Nasser's grandiosity was so out of touch with reality, that he demanded the Americans build him a huge dam at Aswan and pay for it to boot. American engineers went to work and foresaw a project that would hold back the Nile's silt, little by little collecting behind the dam, making the dam less efficient until it would serve no purpose at all; meanwhile killing off the small fish of the Nile delta which feed off the silt, ultimately destroying most of the fishlife of the Eastern Mediterranean. Back on land, farmers would be forced to turn to chemical fertilizers to replace the silt, much of the world's greatest storehouse of antiquities would be drowned, all the while Egypt had enough oil to provide electricity of the non-hydro variety just as cheaply.

The Americans said, no. And all the dire predictions came true. So, Nasser threw the Americans out of Egypt and brought Russian communism in, with promises to spread the ideology. All this happened because the Americans had betrayed their natural allies of the Suez Campaign, and they now felt humiliated and really ticked off. Especially when Israel used **French** planes to destroy the Air Forces of Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Sinking The Liberty would get rid of Nasser for good, and quickly create an American-led Egypt, with an obedient quisling like Anwar Sadat, though he would rise a few years later after Nasser was given a killing stroke at age 51. This point is not proven but when I told Peter Hounam my suspicions, he answered, "You know, a lot of Arabs think that."

And finally we have the reason Moshe Dayan turned into Israel's top traitor of his day. As Chief-Of-Staff of the IDF, Dayan **HAD** to have given the order for his Air Force to sink the Liberty. Johnson may have given the actual command, the

American navy did nothing to rescue the stricken ship, but Dayan had the blood of 37 American sailors on his hands and if he didn't play major league ball, he and Israel would be turned into friendless lepers.

Dayan began quickly, by handing over control of the Temple Mount, won by Israel with buckets of blood, to the Jordanian Wakf, the consequences of which are felt deeply to this day. Then in October 1973, as Defence Minister, under the duress of Henry Kissinger, Dayan agreed to give Egypt and Syria a full day to regain lost territory. The consequence of not pre-empting the Yom Kippur War was over 2000 dead Jewish soldiers in two days. After Pres. Carter forced PM Begin to take Dayan into his cabinet as foreign minister in 1977, Dayan abused his position to sway Begin to accept an accord with Egypt, that gave up every square inch of the Sinai to Sadat. This decision led **directly** to Egypt today allowing the Sinai to be a rocket funnel for Hamas.

There were endless debts to be paid, and America offered Israel \$3.2 billion in annual aid to keep its mouth shut. But Israel bore the existential brunt of Dayan sinking close to the entire Egyptian navy, but accidentally keeping afloat one American ship too many.

Lest one think, all this work is borderline and there is no recognition in the controlled mainstream media, I saved one letter and did not tape one phone call from Peter Hounam of the BBC and Sunday Times. He read my book *Who Murdered Yitzhak Rabin* and met me in Israel. In his case, we could be dealing with an objective reporter. He was the reporter who broke the Vanunu revelations in the Sunday Times. Nonetheless, he is convinced my reporting of the Rabin murder is the right version of the facts. I gave him a copy of my new tape, *Who Murdered Yitzhak Rabin*, recorded at the last Rabin convention in Jerusalem. He phoned and told me it was a "tour de force." He has committed himself to pursuing the Rabin murder in whatever form he can expose the truth. Now this is not the first time an established journalist from a mainstream media has made the same commitment. In every other case, the projects were forcibly halted. But, you keep pushing anyway.

Joseph Shimon: Lyndon Johnson requested more security than JFK by the 1963 Easter weekend (April 13-14)

[Peter Janney, "Mary's Mosaic," p. 253]

In April 1963, President Kennedy's future trip to Dallas, Texas, was discussed privately between himself, Vice President Johnson, and his chief aide, Kenny O'Donnell. On April 23, Johnson announced plans for Kennedy's trip to

Dallas during a luncheon speech to Texas newspaper and radio station executives. The next day, the Dallas Times Herald wrote about the announcement. [47]

During the Easter weekend of April 13-14, special White House aide Joseph W. Shimon enjoyed the company of his daughter, Toni, who lived on Long Island with her mother. Shimon had worked in the White House at the highest levels. In 1963, he was assigned officially as a "Washington Police Inspector," though he was also secretly working for the Justice Department and was a liaison to the CIA, having risen up through the ranks through the Metropolitan Police Department beginning in the early 1930s. Shimon had established a reputation for discretion in service to various presidents. He had won the confidence not only of President Franklin Roosevelt, but his successors as well. President Kennedy consulted Shimon regularly. The two were known to have taken numerous walks together on the White House grounds. [48]

Shimon had one child, a college-age daughter named Toni, with whom he was extremely close in spite of being divorced from her mother. During the 1963 Easter weekend, Shimon and his daughter Toni were walking near Shimon's North Stafford Street home in Arlington, Virginia, when he revealed something to his daughter that would come back to haunt her. As they strolled together, Toni began to feel a sense of foreboding, suspecting she would soon be missing her father's company once again. Something else was coming, however, something she couldn't foresee.

"You're on the outside I'm going to hit you with something," Shimon told his daughter. "Tell me right off the top of your head what you think."

"Okay," she said, not expecting to hear what followed.

"The vice president [Lyndon Johnson] has asked me to give him more security than the president," said Shimon. As they continued walking, Toni's mood began to darken. There was something ominous in her father's voice, she remembered feeling.

"What's he afraid of, Dad?" she asked her father.

"What do you think?" Her father responded, wanting to see if she understood and connected the dots. There was an awkward silence. She knew she was being tested. Toni would remember that moment and the darkness that had come over her that day.

"Something's coming down, Dad," she said. "Does President Kennedy know about this?"

"I haven't mentioned it," she remembered her father telling her. "What do you think?" her father asked again.

"Something's going to happen and Johnson knows about it," Toni immediately responded.

"Good girl!" said Shimon, proud of his tutelage of his only child. [49]

[Peter Janney, "Mary's Mosaic," p. 253]

Denis Healey, who was British Secretary of State for Defence in 1967 referring to Lyndon Johnson as a “monster”

“Lyndon Johnson was a monster. [He was] one of the few politicians who I found it uncomfortable to be in the same room. Johnson exuded a brutal lust for power which I found most disagreeable. When he said, “I never trust a man unless I have his pecker in my pocket,” he really meant it. He boasted about acting on the principle, “Give me a man’s balls and his heart and mind will follow.””

[Dennis Healey, “The Time of My Life”] [also, Peter Hounam, “Operation Cyanide, “ p. 131]

RFK SPEAKS OUT FOR THE FIRST TIME ON HIS INTEREST IN WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF JFK AND HIS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WARREN COMMISSION.

(RFK at campaign rally at San Fernando Valley College now Cal State Northridge in Los Angeles CA on 3.25.68)

RFK said “Go ahead.” (to a woman and others repeated questions) “I’m sure as I have said before, the (JFK) archives will be open. (cheers) Can I just say and I haven’t answered this question before but there is no one who would be more interested in all of these matters as to uh, who was responsible for the death of uh, uh, President Kennedy than I would. I have seen all of the matters in the archives. If I become President of the United States, I would not, I, I would not re-open the Warren Commission Report. I think, ah, I stand by the Warren Commission Report. I’ve seen

everything in the Archives. The Archives will be available at the appropriate time” (cheers)

This text is based on a KCLA radio recording now in KPFK’s archives and is published in David Talbot’s BROTHERS p. 358) 2007. Carl Greenberg also reported this in the LATimes 3.26.68)

RFK Press Secretary Frank Mankiewicz hearing this from RFK recalled “I remember I was stunned by the answer.” (Talbot p.358)

Days later in San Francisco Richard Lubic, a campaign consultant, asked RFK about his position on the Warren Commission. RFK told Lubic, “Subject to me getting elected, I would like to reopen the Warren Commission.” (Talbot p.359)

Bill Kelly post on the RFK comments about JFK assassination in 1968

In his presentation at "Making Sense of the Sixties," this year's Cyril Wecht-sponsored symposium at Duquesne, William Turner offered the following:

"In May 1968 RFK's California campaign aide, Richard Lubic, tracked me down by phone in [Jim] Garrison's office to advise, 'after he's elected, [Bobby Kennedy] is going to go. He's going to reopen the investigation [of JFK's death].' When I conveyed the glad tidings Garrison broke into a Cheshire cat grin.

William Turner:

In May 1968 RFK's California campaign aide, Richard Lubic, tracked me down by phone in Garrison's office to advise, "After he's elected, Bobby's going to go. He's going to reopen the investigation."

.....On March 25, during a presidential campaign rally at San Fernando Valley State College in California, Kennedy was dramatically confronted by a woman heckler, who called out, “We want to know who killed President Kennedy!” Kennedy responded by saying, “I stand by the Warren Commission Report.” But at a later campaign appearance, days before his

assassination, Bobby Kennedy said the opposite, according to his former press spokesman Frank Mankiewicz. When asked if he would reopen the investigation into his brother's death, he uttered a simple, one-word answer: "Yes." Mankiewicz recalls today, "I remember that I was stunned by the answer. It was either like he was suddenly blurting out the truth, or it was a way to shut down the questioning — you know, 'Yes, now let's move on.'"

Web link to an article by David Talbot: <http://www.salon.com/2004/09/15/warren/>

WEDNESDAY, SEP 15, 2004 01:38 PM CDT

The mother of all coverups

Forty years after the Warren Report, the official verdict on the Kennedy assassination, we now know the country's high and mighty were secretly among its biggest critics.

BY [DAVID TALBOT](#)

BEN HOLMES ON WHO WAS NOT CALLED BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION:

Carolyn Arnold
F. Mark Bell
Glenn Bennett
Hugh Betzner
T.F. Bowley
Charles Brehm
Adm. Burkley
Richard Carr
James Chaney
Marvin & John Chism
Dr. John Ebersole
John Rene Heindel
Ruby Henderson
SA George W Hickey
Mary Hollies
Pat Hutton
Hurchel Jacks
Dr. Robert Karnei
SA Samuel Kinney
SA Paul E. Landis
Lt. Richard Lipsey
Julia Ann Mercer
A.J. Milican

Mary Ann Moorman
Thomas J. Murphy
William Newman
Jean Newman
Orville Nix
Beverly Oliver
Francis X. O'Neil
J.C. Price
Marvin Robinson
James Sibert
Marilyn Sitzman
Capt John Stover
Malcolm Summers
Carolyn Walther
MajGen Philip Wehle
Mary Woodward
Ralph W. Yarborough

Anyone know what these people have in common?

If you're familiar with the evidence, you recognize most, if not all of these names... yet *NONE* of them were called to testify.

The failure to call some of these people is completely inexplicable... no Warren Commission defender yet has given a reasonable hypothesis to account for why the closest non-limo eyewitness, who was also a police officer, wasn't questioned. Warren Commission defenders are also mute when Admiral Burkley is mentioned... there's no possible reason why the person who was not only the President's personal physician, and who was the only medically trained person to be present at *BOTH* Parkland and Bethesda, and who actually filled out the death certificate ... wasn't questioned.

Web Link: http://www.amazon.com/review/R1EQAM9VEJ8F83/ref=cm_cd_notf_message?ie=UTF8&cdForum=Fx34PA5J6J65ZYQ&cdPage=157&cdThread=Tx136P2S4GV117F#Mx3PI0IE8BA1RVL

April, 18, 1963 Letter from LBJ's top aide Walter Jenkins to George De Mohrenschildt, Lee Harvey Oswald's best friend in Dallas

Web link: <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=798264756887905&set=a.128301770550877.13156.100001131639170&type=1&theater>

April 18, 1963

Dear Mr. Mohrenschildt:

Your letter has come in the Vice President's absence from the office --- the Congress is in its Easter Recess.

Next week Mr. Johnson will be participating in the Second Manned Space Seminar in the Southwest, in a Forum in West Virginia in mid-week and has other speaking engagements that will take him out of town. Since we are faced with that situation I would like to suggest that you see Colonel Howard Burris, Air Force Aide to the Vice President, when you come to Washington. Should Mr. Johnson happen to have any office hours here during your stay, we will be happy to see if a mutually convenient time can be found for you to meet.

With warm good wishes,

Sincerely,

Walter Jenkins
Administrative Assistant to
The Vice President

Mr. George de Mohrenschildt
1939-40 Republic National Bank Building
Dallas 1, Texas
WJ:MJDR

Marguerite Oswald on the likelihood her son Lee Harvey Oswald was U.S. intelligence

"We are a patriotic family. All my three children volunteered for service in the armed forces. Lee wanted to enlist in the Marines at sixteen years old - he was rejected as being too young. But he was a member of the Cadet Aviation Corps, and they wanted to make him a pilot - the American Air Force doesn't normally recruit young people whose patriotism is in doubt. An officer often came by the house to talk to Lee. That's how he came to read *Das Kapital*; but at the same time he learned by heart the big wordy manual, *The Perfect Marine*. At seventeen, he enlisted, and his letters said he was happy. He was decorated. He did not receive a medal for being a sharp-shooter; it was his battalion which received that distinction ... but the police and the press lied, making the world believe that my son was a champion rifle-shot.

"I am sure that the Marines trained Lee to be a secret agent. True, he did not tell me so, nor does anyone say so today. But since when did secret agents tell their mothers what they were doing? Or the secret services acknowledge their members?

"Lee was never in contact with the Communists. If he became a Marxist, it was because the Marines made a Marxist of him ...

"Lee decided all in a minute to go to Russia ... as if he'd received an order. He, always so truthful with me, told me that he was going to get on a cargo-boat for Europe. How could he, in the two days he stayed with me after leaving the military base, have arranged so quickly to get a passport, a Soviet visa and a passage to Russia?

[Nerin Gun, *"Red Roses From Texas"* p. 206]

Larry Hancock on who LBJ blamed for the JFK assassination:

"The day after John Kennedy's funeral, Johnson pointed at a picture of Diem and told Hubert Humphrey that, "We had a hand in killing him; now it's happening here." Johnson later told Pierre Salinger a story about "divine retribution" and implied that perhaps also applied to Kennedy's death. A few days after Kennedy's funeral, Kennedy aide Ralph Dungan was working late in his office in the West Wing when he heard a noise at the door. Dungan looked up and there was President Johnson, in nothing but a t-shirt and boxer shorts. He told Dungan he wanted to talk to him and motioned him to the Oval Office, where Johnson forced him to sit on the sofa and in a low voice said, "I want to tell you why Kennedy died." A stunned Dungan sat while Johnson pointed his finger and said, "Divine retribution ... he murdered Diem and then he got it himself." (Mahoney 302-303, from Mahoney interview with Dungan). Shesol also relates that Johnson told Jack Valenti his inner political instinct was that Castro was behind the killing. Johnson expanded on that thought to Joseph Califano - President Kennedy tried to get Castro, but Castro got Kennedy first. Apparently, Johnson made a similar remark to Richard Helms of the CIA. When asked by the Congressional Committee if he had ever heard the theory that Castro might have been behind the assassination of President Kennedy, Helms replied that "the very first time I heard such a theory (that Castro might have shot the president on Castro's behalf) was in a very peculiar way from President Johnson." Later Johnson would relate to Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark that (he) Castro called Oswald and a group in ... and said go set it up and get the job done (killing Kennedy). Jeff Shesol, *Mutual Contempt: Lyndon Johnson, Robert Kennedy and the Feud that Defined a Decade*, (New York, NY: Norton and Company, 1997), 131-134. Johnson's best known biographer, Robert Caro, remarked that "Johnson could believe whatever he wanted to believe ... could believe it with all his heart ... he could convince himself of anything, even something that wasn't true"

[Larry Hancock, *Someone Would Have Talked*, p. 462]

Nicholas Katzenbach on LBJ's hostility to the creation of the Warren Commission

"Initially President Johnson did not want such a commission and thought that a Texas-based investigation under the Texas attorney general Waggoner Carr was the proper course...Among the many conspiracy theories floating around were those that put conservative Texas racists in the picture and even some that saw LBJ as the moving force. I do not recall the president discussing with me either the commission or Carr early in the flow of events. It could be that he thought Bobby was behind the presidential commission proposal, which might have annoyed him. And I do know he was angry at a Washington Post editorial that urged a commission, which I am sure he thought was my doing, which it was not."

[Nicolas Katzenbach, "Some of It Was Fun: Working With RFK and LBJ," pp.133-134]

Nicholas Katzenbach on LBJ's racial attitudes and his telling of "nigger jokes"

"After that he would get on an old fire engine that some admirers had presented to him and drive me around - me sitting beside him in my Brooks Brothers suit and tie, LBJ driving in his ten-gallon hat, flannel shirt, and blue jeans. He would point out sights of interest, and when he saw one of his black workers in a field he would stand up (the fire engine still moving), wave his hand, sound the siren, and shout, "Come over here, boy, and meet your attorney general."

I would cringe beside him. It was almost as if he did not associate any of his workers with the civil rights leaders he regularly met with in Washington, although I am sure in fact he did. It was just a southern way of life that he was used to and felt comfortable with, just as he often did with the stories and jokes he told about blacks. They made me feel uncomfortable, but this president who did so much to secure equal rights saw no impropriety and no inconsistency

between his stories, where blacks were the butt of a joke and his convictions about racial equality.”

[Nicolas Katzenbach, “Some of It Was Fun: Working With RFK and LBJ,” p. 207]

LBJ: “I’ll have them niggers voting Democratic for two hundred years.”

Luci Johnson: “Damn you. You go find my nigger right now!”

During one trip, Johnson was discussing his proposed civil rights bill with two governors. Explaining why it was so important to him, he said it was simple: “I’ll have them niggers voting Democratic for two hundred years.”

“That was the reason he was pushing the bill,” said MacMillan, who was present during the conversation. “Not because he wanted equality for everyone. It was strictly a political ploy for the Democratic party. He was phony from the word go.”

MacMillan said Johnson’s younger daughter, Luci, then seventeen, was a “wretched witch.” On one stopover in Florida, she was having a tantrum because she did not know where a servant was. She blamed MacMillan for it.

“She said, ‘Damn you. You go find my nigger right now,’” MacMillan said. Playing dumb MacMillan asked for a description of the man.

“She screamed again. ‘Find my nigger.’ People around were smiling. She drew her hand back as if she was going to slap me. I said, ‘Miss Johnson, I don’t think that would be a good idea.’ She said, ‘Dammit, I’ll find him myself.’ This was the attitude of these people who were championing civil rights.”

[Ronald Kessler, *Inside the Whitehouse*, pp. 33-34]

Lady Bird Johnson was delighted by Jefferson Davis statute and American flag

Lady Bird Johnson Home Movie #9: Austin 1943

Web Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jdjV1AVdynA>

Jack Ruby's Letter From Jail

[Grammatical errors are reproduced from the original]

Dear Joe

You have known me a long time, and certainly have judged me as to my character and my behavior when I operated my niteclubs for 18 years in Dallas, and have never been involved in anything illegal in all the years I've spent in Dallas. Of course you know how regretful I am for the embarrassment I've caused the Dallas Police when I lost my head that Sunday morning. Especially since I've had so many Dallas Police as my friends. Well, what I'm going to write now is going to shock you. That I'm being framed for being in on the assassination, that I had been used to silence Oswald.

The reason why I know all of these things, is because of the many tricks and ruses that were played on me during my incarceration here at the county jail. You will find out at a future date that what I am stating here will be true. You must believe me Joe, that the only reason I committed that horrible crime, because of my love for the President and his wife.

Please remember me to Joe Cody, Mike Eberhardt, Blankenship, Carlson, Buddy Mineter, Walter Fannin, Bill Everett, Tommy Tilson, Perry, Capt. Dyson, Cornwall Ganaway, and all the rest that are too many to mention here. Someday Joe, you will find out what President Johnson is! What he had to do with the assination. One thing for certain Joe, he could'nt stand a polygraph test.

Remember Joe, he was the only one who gained by the assassination, and the Jews are being used as a scapegoat for his crime. How did Oswald, who never worked a day in his life, suddenly decide to take a job at the most vulnerable spot to commit the crime. He went to work a week or ten days at the book building before even Kennedy knew he himself was coming to Dallas. Kennedy didn't know he was coming to Dallas until a week before he made the trip. Who up in Washington was so close to the President to know this information and pass it on to Oswald. Figure that one out. Also that shot he took at Gen. Walker was a fake pretence to make it look as though he was crazy. He couldn't hit Walker at 15 ft. and yet he hit a bull's eye at 200 yds ???

Some later date you will find out who was behind all of this by the actions of the President and then you will find out how he fooled the world. Joe make some phone calls to some Jewish people through the phone books etc. you will find that many have disappeared. Be careful Joe as to how you check on anything and also what I'm telling you here, and also who you can trust. Stay away from P.T. Dean, he is in the conspiracy.

I think my family has been done way with. For your own curiosity, try and call these numbers. Call from a phone booth, so they can't trace these calls. If no one answers at these numbers you will know something is wrong.

Eileen Kaminsky
Ho-5-3280 Chicago
Marrian Carroll
SHELL DRAKE 3-0984 Chicago
Earl Ruby
353-3070
his cleaning plant
UN. 3-0400 Detroit

Joe, be careful in how you handle all of this. Joe, I know you will think that I'm out of my mind, because this is all too fantastic to believe, but what you got to lose, by just keeping your eyes open and being on the alert. Sometimes truth is stranger than fiction.

Remember me, as you always have known me Joe, I've never changed and have always been what you believed me to be. But if some people for political reasons, and power want to use me as a political scapegoat, then I am helpless to oppose them, because of being behind bars. There would be no point in me trying to convince you as to my innocence as to a conspiracy, because you couldn't me anyway, but it's a terrible feeling one has knowing you had such a great love for your country and your president and then someone can frame you and completely reverse that and make you out as a traitor. It hurts Joe when you know it isn't true. Try and get the book Texan looks at Lyndon, and you will find out what kind of person he really is.

[Eric R. Tagg, "Brush With History: A Day in the Life of Deputy E. R. Walthers, pp. 86-87]

John Simkin on reasons for the JFK assassination & LBJ's precarious position

Evelyn Lincoln wrote a letter to Richard Duncan, a teacher at Northside Middle School in Roanoke, on 7th October, 1994: "As for (sic) the assassination is concerned it is my belief that there was a conspiracy because there were those that disliked him and felt the only way to get rid of him was to assassinate him. These five conspirators, in my opinion, were Lyndon B. Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, the Mafia, the CIA, and the Cubans in Florida."

Another important point about the reasons for the assassination appears in her book, Kennedy and Johnson (1968)

"As Mr. Kennedy sat in the rocker in my office, his head resting on its back he placed his left leg across his right knee. He rocked slightly as he talked. In a slow pensive voice he said to me, 'You know if I am re-elected in sixty-four, I am going to spend more and more time toward making government service an honorable career. I would like to tailor the executive and legislative branches of government so that they can keep up with the tremendous strides and progress being made in other fields.' 'I am going to advocate changing some of the outmoded rules and regulations in the Congress, such as the seniority rule. To do this I will need as a running mate in sixty-four a man who believes as I do.' Mrs. Lincoln went on to write "I was fascinated by this conversation and wrote it down verbatim in my diary. Now I asked, 'Who is your choice as a running-mate?' 'He looked straight ahead, and without hesitating he replied, 'at this time I am thinking about Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina. But it will not be Lyndon.'"

Notice the reference to "making government service an honorable career". A few days before he spoke to Lincoln he had sacked LBJ's friend, Fred Korth, as Secretary of the Navy, because of the corrupt TFX deal. His brother, Robert, was at the same time leaking information to John Williams, about the corrupt activities of LBJ. On the day of the assassination Don Reynolds gave details of how Bobby Baker had arranged a \$100,000 payoff to LBJ as a result of the TFX contract to a closed session of the Senate Rules Committee. LBJ might not have organized the assassination, but boy did he get lucky. Without the assassination of JFK he would have been impeached by Congress. As LBJ said himself about the TFX contract, "I am going to end up in prison over this."

Ronald Kessler on LBJ in interview with Georgeene Rice

Kessler: Johnson was just totally out of control. One guy said that if this guy was not president, he would be in a mental hospital. He would urinate in front of female reporters at his ranch, he would sit on the toilet and defecate in front of his aids at the White House, he would have sex with his secretaries, with wives of friends, one time, Lady Bird caught him and he blew up at the Service for not notifying him...one time Johnson was running late for a meeting with JFK and he told the Secret Service to drive up on the sidewalk, where it was filled with people. The agent refused and Johnson rolled up a newspaper and hit him over the head and said, "You're fired". This is par for the course for Johnson.

LBJ tried to screw Journalist David Brinkley's wife at LBJ Ranch

When David Brinkley and his wife were invited to visit the Johnsons at the ranch for a weekend, he was unable to attend, so she went alone. Mistake. LBJ kept trying to get her to go to bed with him."

[D. Jablow Herschman, "Power Beyond Reason: The Mental Collapse of Lyndon Johnson," p. 146]

Robert Caro on how Lyndon Johnson treated Lady Bird like Shit

<http://www.theatlanticwire.com/politics/2013/02/love-letters-reveal-lbjs-dogged-pursuit-lady-bird/62138/>

Note this interview with LBJ biographer Robert Caro, who discusses how he cheated on Taylor and treated her poorly: "His abusiveness towards her was sort of a matter of legend among their friends, not only because of his affairs, which were carried out sometimes very openly, but because of the way he treated her and the way he excluded her from the political part of his life."

To me, the most striking thing was the way he would talk, and yell at in front of other people, this woman whose overwhelming characteristic was her shyness, her dread of having to do something in public. He was always comparing her to

other women at parties. One was Nellie Connelly -- now that was the wife of the governor of Texas, John Connelly. Nellie Connelly was a very beautiful woman. Nellie said to me I could never understand how she stood it. Every woman sympathized with her.

Caro interview on LBJ/Lady Bird:

http://weekendamerica.publicradio.org/display/web/2008/03/14/spitzer_lbj/

TIME on the Lyndon Johnson/Lady Bird relationship

<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1642536,00.html#ixzz2KuyDHZAaw>

In the often brutal game of national politics where Lady Bird Johnson dwelt in some manner for nearly 70 years she was, said Hugh Sidey, TIME's late chronicler of the American presidency, "as close to being a Godly creature as that anguished realm ever produced." In these last years her admirers (and who was not one?) in sheer frustration at the inadequacy of language to capture her virtues would say over and over again, "Lady Bird is a saint."

The more so as details of the outrageous and roguish behavior of her husband, President Lyndon B. Johnson, emerged in tape recordings and extensive scholarship, including a volume by LBJ biographer Robert Caro, which detailed Johnson's philandering and mean and humiliating outbursts in front of others against her ideas and lifestyle, even down to how she fixed her hair and the shoes she wore.

Once, when LBJ was still the Senate majority leader, Sidey was having a late drink with him in the Johnson ranch house in Texas. Lady Bird and a staff member came down the stairs responding to LBJ's shout. They were both in pajamas and night robes. Johnson stood up, gathered them in his huge arms and began to fondle a breast of each woman. Sidey later said that Lady Bird's restraint — she did nothing, but sweetly — is what calmed him down. After the White House, when confronted with some of these stories, Lady Bird shunted all wrath aside. "Lyndon always did like the ladies."

Like everyone else who studied the couple, Sidey had wondered during his coverage of the Johnson saga, almost from day one, how Lady Bird stood it and never — yes, never — retaliated with anything but a serene and enduring love of the rarest kind. "I adored him," was about as far as she would go to describe her feeling which he said was "awesome in both its physical and intellectual dimensions." She found a natural force, understood that and guided it to the top. Otherwise she might have been a forgotten housewife in clunky shoes and he just

another eccentric and embarrassing politician in mohair suits who marched into oblivion.

In the early years she seemed uncomfortably slavish, bringing her husband breakfast in bed and, according to author Caro, she laid out his clothes, unbuttoned his shirts, put in the collar stays and cuff links, filled his fountain pens and put them in the proper pocket, filled his cigarette lighter and put a handkerchief and money in their pockets. But as Johnson climbed higher, Lady Bird found her world expanding too.

Many political observers believe she can claim a big part of her husband's lopsided win over Barry Goldwater in 1964. The South, angry over LBJ's civil rights efforts, was smoldering when she whistle-stopped from Virginia to New Orleans on the Lady Bird Special, at first enduring catcalls and hostile placards ("Fly Away Black Bird") but the same soft tolerance she used on her husband she used on the southern crowds: "In this country we have many viewpoints. You are entitled to yours. Right now I am entitled to mine." By New Orleans the stories of her sweet courage had turned the risky political journey into a roar of approval and pride.

Born in 1912, she was christened Claudia Alta Taylor, but dubbed "Lady Bird" by a family maid because she was "pretty as a lady bird" and Lady Bird she was for the rest of her life. A large portrait of her wearing a long, billowing pale blue dress, carrying a broad-brimmed hat amid a field of Texas bluebonnets stands in the LBJ Library, capturing both that southern gentility and her passion for nature. But her lilting, soft and round East Texas accent, her passion for natural beauty and her devotion to a man some found loud and crude, masked a steeliness that served both her and her family well.

At 94, fragile, her eyesight diminished by macular degeneration, a cruelty for a woman whose joy in life came from watching the birds and the flowers of her beloved Texas Hill Country, former First Lady Lady Bird Johnson passed away at her home in Austin from natural causes. A few weeks earlier, she had been admitted to a hospital for tests after suffering from what a family member said was a low-grade fever.

As first lady, Lady Bird created a legacy through her passion for what the press called "beautification" and the legislation it produced. She had the billboards and junk yards banished from the federal highway rights-of-way; and she inspired the carpets of daffodils and tulips that delight tourists who come to the nation's capital. She was more than a gardener. She was one of the first true environmentalists of our times. Even LBJ liked the idea, complaining proudly one day that he had a hell of a time taking a nap because Lady Bird and Laurence Rockefeller and a bunch of other beautification folks down below his bedroom were holding a meeting and talking loud and he could not go to sleep. "She's going to beautify us right out of existence," he said.

Lady Bird never liked the term "beautification." What she was doing went beyond that, something to hold the land, bring grace and meaning to scarred lives. "You

reporters come up with another word," she used to say. But nobody has yet. Maybe it was unnecessary because she was her own symbol, a woman very much in harmony with the natural world around her. She rafted down rivers, camped out in the national parks, studied ruins. She also founded what is now named the Lady Bird Johnson Wild Flower Center at the University of Texas.

Inside her there was the soul of a poet, diverted by the rush of politics, but never denied, not even in the White House citadel. She once told Sidey how often at day's end she took her paper work with her to the arbor in the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden where fragrant ripening grapes hung heavy above her and she sat on creaky white wicker chairs. "There," she said, "I'm in a dear, old-fashioned summer home." And she often sat in twilight on the Truman Balcony to watch the Washington Monument fade from a delicate pink to gray. "It is such a beautiful thing," she said. So was she.

Read more:

<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1642536,00.html#ixzz2Kwnu6NPw>

Lyndon Johnson from Robert Kessler's book

"Johnson would come on the plane and the minute he got out of sight of the crowds, he would stand in the doorway and grin from ear to ear and say, 'You dumb sons of bitches. I piss on all of you,' " recalls Robert M. MacMillan, an Air Force One steward.

Random internet comment about Lyndon Johnson:

My favorite Johnson story involves a cabinet meeting where he was asked why we were in Vietnam. Pulling out his penis, which he called "Jumbo," LBJ roared, "This is why!" One cannot imagine another President doing the same thing (fine, perhaps Carter). He treated his staff like crap, manipulated everyone he ever met, belittled and humiliated his wife in front of others, and used the legendary "Johnson Treatment" to reduce women and men to tears. He also conducted

meetings while on the shitter, slept with more women than JFK, Harding, and Clinton combined, and had a staggering ego that knew no bounds.

Why did LBJ not run for reelection? Answer because he was going to LOSE!

- 1) Loss of popularity (approval ratings in the 30s)
- 2) Loss of leadership of the party (there were many challenges to the sitting president)
- 3) Loss of confidence due to failing health (from high stress and years of heavy smoking)

Carlos Bringuier calls Oswald CIA in the NYT 11/23/63

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=5196>

John Navin:

"Carlos Bringuier is quoted in the New York Times THE DAY AFTER the assassination that he thought Oswald was working for the CIA. It's on the front page. I have a copy of that paper sitting in a plastic wrapper in my closet. I've always felt that it showed how anyone could figure out the basics of what happened almost immediately. I'm sure a few intelligence folks in Washington freaked out."

John Navin:

"Okay, here it is. I pulled it out of the closet and took it out of the plastic cover. Yes, it's the New York Times for Saturday, November 23rd, 1963. "Leftist Accused" is the headline on the top half of the front page. The reporter is Gladwin Hilll.

The quote from Bringuier appears in that article -- but further in the paper where the article continues from the front page onto page 4.

Amazing, huh? Next day, complete "leftist" profile with Bringuier making the intelligence connection."

AP

11/22/63 New Orleans - [From interview with Carlos Bringuier, New Orleans delegate for the Cuban Student Directorate, a Miami-based anti-Castro organization]

"He offered himself as a former Marine to train Cubans for an invasion. ... I was suspicious of him from the start. ... Frankly, I thought he might be an agent from the FBI or the CIA trying to find out what he might be up to." **AP, 7:09 p.m. EST, Tom Dygard**

Jim DiEugenio on some key Media Players and the JFK Assassination

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19014&pid=266916&st=120&#entry266916>

Now that we know much more about him, there are many paths one can follow in order to understand what Phelan did in the Garrison investigation. A good place to start is his long association with Robert Loomis. Loomis was a former top editor at Random House who was known for sanctioning books that specialized in concealing true facts about the assassinations of the sixties: in 1993 he sponsored Gerald Posner's infamous *Case Closed*; in 1970 it was Robert Houghton's book on the RFK case, *Special Unit Senator*; and then again, he helped publish Posner's 1998 book on the King case, *Killing the Dream*. The reader should note, not only did Loomis help get these spurious books published, he got them out at timely moments in history. The Houghton book was published right after the trial of Sirhan Sirhan. The John F. Kennedy book was out at the 30th anniversary of his death. The King book was also published at the 30th anniversary, and in the midst of a swirling controversy about that case due to legal proceedings instituted by attorney William Pepper in Memphis. Well, Loomis was the editor for Phelan's 1982 book which featured a long and derogatory chapter on the Garrison Case.

Before Phelan ever got to New Orleans and Shaw's preliminary hearing, he had already done work for government agencies....." (p. 244, *Destiny Betrayed*)

"That journalistic duo, Phelan and Aynesworth, were both on the scene: Phelan as a witness for the defense and Aynesworth to help Shaw's attorneys. An odd thing about this was that neither man had an ostensible writing assignment at the time. But it turned out that Phelan had a very special function for his backers. Most

reporters in town to cover the proceedings rented a hotel room. But not Phelan. Phelan rented a house.(16) Why would he do such a thing if he was not there to write a story? Because his was a much bigger assignment. **His job was to put the spin on each day's testimony for the residing press corps, thereby controlling the entire national media reportage on the Shaw trial. How did he do such a thing? He would invite all the reporters over to his rented house at the end of each day.** He would then serve them refreshments and snacks. He then would spell out the next day's story on a chalkboard. This is how some of the most interesting and important testimony presented during the proceedings got covered up by the media. On the day the Zapruder film was shown, Phelan had his work cut out for him. For the repeated showing of the film--depicting Kennedy's body being violently knocked back-- really shook up the press. It appeared Garrison was right, it was a conspiracy. But when they arrived at Phelan's rented house, the reporter pulled a proverbial rabbit out of his hat. He took out his chalkboard, raised up his piece of chalk, and he began to outline the dynamics of the so-called 'jet-effect' explanation for the action on the film. That is, if Oswald was firing from behind Kennedy, why does Kennedy's body recoil with tremendous force to the rear of the car? What Phelan and the jet effect proffer is that somehow the spurting of blood and brains served as a jet that drove Kennedy's head backward with overpowering force.(17) This is how determined Phelan was to keep a lid on what came out of the trial. One can only assume where the reporter got his quick course in physics to dream up such a theory in a matter of hours.

Actually, we can do a bit more than assume. Decades later, David Chandler wrote an article for a small magazine, called Westward. Towards the end of the piece he wrote that, in early 1964, Phelan was in J. Edgar Hoover's office....." (p. 290)

More on Hugh Aynesworth: CIA media asset and Hoover's FBI media asset

Dede Caplett:

Whenever Hugh Grant Aynesworth and Dave Perry are mentioned in another DMN JFK disinfo piece, it's important to review government files on the 85-year-old Aynesworth.

First, Perry, a laughing stock amongst independent researchers, worked for the late Larry Howard at the Assassination Information Center in the West End. Struggling financially in the few years since moving to Dallas, Perry sold out the research community and changed his stance from researcher to lone-nutter, so he

could get paid. Those of us in the research community know you won't make money unless you spout lone-assassin garbage. Fortunately, most of us have not spent years in this endeavor for money, but for the truth.

The truth lies in the testimonies of Dallas County residents, who were there when the events of November 1963 took place, and whose observations contradict the Warren Commission's preconceived notion of a lone assassin.

The DMN, WFAA and the rest of the major mass media will not cite persons as authorities on the JFK matter unless they regurgitate the Big Lie espoused by the Warren Commission.

But Perry is a small-timer. The big picture here is Aynesworth, because once you learn about Aynesworth's background, you will understand why these DMN disinfo stories are written.

Thanks to the JFK Act of the mid-1990s and the tireless work by independent researchers, declassified documents have been unearthed and they show that Aynesworth was in contact with the Dallas CIA office and had on at least one occasion "offered his services to us (CIA)." [1]

The files are chock full of Aynesworth informing to the FBI, particularly in regard to the Jim Garrison investigation. See for example an account of a lengthy FBI meeting with Aynesworth on 26 Apr 1967 re: Garrison [2], and 5 May 1967 Domestic Intelligence Division note [3]. See also a CIA 27 Dec 1967 account of a phone call [4] in which Aynesworth is said to have offered to secure documents "extracted" from Garrison's files (by William Gurvich). Also of note is a message Aynesworth sent to George Christian at LBJ's White House, in which Aynesworth wrote that "My interest in informing government officials of each step along the way is because of my intimate knowledge of what Jim Garrison is planning." See Jim DiEugenio's *Hugh Aynesworth: Refusing a Conspiracy is his Life's Work*. [5]

The following is documentation of Aynesworth begging the CIA and FBI to let him be their stool pigeon. So much for journalistic integrity:

[1] <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=55194&relPagId=30> (1 page document)

[2] <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=10094&relPagId=44> (3-page FBI document; click "next" to see pages 2 and 3, respectively)

[3] <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=10024&relPagId=263> (1 page document)

[4] <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?absPagId=595509> (1 page document)

[5] <http://www.ctka.net/aynesworth.html>

[6] <http://www.ctka.net/aynes.html>

John McCloy being interviewed by Walter Cronkite in 1967 as he fidgets, fidgets, fidgets

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOdZ-4NUQQA>

Jim DiEugenio:

Cronkite actually had the guts to ask McCloy a very pertinent question: Was the WC a "get Oswald" operation from the start? In other words, did Oswald get a fair hearing?

McCloy says he will answer that question. But he never does.

He could have disposed of it by saying, well, we did consider other suspects but the evidence did not follow through on them.

He doesn't say that though does he?

And then the lying Wall Street lawyer says that there was no real rush to get the report out. Everyone knows LBJ wanted it out before the election.

He then lies again and says that they did not have the photos and x rays of the autopsy. But if you read the executive session hearings, they did. He uses that to try and drag in the Kennedy family.

Two disgusting pigs [Dulles & McCloy] who were oh so at home with the likes of Nazis Reinhard Gehlen and Josef Mengele. BTW, as is revealed in Kai Bird's bio of McCloy, he helped the orphan murderer Mengele escape to South American and then lied about it when the Ophuls film came out.

From their days in Germany, McCloy and Dulles had munificent experience in covering up for murderers.

Clark Clifford on LBJ:

Whetstone Guy: <http://www.amazon.com/review/R26AMR06AGI4P5>

LBJ was a crude, boorish bully. He was also immature. He treated subordinates terribly. A Secret Service Agent told LBJ that LBJ was urinating on him. LBJ responded with words to the effect that this was his right. LBJ's humiliation and crudeness were part of his power trip personality. LBJ was

very insensitive at times to Lady Bird, his wife. In Clark Clifford's memoir he relates a story of how LBJ berated Lady Bird, in front of Clark Clifford and Mrs. Clifford, for a dress that Lady Bird was wearing to dinner. And Dallek writes that LBJ had great love and affection for Lady Bird. Despite LBJ's love for Lady Bird, Dallek writes that LBJ bragged to other men about his infidelity to Lady Bird. This infidelity may have been part of LBJ's competitive drive to outdo other adulterers, such as JFK. LBJ even tried to bed down David Brinkley's wife at the LBJ ranch. LBJ was like a little kid on his ranch, driving at dangerous speeds with his guests in his car. Thus, the most powerful American was immature.

Evidence Oswald was a US intelligence agent:

His childhood -- a bright loner who read a wide range of books and was drawn to unpopular ideas, attracted by spy stories (the TV show "I Led Three Lives" and Ian Fleming's James Bond novels were among his favorites) -- perfectly fits the profile of persons most desired for intelligence work. Oswald's Marine career is checkered with inconsistencies and unexplained events that suggest secret intelligence training.

His assignment to Atsugi base in Japan, which housed a large CIA facility. Oswald's incredible ability with the Russian language. Several Russians, including his wife, said he spoke like a native, yet this high-school dropout reportedly taught himself Russian from books. The fact that several persons -- including a former CIA paymaster, Oswald's Marine roommate, and fellow Marine Gerry Patrick Hemming -- have suggested that Oswald worked for U.S. intelligence. The manner in which Oswald traveled so easily in and out of Russia as well as the unaccounted-for funds he used suggests intelligence guidance. The ability of this American "defector" to leave the Soviet Union with his Russian-born wife at a time when most Russians were being denied exit permits. The ease with which this would-be defector obtained passports both in 1959 and 1963. The fact that Oswald wrote a lengthy report on his activities in Russia and, later, made a detailed report to the FBI concerning his Fair Play For Cuba activities in New Orleans. Oswald's notebook contained the word "microdots," a common spy technique of photographically reducing information to a small dot. Oswald's nonbinding "defection" to Russia fits perfectly the profile of an Office of Naval Intelligence program to infiltrate American servicemen into the Soviet Union during the late 1950's.

One of Oswald's closest contacts, George DeMohrenschildt, was himself an intelligence operative, first for the Nazis and later for the CIA.

One of the strongest pieces of evidence for Oswald's involvement in spy work concerns a small Minox camera found among his effects by Dallas Police. Information developed by the Dallas Morning News in 1978 revealed the camera was not available to the public in 1963. It may have been spy equipment issued to Oswald. This evidence was so explosive that the FBI tried to get Dallas detectives to change their reports regarding the camera and also kept photos taken by Oswald hidden for nearly fifteen years.... Detective Rose told the Dallas Morning News: "[FBI agents] were calling it a light meter, I know that. But I know a camera when I see it.... The thing we got at Irving out of Oswald's seabag was a Minox camera. No question about it. They tried to get me to change the records because it wasn't a light meter. I don't know why they wanted it changed, but they must have had some motive for it." The motive may have been that the existence of the camera pointed to Oswald's intelligence connections.... The three-inch-long German-made camera was famous for being used by spies on both sides during World War II.

Key point: Lee Harvey Oswald was U.S. intelligence and he shot NO ONE on 11/22/63.

- 1) "Oswald and the CIA" book by John Newman
- 2) "Spy Saga: Lee Harvey Oswald and US Intelligence" book by Philip Melanson
- 3) "History Will Not Absolve Us" by Martin Schotz (Chapter 5 "Oswald and U.S. Intelligence" by Christopher Sharrett)
- 4) "Me and Lee" book by Judyth Vary Baker (Oswald's mistress in New Orleans, summer 1963)
- 5) "Destiny Betrayed" by Jim DiEugenio, Chapter 7 "On Instructions from His Government" (2012 edition)
- 6) "A Certain Arrogance: U.S. Intelligence's Manipulation of Religious Groups and Individuals in Two World Wars and the Cold War - and the Sacrificing of Lee Harvey Oswald" book by George Michael Evica
- 7) "Accessories After the Fact" by Sylvia Meagher, Chapter 19 "Oswald and the State Department"
- 9) "Coup D'Etat in America: The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy" by Alan Weberman & Michael Canfield, Chapter 3 "Was Oswald a CIA Agent?"
- 10) "Oswald in New Orleans: Case for Conspiracy with the CIA" by Harold Weisberg
- 12) "Oswald: The Truth" by Joachim Joesten (1967)
- 13) Chapter 9 "Fingerprints of Intelligence" in "Reasonable Doubt" by Henry Hurt
- 14) Chapter 14 "Oswald and the CIA" in "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy" by Joachim Joesten
- 15) Chapter 12 "Was Oswald a Government Agent" in "Breach of Trust: How the Warren Commission Failed the Nation and Why" by Gerald McKnight
- 16) Chapter 13 "Spies" in "Farewell America" by James Hepburn
- 17) Google "Lee Harvey Oswald's reading habits summer 1963" by Judyth Vary Baker
- 18) Google "Lee Harvey Oswald—a U.S. Intelligence Agent: The Evidence by Hal Verb"
- 19) Google "The Death of a President by Eric Norden in The Minority of One, Jan, 1964"
- 20) "The Search for Lee Harvey Oswald" by Robert Groden
- 21) "I am a Patsy! I am a Patsy!" by George De Mohrenschildt
- 22) Google "Oswald and the FBI" by Harold Feldman, *The Nation* January, 1964, pp 86-89

Dr. Burkley on multiple shooters in the JFK assassination

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/quote/jfks-physician-others-besides-oswald-must-have-participated/#comments>

Rex Bradford:

“... his client, Dr. Burkley ... had never been interviewed and ... he has information in the Kennedy assassination indicating that others besides Oswald must have participated.”

— From a conversation with the lawyer for Dr. George Burkley, JFK’s personal White House physician who signed the death certificate and was the only doctor present both at Parkland Hospital in Dallas and at the Bethesda autopsy. Richard Sprague, the House Select Committee on Assassinations’ Chief Counsel, [wrote this memo to file](#) after being contacted by Burkley’s lawyer about his client’s desire for an interview. Sprague, whose refusal to sign secrecy oaths with the CIA was causing unhappiness in Washington, was forced to resign days later. Five months afterward, Burkley received one [brief HSCA telephone contact](#), but was never asked why “others besides Oswald must have participated.”

Brian LeCloux:

In his 1967 oral history with William McHugh, Burkley said he “supervised the autopsy”. **Then later when he’s asked whether he agrees with the Warren Commission on the number of bullets that entered the body he says:**
“I would not care to be quoted on that.”

It was Burkley who reported on the Certificate of Death that the president had a wound “in the posterior back at the level of the third thoracic vertebra.”

Harold Weisberg asserted, in his Post Mortem, that had the Commission “put this certificate in its record, it could not have written the Report...”

**LBJ on how he wishes Americans
would be more like Nazis in
supporting the Vietnam War effort**

“I would like to see American students develop as much fanaticism about the US political system as young Nazis did about their political system during the War.”
—Lyndon B. Johnson, 1965

<http://dollarvigilante.com/blog/2013/3/5/the-coming-hunger-games-young-people-forced-to-serve-kill-an.html>

James Angleton sums up his career in the CIA in a 1985 interview with author Joseph Trento

[Joseph Trento, "The Secret History of the CIA," (2001) pp. 478-479]

"You know how I got to be in charge of counterintelligence? I agreed not to polygraph or require detailed background checks on Allen Dulles and 60 of his closest friends." His monologue would stop only for a sip of tea or a violent fit of coughing. "They were too arrogant to believe that the Russians would discover it all." The real problem Angleton concluded, was that "there was no accountability. And without real accountability everything turned to shit."

All the trappings of Angleton's legend were gone by this time, except for his love of exotic tea. But now, this man who had struck fear into most of his colleagues- this man who had been able to end a CIA career with a nod or a phone call- unassuming house in Arlington seemed empty. "You know, the CIA got tens of thousands of brave people killed... We played with lives as if we owned them. We gave false hope. We - I - so misjudged what happened."

I asked the dying old man how it all went so wrong.

With no emotion in his voice, but with his hand trembling, Angleton replied: "Fundamentally, the founding fathers of U.S. intelligence were liars. The better you lied and the more you betrayed, the more likely you would be promoted. These people attracted and promoted each other. Outside of their duplicity, the only thing they had in common was a desire for absolute power. I did things that, in looking back on my life, I regret. But I was part of it and loved being in it Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, Carmel Offie, and Frank Wisner were the grand masters. If you were in a room with them you were in a room full of people that you had to believe would deservedly end up in hell." Angleton slowly sipped his tea and then said, "I guess I will see them there soon."

[Joseph Trento, "The Secret History of the CIA," (2001) pp. 478-479]

David Talbot (5/26/07) on RFK on 11/22/63 telling Enrique "Harry" Ruiz-Williams that "One of your guys did it."

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=20026&pid=269155&st=0&#entry269155>

The confusion begins with Haynes (Johnson) himself, who originally reported in the Washington Post that Bobby said it to Harry Williams -- and

then later reported that Bobby said it to him. I sought to clarify this directly with Haynes, who told me that he got it right the first time. So Bobby told the Cuban exile leader, "One of your guys did it." This is enormously important. Because, as I say in the book, RFK is connecting Oswald (who has already been arrested and I believe is known to Bobby) to the anti-Castro movement. In other words, Bobby is not buying the CIA/FBI line that Oswald is a Communist agent. And when Bobby tells his good friend Harry (the only exile leader he really trusted) "one of your guys did it" -- in effect, he's saying "one of OUR guys did it" since Bobby himself was in charge of overseeing that movement for his brother. I think the plotters wanted Bobby to feel this way, to blame himself.

Mark Lane on RFK intentions to re-open JFK case; from Lane's "Last Word"

"Bobby acknowledged the risk, according to Garrison, and sent a message to him two days later that he had thought about it and decided that ". . . if I win the California primary I will state that I have doubts about the official version and that I will conduct a thorough investigation if I become president. If I win California I think I'll be on my way."

Greg Burnham on Deke DeLoach's first cousin ordering George DeMohrenschildt to have 9 electro-shock treatments in 1976

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?11292-Cartha-D.-DeLoach-No.-3-in-the-FBI-Is-Dead-at-92>

Dr. DeLoach

In September of 1976, George DeMohrenschildt was subjected to 9 electro-shock treatments at Parkland Hospital under the order given by one, Doctor DeLoach... first cousin of FBI Assistant Director Cartha "Deke" DeLoach. His "doctor of record", Dr. Mendoza, ordered the administration of intravenous "drugs" upon DeMohrenschildt's being committed to Parkland Hospital for "mental problems" -

but it was DeLoach that ordered the Electro-Shock Therapy. This episode occurred during the time that George Bush was the Director of Central Intelligence and within weeks of DeMohrenshildt's having written a manuscript for a book entitled, "I Am A Patsy! I Am A Patsy!" which named names of various CIA and FBI personnel who framed Oswald to cover their tracks in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

William Manchester heavily expunged the first draft of his Death of a President at the request of the Kennedys, who had to sue him, to remove much material unfavorable to Lyndon Johnson

Arthur Schlesinger once told William Manchester that his book "Death of a President" sent a subliminal message that Lyndon Johnson murdered John Kennedy. Jackie Kennedy sued Manchester and made him remove hundreds of pages of his original manuscript, with much of the material unfavorable to LBJ.

The Kennedys were not ready to take on LBJ in the court of public opinion in a direct manner. Read the "Dark Side of Lyndon Johnson" by Joachim Joesten which has now been republished.

http://www.amazon.com/Dark-Side-Lyndon-Baines-Johnson/dp/1771520094/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1366385131&sr=8-1&keywords=the+dark+side+of+lyndon+johnson

Joesten:

"William Manchester came closer than most other people to seeing through the benign public relations mask of Lyndon Johnson, but one wouldn't know it from scanning the pages of 'The Death of a President'. If there are two persons in the world who have really come to know Johnson at close quarters, outside of his own

family, they are Robert and Jacqueline Kennedy. Manchester interviewed both of them at length and they told him, without mincing their words, what they thought of That Man in the White House. But when Manchester, having faithfully recorded everything the Kennedys had told him, rushed into print with his story, years ahead of schedule, they both got panicky and practically forced him to 'revise' his story out of recognition. Edward J. Epstein, the author of *Inquest*, somehow managed to get hold of a copy of the original, unedited manuscript of the Manchester book, then entitled 'Death of a Lancer', and revealed in the July issue 1967 of *Commentary*, some of its contents. In his original draft, Manchester, it seems, made some very pungent remarks about Lyndon Johnson whom he described, among other things, as a 'chameleon who constantly changes loyalties'; 'a capon' and 'a crafty schemer who has a gaunt, hunted look about him'. He also pictured Johnson as 'a full-fledged hypomaniac' and 'the crafty seducer with six nimble hands who can persuade a woman to surrender her favors in the course of a long conversation confined to obscure words. No woman, even a lady, can discern his intentions until the critical moment'. By far the most interesting aspect of this matter, however, is Epstein's contention that Manchester's original theme, which gave unity to his book, was 'the notion that Johnson, the successor, was somehow responsible for the death-of his predecessor'. Several quotations from the original draft bear out this contention. At one point, the Lancer version states, 'The shattering fact of the assassination is that a Texas murder has made a Texan President'. At another, Kenneth O'Donnell, Kennedy's appointments secretary, is quoted as exclaiming 'They did it. I always knew they'd do it. You couldn't expect anything else from them. They finally made it'. Then Manchester comments: 'He didn't specify who "they" were. It was unnecessary. They were Texans, Johnsonians'. But what is one to think of an author who allows his most important work not only to be castrated, but to be turned completely upside down by a publisher more committed to the dictates of expediency than to the search for historical truth?"

Chris Matthews on the JFK Assassination

Chris Matthews, 'Hardball', Nov. 22, 2011: Interview with Max Holland, re: National Geographic documentary.

Sorry, I couldn't make the word limit. The last paragraph demonstrates why revered historian Matthews should be taken very seriously.

"Why — is it possible that one of the reasons why the American liberals don't accept this, a lot of them over the years, like Oliver Stone, they just can't stand the idea that a hard lefty killed a guy they loved?"

And

"I think I understand why people are so open to the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the president's lone killer. It's hard to imagine such a small person being responsible for the loss of such a beloved and important person.

We've been taught through years of Shakespeare and lesser dramas to expect a serious villain as the match for our heroes. Othello had Iago. Sherlock Holmes had Dr. Moreau. The Lone Ranger had the Cavendish gang. And Superman, of course, had Lex Luthor. I could go on."

Jackie Kennedy's Warren Commission testimony – a big wound in the back of his head

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/crowd-sourcing-jackie-on-jfks-death/#comment-32153>

1. Jackie Kennedy's W.C. testimony re the head wound(s):

"And just as I turned and looked at him, I could see a piece of his skull sort of wedge shaped, like that, and I remember it was flesh colored with little ridges on top. I remember thinking he just looked as if he had a slight headache. And I just remember seeing that. No blood or anything."

"I was trying to hold his hair on. From the front there was nothing — I suppose there must have been. But from the back you could see, you know, you were trying to hold his hair on, and his skull on."

Jonathan: "The second statement and part of the first were suppressed (covered up) by the Warren Commission and were subsequently pried loose."

..

Joachim Joesten summarizes the JFK assassination in his book "How Kennedy Was Killed," published in March of 1968

Summing up –

The conspiracy to kill President Kennedy sprang from a gradually developing consensus of (mostly, though not exclusively) Texas political figures, Big Businessmen, rightwing extremists and key elements of the Dallas power elite, with the CIA in it at all levels as the connecting and cementing link.

Three levels of operation can be distinguished. At the top or control level were men consumed by ambition and the thirst for power; at the intermediate or command level, CIA men and high police officers guided the course of events. And at the lowest or operational level, experienced marksmen, recruited from the ranks of the Minutemen and Cuban adventurers, trained and equipped by the CIA, carried out the assassination.

Apart from the obvious overall purpose of ending the Kennedy Administration and opening a new era, prime factors in the conspiracy were the desire to effect a radical change in foreign policy (in particular towards Cuba and in Vietnam) and to preserve specific Texas interests such as tax privileges by the oil industry.

All these aims were attained. Cuba was further isolated through the establishment, with the help of the CIA, of military dictatorships throughout Latin America. The war in Vietnam – which Kennedy had meant to liquidate at the earliest possible moment – was escalated, step by step, into the senseless mass slaughter in progress at the end of 1967. And the oil industry has never had it so good.

The crime was conceived and executed with consummate skill. As political assassinations go, it was near-perfect – and the Warren Commission remedied any imperfections.

The way the masterminds behind the conspiracy prepared to, and effectively did cover their tracks must command respect of all devotees of detective fiction from Edgar Allen Poe to James Bond.

A key element in this coverup was the framing of Lee Harvey Oswald for both the assassination and the killing of Patrolman J.D. Tippit.

Frameups are common practice in America, but rarely are they accomplished with such minute preparation and elaborate technique as in this case. The concept of a False Oswald incriminating the real one in advance beyond hope by scattering prepared clues against him well ahead of the crime, was a master stroke attributable (I believe) to the evil genius of David Ferrie.

Likewise, the way the Mafia plot against Governor Connally was taken out of Ruby's hands and converted into a Presidential assassination shows a true mastermind at work, even though many details of this operation still remain obscure.

In other ways, too, the coverup technique is impressive. I have always considered the CIA rather incompetent in its proper domain, foreign intelligence, but at least the Agency has now demonstrated its skill in carrying out a *coup d'état* at home.

Indeed, I doubt if there has ever been a case of comparable importance in which so many red herrings were drawn across so many trails; so many smokescreens put up to hide so much from sight; or so much tear gas squirted into so many eyes.

Nor was there ever a case in which so much tampering with the material evidence, officially inspired or officially condoned, occurred; or such wide use was made in the press of faked or doctored photographs; or so much bullying and badgering of witnesses took place; or so much of their testimony was twisted and distorted; or so many of them were killed in quick succession. *

[Footnote * To the impressive total of more than 20 slain witnesses previously known, Garrison, in the Playboy interview, has added three more.]

And, surely, never before in all the history of crime have there been so many accessories after the fact.

Little more needs to be said about the Warren Commission. Every intelligent person with an open mind who has really studied the case will agree, I believe, with this statement made by Jim Garrison in September 4, 1967:

'... the conclusions of the Warren Commission are so far from the truth that they constitute a gigantic fraud – quite possibly the largest in terms of effort and scope and effect ever perpetuated on the planet.'

Yes, a gigantic fraud. Perpetuated by a Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of a President of the United States.

[Joachim Joesten, "How Kennedy Was Killed: The Full Appalling Story," pp. 188-190, published March, 1968]

Joachim Joesten on Lyndon Johnson as he begins his "The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson"

[Joachim Joesten, "The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson," pp 1-2, published, 1968]

CHAPTER 1: His Own Worst Enemy

'The President... is ours, and we exercise the right to destroy him.' – John Steinbeck

No one ever set out to destroy Lyndon B. Johnson with the fierce determination the bearer of that name himself has evinced all his life.

A man who desperately wants to be believed and respected while his whole political career is built on the use of The Big Lie and organized fraud;

A man who covets popularity with every fiber of his soul yet who would never for one moment hesitate to crush underfoot anyone who got in his way;

A man to whom the attainment of power by any and all means is the supreme ambition of his life;

A man unmoved by any principle except that of expediency;

A man who in a lifetime of public service manages to mass a private fortune of 14 million dollars;

A man who callously sacrifices millions of lives in order to win the most senseless war in history.

Such a person cannot succeed, in the long run, in anything but self-destruction. In our generation, Hitler and Mussolini have set the pattern and Lyndon B. Johnson, ideologies apart (he has never had any), has followed in their footsteps.

And so the 36th president of the United States will go down in history as one of the most unloved and unlamented, if not indeed the most unloved and unlamented of American presidents, in striking contrast to the near-exalted status of his predecessor, John F. Kennedy.

For many years the world has been beguiled about the true nature of the Johnson regime by the horde of professional sycophants, parasites and myth-makers, which operates out of Washington, D.C. Regrettably, this Toadies, Inc., which will glorify any president, sight unseen, as long as he holds the reins of power and the purse-strings, also includes a large segment of the foreign press corps in Washington.

[Joachim Joesten, "The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson," pp 1-2, published, 1968]

Joachim Joesten closes his book *The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson* (1968):

Garrison was quoted in the Dutch interview as saying that he had to speak out in Europe 'because it is impossible in America. The U.S. press is controlled to such an extent by the CIA that we no longer can say the truth. They throttled us.'

To such a pass have things come in the once freest democracy on earth under the oppressive regime of America's first Usurper. But Lyndon B. Johnson's time is running out, and, unless he stages a last-minute second *coup d'état*, one that will do away with the Constitution itself, he is inexplicably doomed.

Johnson knows he is trapped. His predicament is of classic dimensions. If he chooses to be a candidate again, he risks exposure, if not by the Kennedy clan then by a determined Republican opponent, for, by the time he must make his choice, Garrison's enquiry will be far advanced. But if he does not make a bid for four more years of power he invites open disaster even before his present term runs out.

He may be impeached by Congress when eyes begin to open at last, but I doubt it. Johnson has too many Congressmen, and especially Senators, on a string, in both parties, to have to fear such a contingency. It is much more likely that his successor, whether he be another President Kennedy or an honest Republican like Nelson Rockefeller, will reopen the Kennedy murder case and let justice take its course.

Garrison stated, early in his inquiry, that in due course 'every individual involved,' including all accessories after the fact, would be arrested and brought to trial.

'The only way they can escape is to kill themselves,' he added significantly. He wasn't just thinking of Dave Ferrie.

If Lyndon B. Johnson has any brains left, he'll blow them out before the law gets around to him. That way he could at least escape the pinnacle of infamy and save his country from foundering in an abyss of national shame.

[Joachim Joesten, "The Dark Side of Lyndon Baines Johnson," pp 384-385, published in 1968]

Ed Parise on LBJ, A Texan Looks at Lyndon by J. Evetts Haley and Lyman Lemnitzer

Don't know for sure where I saw the blurb about the book being confiscated from all federal property. May have been one of the reviews on Amazon.com. The guy told the story that his father was in the Navy at the time when it was removed. Said he bought the book and read it when he saw it reappear lately. I also bought a copy and read it. Excellent little self-published book---I would guess no publisher would touch it while LBJ was in office. Evetts was a Texas cattleman and highly respected journalist amongst his peers. Evetts had LBJ pegged. LBJ was the absolute worst man who could have been in the WH and he murdered to get his sorry ass there.

Lemnitzer was Chief of JCS under JFK. When he and Lansdale presented the insane Northwoods plan to JFK which included shooting FL citizens in public places and blaming it on Cubans in order to enrage the American public to demand an invasion of Cuba, JFK fired Lemnitzer and he went to NATO as supreme commander where he accelerated the Gladio operation all over Europe. Read the book, Gladio, by Richard Cottrell, an excellent book by a British journalist. Also a good interview of Cottrell is on Info Wars website. Lemnitzer was most surely involved in the JFK assassination. He was the only head of JCS to ever have been fired and he hated JFK. He came up through the ranks with Ike.

I'll take a look on Amazon again and see if I can find the reference you want.

Cheers.

Ed

Robert Caro on the thin thread LBJ was hanging from on 11/22/63

<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2013/05/14/roger-stone-s-new-book-solves-jfk-assassination-johnson-did-it.html>

Yesterday, May 13, 2013, Robert Caro, LBJ's biographer, was on NPR's Fresh Air.

<http://www.npr.org/templates/transcript/transcript.php?storyId=180880018>

Caro reports:

=====

CARO: And all of a sudden he [LBJ] has no power, this man, the mighty majority leader, the most powerful Democrat in the country for this past six years, has no power at all. And the Kennedys don't give him any. And he's really reduced for three years to being a powerless figure, a ridiculed figure. You know, they used to call him - the Kennedys mocked him. They called him Rufus Cornpone or Uncle Cornpone.

They even had a nickname for him and Ladybird. They said Uncle Cornpone and his little pork chop. That's the way Johnson was regarded by them.

[...]

CARO: It's almost unbelievably dramatic in terms of the time sequence. There was a scandal in Washington. Lyndon Johnson's aide for years had been a man named Bobby Baker. The Bobby Baker scandal, which involved kickbacks and payoffs and that sort of thing, had put Baker on the front cover of Life, of Time, of Newsweek, really every magazine in the country.

The magazines would refer to him as Lyndon's boy. He was known as Little Lyndon in Washington. But nobody had connected Lyndon Johnson to the Bobby Baker scandal. At the very moment that morning [the day Kennedy died], back in Washington, in a closed little room in the Senate office building, the man who was going to connect Johnson to that scandal, a man named Don Reynolds(ph), was testifying before Senate investigators.

And he was pushing across the table to them the checks and the invoices that would prove that Lyndon Johnson was involved in the Bobby Baker scandal, which was the huge scandal of that time. He was doing this at approximately the time that the motorcade was going through Dallas and the shots rang(ph) out.

And another thing was happening at that same moment. Life magazine had for the first time - no one had ever looked into Lyndon Johnson's fortune. You know, he had come to Washington as a very poor boy, very poor young congressman, and he had become very rich. Life magazine was planning to run a story on that fortune. They were going to call it something like "Lyndon's Money" - that very next week.

And the editors and reporters involved were, at the moment of the assassination, meeting to discuss that article. So Johnson's career was hanging by as tenuous a thread as it ever hung at the moment of the motorcade in Dallas.

Roger Stone on what Richard Nixon thought about the JFK assassination in a May, 2013, interview with the Daily Beast

Nixon “never flatly said who was responsible [for Kennedy’s death]. But he would say, ‘Both Johnson and I wanted to be president, but the only difference was I wouldn’t kill for it.’”

Still, the juiciest parts of Stone’s book may be a series of interviews he conducted with his former boss Nixon toward the end of the former president’s life. According to Stone, Nixon “never flatly said who was responsible [for Kennedy’s death]. But he would say, ‘Both Johnson and I wanted to be president, but the only difference was I wouldn’t kill for it.’”

When pressed on who he thought killed Kennedy, Nixon “would shiver and say, ‘Texas,’” said Stone.

Media helped to sell the lie of the lone assassin: see the Dec. 14, 1963 issue of POST magazine

<http://whatreallyhappened.com/RANCHO/POLITICS/JFK/postphotos.html>

Beverly Oliver Massegee from 5/21/13 on Facebook

Rusty Yardum, I have been reading people saying that no shots came from the grassy knoll. As you know, I don't like to post in the forums, but I can't keep silent in this one. I was standing about 30-50 feet from the President when he was murdered. I KNOW what I saw 11-22-1963. The shot came from the front right. Hit in the front temple area, continued through his head, and exited through the BACK of his head. There was skull fragments on the trunk. How and why were the on the trunk? Because the shot came from the front, right. GRASSY KNOLL!!!!!!

Gerald Ford lying about the location of the bullet wound in JFK's back

As I often tell folks, Ford did not "move" the wound in JFK's back which was 5 3/4" down from his collar. *Ford "lied" about the location of JFK's wound* saying it was in the neck and not the upper back where it actually was. The wound did not move anywhere, the only thing moving was Gerald Ford's lying mouth.

Ford admitted this - <http://whatreallyhappened.com/RANCHO/POLITICS/JFK/ford.html>

We have bullet holes in JFK's shirt and coat that confirm the location of this wound.

Also, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7VNJFPPypNk>

Vincent Salandria, alive today, is one of the top JFK researchers of all time. Here is some of his work from the 1960's

http://www.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/30th_Issue/vs_stw.html Btw, Salandria's dad was a tailor.

Admiral **Burkley** stated, in the death certificate of JFK, that the wound was "about" the **third thoracic vertebrae**. (that means in the upper back)

A very nice article by James Fetzer -

<http://assassinationresearch.com/v1n1/lonenutter.html>

Another article: <http://www.jfklancer.com/Ford-Rankin.html>

Billie Sol Estes told Doug Caddy that Lyndon Johnson would transport his personal hitman Malcolm Wallace on military planes so there would be no record of his travels on commercial airlines

Doug Caddy 6/7/2013:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=12348&page=2#entry275146>

"It is important to place on the record that Billie Sol Estes maintained in no uncertain terms that LBJ arranged for "stone killer" Mac Wallace to be transported by U.S. military planes to the venues where he murdered the designated targets. Of course the pilot and co-pilot of the military planes had no idea of the purpose of their passenger's trip. They merely followed orders that came from on-high in transporting him to and from the venues.

I discussed this matter with U.S. Marshal Clint Peoples in his office in the Federal Courthouse in Dallas at one of the meetings we had in 1984 and he said that this was the same information he had obtained although he did not tell me who his source was."

Lyndon Johnson and the JFK Assassination By Robert Morrow

On the night of New Year's Eve Dec. 31st, 1963, at the Driskill Hotel, Lyndon Johnson and Madeleine Brown, one of his longtime mistresses, had an interesting conversation. Madeleine asked LBJ if he had anything to do with the JFK assassination. Johnson got angry; he began pacing around and waving his arms. Then LBJ told her: it was Dallas, TX, oil executives and "renegade" intelligence agents who were behind the JFK assassination. LBJ later also told his chief of staff Marvin Watson that the CIA was involved in the murder of John Kennedy.

Lyndon Johnson would often stay at the Driskill (room #254 today) and LBJ is confirmed by his presidential schedule as being present at the Driskill Hotel the night of 12/31/63

History is proving that Lyndon Johnson played a key role in the JFK assassination. An important book is *LBJ: The Mastermind of the JFK Assassination* (2011) by Phillip Nelson. Roger Stone, an aide to Richard Nixon, is writing a book pinning the JFK assassination on LBJ. Stone quotes Nixon as saying "Both Johnson and I wanted to be president, but the only difference was I wouldn't kill for it."

By 1973 Barry Goldwater privately telling people that he was convinced that LBJ was behind the JFK assassination.

Lyndon Johnson and the Kennedys hated each other. So why was LBJ even put on the 1960 Demo ticket in first place? The old wife's tale is that it was to balance the ticket and win the electoral votes of Texas. The reality is that JFK was set to pick Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and had already had a deal with Symington to be VP that was "signed, sealed & delivered" according to Symington's campaign manager Clark Clifford. Then something strange happened on the night of July 13, 1960, in Los Angeles. According to Evelyn Lincoln, JFK's longtime secretary, LBJ and Sam Rayburn were using some of Hoover's blackmail information on John Kennedy to force JFK to put Johnson on the ticket in a hostile takeover of the vice presidency.

JFK told his friend Hy Raskin, "They threatened me with problems and I don't need more problems. I'm going to have enough problems with Nixon."

LBJ & Hoover were very close and literally neighbors for 19 years in Washington, DC, from 1943-1961. Both men were also plugged in socially and professionally to Texas oil executives such as Clint Murchison, Sr, H.L. Hunt and D.H. Byrd.

From that point on, for the next 3 and 1/3 years the Kennedy brothers and LBJ were engaged in a deadly sub rosa war, even though they were ostensibly a political team. On the day of the '61 inauguration, LBJ protégé Bobby Baker told Don Reynolds that JFK would never live out his term and that he would die a violent death.

For his part, Robert Kennedy spent the remainder of JFK's term trying to figure out a way to get rid of the power-grasping LBJ. The first opportunity to do this was the Billie Sol Estes scandal of 1961. Estes was a cut out for LBJ doing business and had received \$500,000 from LBJ (which tells us how important Estes was). LBJ and his aide Cliff Carter manipulated the federal bureaucracy for Estes to ensure that he got exclusive grain storage contracts and numerous other special and highly lucrative favors. Estes says that he funneled Johnson over \$10 million in kickbacks.

Henry Marshall was a US agricultural official who was investigating the corruption of Estes, particularly his abuse of a cotton allotment program. In January, 1961, LBJ, Cliff Carter, Estes and LBJ's personal hit man Malcolm Wallace had a meeting about what to do about Henry Marshall. LBJ said, "It looks like we will just have to get rid of him."

Side note: the first person I know who accused Lyndon Johnson of committing a murder was Gov. Allan Shivers who in 1956 personally accused LBJ of having Sam Smithwick murdered in prison in 1952. Smithwick was threatening to go public with information about the Box 13 ballot stuffing scandal of 1948 which gave LBJ the margin of victory over Coke Stevenson in the Democratic primary.

Henry Marshall was murdered on June 3, 1961. He was shot to death 5 times with a bolt action gun and his death was astoundingly ruled a suicide at the time. The Marshall murder & cover up shows the depth, breadth and absolute ruthlessness of the LBJ organization. Billie Sol Estes died recently on May 14, 2013.

Historian Douglas Brinkley has said that by 1963 JFK and his vice president LBJ had no relationship at all. That is not correct; in fact a sub rosa war was being waged between the Kennedys and LBJ. It was an adversarial, death struggle relationship.

In the fall of 1963, the Bobby Baker scandal exploded into the national media. Bobby Baker, who as the secretary of the Senate was a virtual son to Lyndon Johnson, was being investigated for a vending machine kick back scam and numerous shady deals. Baker was known for providing booze & women to the senators. LBJ denied any relationship with Baker (who had named two of his kids after LBJ) while at the same time sending his personal lawyer Abe Fortas to run (control) Baker's defense. JFK's personal secretary Evelyn Lincoln told author Anthony Summers that the Kennedys were going to use the Bobby Baker scandal as the ammunition to get rid of LBJ.

Robert Kennedy had a two-track program to get rid of LBJ. Phil Brennan was in DC at the time: "Bobby Kennedy called five of Washington's top reporters into his office and told them it was now open season on Lyndon Johnson. It's OK, he told them, to go after the story they were ignoring out of deference to the administration." James Wagenvoort, who in 1963 was a 27-year old assistant to LIFE Magazine's managing editor, says that based on information fed from

Robert Kennedy and the Justice Dept., LIFE Magazine had been developing a major newsbreak piece concerning Johnson and Bobby Baker. This expose was set to run within a week of the JFK assassination. LBJ aide George Reedy said that LBJ knew about the RFK-inspired media campaign against him and was obsessed with it.

RFK's other "get rid of LBJ" program was an investigation by the Senate Rules Committee into LBJ's kickbacks and other corruptions. Burkett Van Kirk was a counsel for that committee and he told Seymour Hersh that RFK had sent a lawyer to the committee to feed them damaging information about LBJ and his corrupt business dealings. The lawyer, Van Kirk said, "used to come up to the Senate and hang around me like a dark cloud. It took him about a week or ten days to, one, find out what I didn't know, and two, give it to me." The goal of the Kennedys was "To get rid of Johnson. To dump him. I am as sure of that the sun comes up in the east," said Van Kirk to Hersh.

Literally at the very moment JFK was being assassinated in Dallas on 11-22-63, Don Reynolds was testifying in a closed session of the Senate Rules Committee about a suitcase of \$100,000 given to LBJ for his role in securing a TFX fighter jet contract for Fort Worth's General Dynamics.

Three days before the JFK assassination, JFK told Evelyn Lincoln that he was going to get a new running mate for 1964. "I was fascinated by this conversation and wrote it down verbatim in my diary. Now I asked, 'Who is your choice as a running-mate.' He looked straight ahead, and without hesitating he replied, 'at this time I am thinking about Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina. But it will not be Lyndon.'"

At this point I should add that I think military intelligence/CIA murdered John Kennedy for Cold War reasons, particularly over Cuba policy. The fact that the Kennedys were within days of politically executing & personally destroying Lyndon Johnson could very well have been the tripwire for the JFK assassination.

The Russians immediately suspected that Texas oilmen were involved in the JFK assassination. They and Fidel Castro both feared they were going to be framed for it by US intelligence. By 1965 the KGB had internally determined that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK assassination.

Hoover wrote to LBJ about this in a memo that was not declassified by the US government until 1996:

"On September 16, 1965, this same source [an FBI spy in the KGB] reported that the KGB Residency in New York City received instructions approximately September 16, 1965, from KGB headquarters in Moscow to develop all possible information concerning President Lyndon B. Johnson's character, background, personal friends, family, and from which quarters he derives his support in his position as President of the United States. Our source added that in the instructions from Moscow, it was indicated that "now" the KGB was in possession of data purporting to indicate President Johnson was responsible for the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. KGB headquarters indicated that in view of this information, it was necessary for the Soviet Government to know the existing personal relationship between President

Johnson and the Kennedy family, particularly between President Johnson and Robert and "Ted" Kennedy."

Robert Morrow, a political researcher and political activist, has an expertise in the JFK assassination. He can be reached at Morrow321@aol.com or 512-306-1510.

Notes:

- 1) Brown, Madeleine Duncan. *Texas in the Morning: The Love Story of Madeleine Brown and President Lyndon Baines Johnson*. Conservatory Press, 1997. Page 189.
- 2) Schlesinger, Arthur. *Robert Kennedy and His Times*. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1978. Page 616.
- 3) Nelson, Phillip. *LBJ: The Mastermind of the JFK Assassination*. Skyhorse Publishing, 2011.
- 4) Dickerson, Nancy. *Among Those Present: A Reporter's View of 25 Years in Washington*. Random House, 1976. Page 43.
- 5) Hersh, Seymour. *The Dark Side of Camelot*. Back Bay Books, 1998. Page 126 and 407.
- 6) Epstein, Edward Jay. *Esquire Magazine*. December, 1966.
- 7) Estes, Billie Sol. *Billie Sol Estes: A Texas Legend*. BS Productions, 2004. Page 43.
- 8) Dallek, Robert. *Lone Star Rising: Lyndon Johnson and His Times 1908-1960*. Oxford University Press USA, 1992. Page 347.
- 9) Brinkley, Douglas. Speaking on *Hardball* with Chris Matthews, 2012.
- 10) Brennan, Phil. "Some Relevant Facts about the JFK Assassination," NewsMax, 11-19-2003.
<http://archive.newsmax.com/archives/articles/2003/11/18/152526.shtml>
- 11) Reedy, George. *Lyndon B. Johnson: A Memoir*. Andrews McMeel Publications, 1985.
- 12) Wagenvoort, James. Email to John Simkin dated 11-3-09. Web link: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=14966>
- 14) Lincoln, Evelyn. *Kennedy and Johnson*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968. Page 205.
- 15) Hoover, J. Edgar. Memo to Lyndon Johnson with FBI leadership carbon copied. 12-1-66. Web link: <http://www.indiana.edu/~oah/nl/98feb/jfk.html#d1>

Current views (6/17/13) of Richard Bartholomew, when asked was Lyndon Johnson involved in the JFK assassination:

Richard Bartholomew:

"All honest researchers know he was. Connally was more directly involved in the details, namely controlling the Texas trip planning and motorcade positioning. As the replacement puppet president, LBJ required the most plausible deniability. I stand by my research findings which include the following:

1. Discovery of a 1959 Rambler station wagon possibly used in the JFK conspiracy. The car's owner since 1963, a college Spanish professor, had turned his car into a Da-Vinci-Code-like puzzle leading to a very powerful group of men involved with The University of Texas, the CIA and JFK, all known to each other; all with shared backgrounds and futures; shared past and future interests; anti-Kennedy people who very likely shared their grievances with each other; and all with past or future, professional or personal ties to Texas, its university system, and its most notorious crime:

Lyndon Baines Johnson, Allen Dulles, Charles and Earl Cabell, Richard Helms, Edward G. Lansdale, Howard Burris, Walt W. Rostow, Harry Ransom, David Harold Byrd, George de Mohrenschildt, and Delk Simpson (a.k.a. "Intellfirst").

2. With co-author Walter Graf, presented a definitive study establishing the existence of conspiracy in the death of JFK revolving about a seemingly minor matter of evidence -- a rifle clip -- that contaminates the ballistic evidence. Author George Michael Evica ("And We Are All Mortal") has characterized this study as one of the most important in the history of the case.

3. Expanding on research by Milicent Cranor, became the first -- and to date only -- researcher to attempt a rational, chronological reconstruction and placement of missing movements edited out of the Zapruder film, where now exists a composite photo at frame 227. The actual events cut from the film reveal that Governor John Connally was shot in the back, from the direction of the grassy knoll, while turned toward the back of the limousine facing JFK

4. With author Noel Twyman ("Bloody Treason"), conducted the only indepth interview with Erwin Schwartz, Bartholomew's wife's maternal uncle and Abraham Zapruder's business partner, about Schwartz's and Zapruder's early chain of possession of Zapruder's famous home movie. In the interview, Schwartz unknowingly revealed not only that the film was altered, but how it was possible for the film to be stolen and copied by conspirators within hours after it was shot.

5. Expanding on peer review and research for author Barr McClellan ("Blood, Money and Power"), authored a monograph establishing the methods by which the FBI and Warren Commission concealed and obfuscated latent fingerprints from the alleged sniper's nest, which were later matched by private investigators to three fingers of convicted murderer and LBJ cohort, Malcolm Everett Wallace."

I agree with much of this email dated 6/17/13; There is a faction in JFK research that does not want to admit to the critical involvement of Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination & the significance of that

Rob,

I didn't want to seem ungrateful for all your hard work here, but it's an extremely important major plank here...bigger than a "point". There seems to be a new faction in JFKtruth spun from the

Douglass book that JFK's peacenik speech in 1963 generated the conspiracy which isn't enough time and doesn't account for all the facts that show Rockefeller Illuminati sabotage of the JFK administration began from the very beginning.

I'm with you; the assassination plot began either as soon as LBJ/Rayburn blackmailed their way onto the ticket as VP, or as soon as JFK stole the election with Mafia vote help or right after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Maybe it was a band wagon thing that snowballed and gained steam as more people joined the conspiracy?

Either way, the facts show an EARLY CONSPIRACY to murder JFK--not a late one. Douglass is trying to reverse-engineer his pacifism onto a revisionist view of history so he can get a peacenik orgasm out of JFK.

Mike

Texas Governor Allan Shivers accused Lyndon Johnson of the murder of the 1952 prison murder of Sam Smithwick

[Randall Woods, *LBJ: Architect of American Ambition*, p. 250]

In 1948, a deputy sheriff in Alice named Sam Smithwick had become involved in a dispute with a local radio commentator who was then denouncing him for operating a string of beer joints. Hearing that the clean government crusader was going to mention one of his children in a disparaging way, Smithwick sought out his nemesis, pulled his .45, and shot him dead, a deed for which he was sentenced to life in prison. In 1952, Smithwick wrote Coke Stevenson from prison, insisting that five days before the shooting, two Mexican Americans had delivered into his hands the contents of Box 13 from the famous 1948 senatorial campaign. In return for leniency from the state, he was willing to produce them. Stevenson set out immediately for Huntsville and the state prison. "I had left the ranch and got as far as Junction," Calculatin' Coke recounted, "when I got the information that he was dead."

Indeed, the former deputy sheriff was found hanging from the bars of his cell. Shivers's friends began spreading the word that Johnson together with South Texas political boss Archie Parr had had Smithwick murdered to cover up their theft of the 1948 senatorial election. LBJ went so far as to confront Shivers over the matter, but he, of course, denied it. "I think it was a psychopathic case - an old, ignorant man about to die trying to get himself out of the pen, and getting no answer, committed suicide."

From Washington LBJ sought to put the matter in perspective. "I don't know what a convicted murderer might have done prior to committing suicide in an attempt to get release from prison," but Stevenson's (and Shiver's) release of the letter was "a continuation of a fight by a group of disgruntled, disappointed

people.” Nevertheless, Johnson was shocked. “Shivers charged me with murder,” he later told Ronnie Dugger with incredulity. “Shivers said I was a murderer!”

[Randall Woods, *LBJ: Architect of American Ambition*, p. 250]

Lyndon Johnson to journalist Ronnie Dugger: “Shivers said I was a murderer!” (1956)

In 1956, when Shivers and Johnson were fighting each other for political control, “Shivers charged me with *murder*,” Johnson, with great incredulity, told me. Speaking from his four-poster bed late one night in the White House, Johnson said that Shivers had made a speech accusing him of Smithwick’s murder, and in San Antonio “the reporters came running up to me saying Shivers had charged me with murder, and what did I want to say about it?” Obviously Johnson had dismissed the charge, but he did not say so, rather repeating indignantly, “Shivers said I was a *murderer*!” Shivers, shown this account of what Johnson said, told me, “I don’t care to discuss it.”

[Ronnie Dugger, *The Life and Times of Lyndon Johnson*, pp. 340-341]

Phil Nelson on LBJ causing the deaths of his two pilots Harold Teague and Charles Williams on Feb. 17, 1961 - LBJ forced the 2 men to fly in WHITEOUT conditions from Austin to the LBJ Ranch. They crashed & died.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16288&page=3>

Only a few weeks into the new administration, in early February 1961, it became apparent that the initial meeting between Mac Wallace and Henry Marshall had not been successful—evidently, Marshall was too honest and incapable of accepting either bribes or threats—and the situation continued to spiral out of control. Johnson’s actions at this point can only be described as hysterical. Estes was insisting on another meeting, and Ed Clark pressed Johnson to fly to Pecos to meet with him again to come up with a plan to contain the potential calamity if Marshall was not immediately stopped from his ongoing “persecution” of Billie

Sol.

So, on a day in which Johnson was apparently having a particularly serious manic/irritability attack, only one month after the newly minted Kennedy-Johnson administration took office, he would lose any remaining rationality in a screaming fit that he had by telephone to his pilots, who had stayed over in Austin and who had the audacity to attempt to talk Lyndon out of a flight that day—Friday, February 17, 1961—because of “below minimum” weather conditions. In a hysterical blind rage, on a cold, foggy, and overcast evening in south Texas, after hearing Ed Clark tell him he had to meet again with Estes, Johnson called for his airplane to pick him up and expected immediate obedience. He had trained all his other minions to obey his every command—who were these men to think they did not have the same duty to pay proper homage to him, the vice president of the United States? Of all the accounts noted within these pages of Lyndon Johnson’s narcissism, arrogance, and condescension toward the people who worked for him, this incident was clearly the most egregious. His reckless disregard for the safety of the pilots, when their caution impinged on his need to pursue his own criminal conduct, illustrates his abject arrogance better than any words could possibly convey.

Pilot Harold Teague was advised by the Austin airport against making the flight. When Teague complained and tried to refuse to make the flight because of the extremely dangerous weather conditions and the lack of ground control instruments at the landing strip, “Johnson is said to have exploded, venting his profanity upon the pilot, demanding to know ‘what do you think I’m paying you for?’ and again ordering him to ‘get that plane’ to the ranch.” Yet Lyndon B. Johnson would not—could not—let some yokel trying to observe standard minimum visibility aircraft safety rules override him, the vice president of the United States. Johnson had never seen a rule that couldn’t be bent or broken at his whim; we can be sure that he told the pilots something like, “To Hell with those rules, who do you work for, the Austin airport manager or me? Get that God Damn airplane over here now!” This kind of reaction can be surmised, not only from everything we know already about the real Lyndon Johnson, but from the actual results in the official records, as reported through newspaper accounts of the time, describing the tragic aftermath, which are briefly summarized in the following paragraph.

Johnson ordered the pilots into the air to pick him up under threat of losing their jobs. Teague finally agreed and nervously called his wife to tell her they had been ordered to make the flight, before whispering to her that he loved her and asked her to remember that. Minutes later, as “Johnson’s Convair roared into the murky night, flying above the hilly terrain . . . hopelessly groping down for lights they could not see, had at last flown into a cedar-covered hill.” As the pilots searched for the runway through the fog, having no radio beams with which to locate it, they kept flying lower and lower trying to find the runway until finally they flew too low and the plane crashed into a rocky hillside near the boss’s ranch. The two pilots were killed instantly, paying the ultimate cost of disobeying flight rules—not because they decided to do that but because Lyndon B. Johnson insisted on it—as

a result of extremely high-risk maneuvers. It was not the first, nor would it be the last, time that men paid with their lives to satisfy the whims of Lyndon B. Johnson; the irony would be that, had he been on board the aircraft, those same flight rules would have remained inviolate. This single incident speaks volumes about the numerous flaws—apparent from his earliest years, based upon his grandmother's prescient comments noted earlier—in the character of Lyndon B. Johnson.

The book is filled with proofs of Johnson's reckless disregard for anyone or anything that might impede his rise up the political ladder while simultaneously taking in millions as a result of his collaboration with the likes of Estes and Bobby Baker and many others. How else might one explain how he started out virtually broke and wound up with an estate of at least \$20 million? On a congressman's then senator's salary, even before becoming vice president and then president? It certainly wasn't due to Lady Bird's business acumen.

Lyndon Johnson is pictured on the cover of *A Texan Looks at Lyndon: A Study in Illegitimate Power* as he stands in front of the wreckage of the plane of the two pilots (Harold Teague & Charles Williams) who he had ordered to fly in WHITEOUT conditions to come pick him up at the LBJ Ranch:

Web link:

http://www.amazon.com/A-Texan-Looks-at-Lyndon/dp/1568490097/ref=cm_cr_pr_product_top

Lyndon Johnson to journalist Ronnie Dugger: “Shivers said I was a murderer!” (1956)

In 1956, when Shivers and Johnson were fighting each other for political control, “Shivers charged me with *murder*,” Johnson, with great incredulity, told me. Speaking from his four-poster bed late one night in the White House, Johnson said that Shivers had made a speech accusing him of Smithwick’s murder, and in

San Antonio “the reporters came running up to me saying Shivers had charged me with murder, and what did I want to say about it?” Obviously Johnson had dismissed the charge, but he did not say so, rather repeating indignantly, “Shivers said I was a *murderer!*” Shivers, shown this account of what Johnson said, told me, “I don’t care to discuss it.”

[Ronnie Dugger, *The Life and Times of Lyndon Johnson*, pp. 340-341]

The Nation Magazine on LBJ in early 1965

<http://pjmedia.com/blog/revisiting-lbjs-legacy-40-years-after-his-death/>

In a year-opening editorial titled “1965 — The Prime Task,” the editors of *The Nation* wrote that President Lyndon Johnson must have been *Time’s* “Man of the Year” by acclamation:

No one else was in the running. If the President continues at the pace he has set, he may emerge, at least from a material standpoint, as the most successful leader of a great country in this century.

The cup runneth over. One can almost go along with President Johnson’s words as he lit the White House Christmas tree: “these are the most hopeful times since Christ was born in Bethlehem.”

Roger Stone 6/23/13 Facebook:

LBJ KILLED GEORGE BUSH'S SECOND CAMPAIGN FOR THE US SENATE

Gov, John Connally made 30 second talking head ads to push Lloyd Bentsen , a House Colleague Of LBJ and LBJ neighbor in the Perdarnales section of Hill Country over the top. They crush Republican George Bush in the 70 Senate Race.LBJ himself raise most of the \$\$\$ to beat Sen Ralph Yarborough all the while telling Bush he wasn't involved. LBJ had blocked a Primary by Bourbon Texas Democrats against Yarborough in 1964 when LBJ himself was on the ballot and needed Liberals. George Bush was the only member of the Texas Congressional Delegation to attend LBJ departure of LBJ and Lady Bird home to Texas . LBJ repaid Bush's respect with treachery and ended the career of his nemesis Yarborough while lying about it.

Roger Stone June, 2013 Facebook

JFK and Watergate both both coup de etat CIA participated in- Nixon seeking proof of CIA involv...ement with LBJ in JFK's death as LEVERAGE and INSURANCE POLICY . CIA infiltrated amateur operation run by Liddy and double agents set Dick's burglars up. Nixon knew the Bay of Pigs/JFK Hit connection and figured out LBJ's involvement by the Ruby/LBJ connection"

Roger Stone 6/25/13 Facebook:

LBJ had compromising photos of Congressman Gerald Ford taken in the suite of DC lobbyist Fred Black at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel. Hoover said Ford would be the FBI's 'eyes and ears on the Warren Commission". Newsweek called Ford "the CIA's man in Congress"

Nixon said "Gerry Ford was always up Johnson's ass"

Key members of JFK's inner circle believed in a conspiracy in the JFK assassination

Here's a few paragraphs from that article printed in the September 15, 2004 issue of Salon.com:

Web link: <http://mtracy9.tripod.com/talbot.htm>

"Bobby was not the only member of President Kennedy's inner circle who believed there was a conspiracy. Presidential aides Kenny O'Donnell and Dave Powers, key members of JFK's Irish Mafia, were in a trailing limousine in the Dallas motorcade. Both of them later told House Speaker Tip O'Neill that they heard two shots from behind the fence on the grassy knoll. "That's not what you told the Warren Commission," a stunned O'Neill replied, according to his 1989 memoir, "Man of the House. "You're right," O'Donnell said. "I told the FBI what I had heard, but they said it couldn't have happened that way and that I must have been imagining things." So not wanting to "stir up more pain and trouble for the family," O'Donnell told the commission what the FBI wanted him to." (Shows the involvement from

the beginning by the FBI in the coverup. O'Donnell was just one of many witnesses intimidated and coerced by the FBI.)

"In a remarkable passage in "One Hell of a Gamble," a widely praised 1997 history of the Cuban missile crisis based on declassified Soviet and U.S. government documents, historians Aleksandr Fursenko and Timothy Naftali wrote that on November 29, one week after the assassination, Bobby Kennedy dispatched a close family friend named William Walton to Moscow with a remarkable message for Georgi Bolshakov, the KGB agent he had come to trust during the nerve-racking back-channel discussions sparked by the missile crisis. According to the historians, Walton told Bolshakov that Bobby and Jacqueline Kennedy believed "there was a large political conspiracy behind Oswald's rifle" and "that Dallas was the ideal location for such a crime." The Kennedys also sought to reassure the Soviets that despite Oswald's apparent connections to the communist world, they believed President Kennedy had been killed by American enemies. This is a stunning account -- with the fallen president's brother and widow communicating their chilling suspicions to the preeminent world rival of the U.S. -- and it has not received nearly the public attention it deserves."

The Soviets arrived at the same conclusion and also concluded that LBJ was the chief suspect. Arkady Shevchenko, in his 1985 book, *Breaking With Moscow*, wrote:

"After Cuba, Moscow perceived Kennedy as the one who had accelerated improvement of relations between the two countries. Kennedy was seen as a man of strength and determination, the one thing that Kremlin truly understands and respects. In addition, Moscow firmly believed that Kennedy's assassination was a scheme by "reactionary forces" within the United States seeking to damage the new trend in relations. The Kremlin ridiculed the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald had acted on his own as the sole assassin. There was in fact widespread speculation among Soviet diplomats that Lyndon Johnson, along with the CIA and the Mafia, had masterminded the plot. Perhaps one of the most potent reasons why the U.S.S.R. wished Kennedy well was that Johnson was anathema to Khrushchev. Because he was a southerner, Moscow considered him a racist (the stereotype of any American politician from below the Mason Dixon line), an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist to the core. Further, since Johnson was from Texas, a center of the most reactionary forces in the United States, according to the Soviets, he was associated with the big-time capitalism of the oil industry, also known to be anti-Soviet."

Gail Raven: Jack Ruby despised Robert Kennedy

Web Link: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/experts/ex-flame-says-jack-ruby-had-no-choice-but-to-kill-oswald/>

Jefferson Morley (3/21/2013):

Who says new JFK witnesses can't be found?

After JFK Facts recounted [Jack Ruby's pursuit of an exotic dancer](#) named Gail Raven in January 1963, I received a message from a woman who identified herself as Raven's daughter. She told me that her mother was still alive, and she confirmed that her mother and Jack Ruby were close. I asked her if her mother would share her memories of the man who killed accused assassin Lee H. Oswald. She said yes.

"In 1963 Gail Raven was the stage name of a precociously mature 20-year-old woman who danced on the national nightclub circuit that included Ruby's Carousel Club in Dallas. Ruby (born Jack Rubenstein) was a Chicago tough guy who took a shine to her and they became friends.

Now close to 70 years old, Gail Raven is living in the southern United States. I have confirmed her real name but have agreed not to publish it here to protect her privacy.

What were Ruby's politics? Ruby never mentioned President Kennedy, Raven said. "He was not in love with the Kennedys and he did NOT like Robert Kennedy by no means," she says.

This is not surprising, according to journalists and historians who have studied Ruby's life. Phone records reviewed by JFK investigators showed that in 1962-63 Ruby made [phone calls to no less than seven organized crime figures](#) who had been prosecuted by Attorney General Bobby Kennedy's Justice Department. The Warren Commission did not consider this evidence relevant to Ruby's motivation for silencing Oswald."

Secret Service Agent Dennis McCarthy on what a Jerk Lyndon Johnson and who abusive LBJ was:

From Dennis McCarthy's "Protecting the President":
p.25 "Johnson had not been very well liked by any of the agents on the detail. he treated us as if we were the hired help on his ranch, cursed at us regularly, and was generally a royal pain to deal with."

Question to Jim DiEugenio: Who were the top 5 offenders, rank in order on

the staff of the Warren Commission, who covered up the JFK assassination most assiduously?

DiEugenio email reply 7/4/13:

The most hardcore guys on the staff were:

1. Norman Redlich--wrote most of the report, Administration level
2. Howard Willens-hired most of staff, Administration level
3. J L Rankin-chief counsel, Administration level
4. David Belin-Tippit and Vickie Adams cover up
5. Joe Ball-Worked with Belin and Specter on Oswald the assassin, Chapter 4, part of Vickie Adams cover up
6. David Slawson-Oswald and CIA and Mexico City cover up
7. Arlen Specter-Medical and ballistics cover up

Robert Morrow interview of Howard Willens at an SMU conference on the Warren Commission - 10-11-13

I interviewed Howard Willens for a bit as I got his book signed.

Willens said that as part of his W.C. duties he went to the CIA in the company of Allen Dulles. Willens said at the CIA HQ "the place just oozed with affection and respect for him [Allen Dulles.]" Make note of that. Howard Willens interviewed by Robert Morrow 10-11-13.

I asked who was most active on the Warren Commission. He answered Earl Warren. Then he added Gerald Ford was "very active.."

He said "Ford - very active."

I asked "Did you know at that time in 1963 that Lyndon Johnson and the Kennedys were at loggerheads, that they were having great difficulties?" Willens replied "Everyone in Washington, DC knew that."

I said how could you trust what the FBI was giving you? After all LBJ and Hoover hated the Kennedys?

He said "We went outside the FBI for our investigations" he mentioned the ballistics evidence.

Willens told the crowd that Earl Warren saw the autopsy photos and x-rays. But apparently no other commission member or W.C. staffer saw any autopsy photos or x-rays.

Reuel Smith on the deaths of Oswald and Ruby and the development of weaponized cancer

Web link: http://www.amazon.com/review/RVJ6PEE0NY9W0/ref=cm_cd_notf_message?ie=UTF8&cdForum=FxMJSH1TRY1G6Q&cdPage=1&cdThread=Tx3N02YUBFBA0TZ#MxMOP11X8JQFW7

Penn Jones worked on the list of questionable deaths of witnesses, years of ago. I think the first witness that was snuffed out was Oswald, surrounded by a mob of Dallas police, on his way to his first press conference! By the way, Ruby, who begged to be taken out of the Dallas jail and be sent to D. C. to testify (and of course was refused) died of lung cancer less than 30 days after being admitted to Parkland, a day after he was diagnosed with pneumonia. Weaponized cancer was formulated at Tulane during the early 60's in order to use on Castro among the many schemes devised by the CIA to get rid of him. Judyth V Baker was recruited by Dr. Ochsner to be a part of this. She was a brilliant high school student that was promised the moon (skip college and go straight into med school), and had no credential to worry about. As a student, she was able to give cancer to mice in seven days. Unprecedented at the time. Fully documented in local and national press at the time. When she rebelled as an idealistic 20 year old at using unwilling and unknowing prison inmates for experiments, she was told to get out, and shut up or else. She did for 40 years. Not anymore. She is risking all to do this, as did many others who paid the ultimate price. Many more capitulated to threats, bribes, and apathy by the authorities. Please read Dr. Mary's Monkey, and Me and Lee.

Paul Smith on Lyndon Johnson spying for the CIA on John Kennedy

This may have come from Robert D. Morrow's "Firsthand Knowledge"

Every morning in Washington during the JFK administration, Lyndon Johnson would take a limo to the front gate, get out, and walk across the grounds, then through the White House West Wing. LBJ would stop by the Oval Office to talk with various politicians and government people he'd chance to meet, perhaps nodding to a secretary, including Evelyn Lincoln, JFK's longtime personal aide based just outside the president's office. Curiously, Lyndon did *not* gab with President Kennedy on these odd strolls. In fact, Johnson would instead mainly engage in a conversation with a Secret Service man ostensibly working to protect JFK; we'll call him "Mole #2." He was reporting back to Allen Dulles and Charles Cabell, a plant within the president's protection.

As revealed by a Central Intelligence Agency operative in the 1990s, Lyndon B. Johnson was none other than the CIA's "Mole #1" when it came to spying on the Kennedy White House. LBJ would take this ritual stroll and chat with the double-agent, of sorts, often outside the building, with one great, overriding purpose: *to receive and also pass along inside information gleaned to Director Dulles and his Deputy, Cabell.*

LBJ and the Secret Service man would speak in low tones about the dirt they had scooped as the duo headed towards the looming Executive Office Building. From there, the agent would split away and walk back to his job inside the White House, while Mr. Johnson would continue along to his own job's locale at the EOB. "The Handoff" is precisely what it was known as before, when he pulled a similar scheme with another helpful friend, Bobby Baker, when he was in the Senate! (See his bio for details) Now LBJ was selling out JFK, readying for power, right from the start.

In checking out this startling White House stroll revelation for himself, CIA agent/author Robert Morrow spoke to a Secret Service agent in 1965, a man who had worked in White House Security for First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy two years before. This agent told Morrow that he was quite aware of the odd LBJ stroll and handoff. Morrow claimed in his book that the Deputy Director of the CIA - Charles Cabell - personally told him in April of '61 that Lyndon Johnson was the agency's top informant inside the Kennedy administration, sending back tidbits of info to keep the conservative agency honchos up to date on what the liberals in power were up to. It was a remarkably dicey adventure by Johnson, and by Mole #2, and tantamount to treason if caught.

Extra spending money (issued by Dulles and/or Cabell) was most likely the reward for the risk-taking Secret Service mole; dirt to use on his political enemies and how to control them was most likely what Johnson was out for - besides the presidency itself.

Writing in one of her two autobiographies in the 1960s, JFK's secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, wrote at some length about Johnson's walking and talking with the SS agent, adding that one day her boss caught sight of the two men engaged in their mutual ritual, leaving the building. "What is that man doing in these offices?" exasperated Kennedy asked Lincoln of Johnson as the president popped his head out of his Oval Office doorway, completely flummoxed as to why often-cunning LBJ was in the building when not called and requested. {Normally, the second in command does not step inside the White House without the prior knowledge of and perhaps even express permission of the president.} Mrs. Lincoln wrote that she told Mr. Kennedy she'd look into the startling matter and get back to him on it. After asking around, the loyal secretary informed the president that Lyndon Johnson did this every day he was in town; it was just "his way." It was likely then assumed that LBJ was simply so restless and hungry for the job of president he simply couldn't keep himself out of the White House, not when he worked so close by with so little in effect to do all day. After all, just after taking power in January of '61, LBJ had proposed a unique and unprecedented "power sharing" of executive duties, which of course JFK had turned down with some amount of astonishment.

In "First Hand Knowledge," author Morrow claimed he further read documents that proved the link of Lyndon Johnson and the unnamed Secret Service agent to

Central Intelligence command. Reaching into a desk drawer folder one day in the spring of '61, Cabell pulled out smoking gun paperwork for Morrow that showed Johnson and the White House agent's duplicity. Cabell allowed Morrow to read this shocking file's documents in his presence, along with Bissell and Barnes. There were typed reports by Mole #2 and perhaps other CIA "plants" within Kennedy's Secret Service detail, and at least one handwritten memo by Mole #1, all apparently placed in Morrow's hands in order to pull him down into the CIA's cloak-and-dagger world of shadowing the unpredictable and sometimes reckless John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Morrow claims he read page after page of reporting that revealed how JFK had ties to seedy mobsters; engaged in many wild sexual trysts behind his elegant wife's back; and authorized less-than-legal campaign tactics to woo (or con) voters. It had to have been quite apparent to Morrow that at least one Secret Service agent was a snitch, perhaps more, and since 1960, for the information to be so thorough and quite ahead of its time.

One aspect of the Kennedy presidency to keep in mind is that he traveled a great deal, which is in itself an often messy or even chaotic experience, with all sorts of chances to snatch information up, either by overhearing conversations or by filching discarded secretarial paperwork copies. Another angle to consider is that when in the White House, Jack Kennedy and his immediate entourage often spent a surprising amount of time away from the Oval Office, engaged in various "extracurricular activities." Therefore, the opportunities to do some searching increased ten-fold. In addition to all his unseemly non-working conduct, the President and First Lady spent a great deal of time attending lavish state dinners and cultural events in other parts of the White House and in D.C. Furthermore, the First Couple had two children to tend to, and their own private life of visiting old friends and family members. So all in all, there were many, many opportunities for CIA moles to sort through unguarded paperwork in the White House offices. It seems Morrow's book reveals that the main Oval Office CIA mole (which he never did name) *would even fish through the presidential secretaries' trash cans for carbon copies, and other documents. Memorandums, notes, official documents, plans... they were all typed up and carbon-copied, with old editions discarded - and carefully monitored by the mole, who either swiped them when no one was looking or took notes from them, then returned the originals to their proper place. This information would be the crux of "The Handoff."*

It all must have seemed so heart-warmingly innocent to any possible onlookers, who probably felt the vice president had somehow forged a close friendship with a lowly Secret Service agent. Johnson would take and pocket the reports and paperwork when he felt no one was looking, then walk off to read the materials in his office, and later forward them to Cabell, thinking his secret snitchery would never be uncovered.

In a 1990s PBS special on the machinations of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Lincoln remembered that Senator Johnson issued his extortion (give me the vice presidency or else I'll squeal your secrets) to JFK, then left the suite and returned to his own hotel room, awaiting the official Kennedy reply. The Kennedy brothers were left to ponder at length, trying desperately to think of a way out of accepting the devious Johnson as the official running mate. "It was intense," Lincoln said of the two brothers' mostly-silent concentration regarding how they could possibly get out of LBJ's well-laid trap. Neither Kennedy liked or wanted Johnson around

even then; Lyndon was too arrogant, pushy, brash, ill-tempered, and sensitive. A monster, some said. Despite the fact that LBJ had his own unpleasant past, politically, sexually, and otherwise, he wanted onto the ticket, period. There was little the Kennedy brothers could do, knowing that Hoover's personal files were quite thorough, embarrassing, and problematic on many levels. *At that moment, John and Robert Kennedy knew for certain they could not trust neither Lyndon Johnson or his next-door D.C. neighbor, Hoover.* But they caved, figuring that Johnson's many political connections and southern electoral votes would help them gain power. Somehow they'd dump the snake-like Texan if they won the fall election, it was most likely agreed privately between the two brothers. *And that was in progress with the congressional investigations in November of '63.* LBJ was soon to be a footnote in history.

Remember that once he received and accepted JFK's official offer of the vice presidential slot at the '60 convention, Johnson was jubilant, and left the hotel suite in a loud and exuberant mood. Bumping into a reporter in the hall, Johnson bragged about his selection as the second in command, and blurted out: "I hear one in every four presidents dies in office, and I am a gambling man!" The excited hotel hallway quote to the media tells us a lot about Lyndon Johnson's psyche. From the very start of the JFK-LBJ partnership, Johnson was thinking about Kennedy's death, in order that he could take over as president, his lifelong goal. By the fall of '63, Kennedy made it clear to his secretary: LBJ was not going to be Kennedy's running mate in 1964, a fact which Lincoln confirmed in her books. The president had openly informed his secretary just before his trip to Texas that Johnson was not going to be on the ticket for the coming year's election campaign. Kennedy had his eye on another political bigwig from the South (governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina). LBJ's days in power were definitely numbered, probably from the day he blackmailed his way on board, and what's more, he knew it.

So let us stop here and ask ourselves an important question: why would blackmailer, conniver Lyndon Johnson risk his political existence by spying on the president and reporting back in secret to the CIA? After all, it is quite fair to state unequivocally that the Kennedy brothers would have been furious and determined to destroy LBJ politically if they discovered his subterfuge. Why was it so important for Johnson to gamble everything like this? What did he expect in return? The answer of course would be the presidency. Dulles and Cabell would help him get it. Some books on the JFK assassination have named this ex-CIA duo as assisting in the murder plans, and a revealing photo in an Austin, Texas, newspaper a few days before the Kennedy killing showed Lyndon Johnson meeting with Allen Dulles at the LBJ ranch! Why would LBJ need to see Allen Dulles in person in a private setting like that, with preparations for the JFK visit underway? Why not a phone call or cable? Obviously, the final details of the murder-cade route through Dallas were being hashed out. This was not something to be relayed through intermediaries or phone lines. JFK was doomed, and LBJ was a part of the plan. It had fallen through in Florida, days before, but it was still on for Dallas. In fact, many connections went through Oak Cliff, the hometown of Charles Cabell. It was where Oswald was living, across the street from Cuban Exiles, in a boarding house they abandoned after the murder. It was where the Dallas mayor lived, the Cabell seat of political power. It was where Jack Ruby

lived. It was where Oswald arrived after the shooting, and where Officer Tippett was murdered. It was where Oswald was arrested. It was a Cabell/Dulles operation, and America got hoodwinked. And there, winking at his cronies in the aftermath a few miles away, was LBJ, hand on the Bible, our new president. The Murderer-in-Chief. "The Hand-off" for power was complete. The reward was handed over to Mole #1 at last.

Johnson had now forged a deal with Mole #2 and with Dulles/Cabell, agreeing to spy on and rat out JFK, but in exchange for what?

Yes, Lyndon was receiving some valuable White House lowdown on the Kennedy's dealings from the Secret Service mole, but what good was that when he was given little to do as Vice President and rumors were whispered around town that his days in power were soon to be over? What could Dulles/Cabell and their CIA cronies give the Vice President in return? LBJ had plenty of wealth, fame, influence, and friends (mostly political). What did he expect to receive in response for sticking his neck out like this? The only answer can be: the presidency itself. Johnson certainly could not undertake Jack Kennedy's ouster on his own; a simple investigation would lead quickly back to his office door. What possible ways were there of getting President Kennedy out of the way for good? Impeachment was one possibility, but that would require catching the Chief Executive in a grave crime, one that violated U.S. laws and/or the Constitution, resulting in a trial by the largely-Democratic U.S. congress. Such a seismic political event would greatly damage the reputation of the Democratic Party, and those affiliated with JFK. And besides, putting Kennedy on trial simply couldn't be allowed, not during the sensitive Cold War, when American capitalism and democracy desperately needed to appear noble,

exciting, and desirable to the rest of the nations of the world, to fight the Soviet's communist menace. No, there was almost no chance of impeachment happening. JFK's resignation for some reason was another option, and perhaps what LBJ and Dulles/Cabell had in mind in '61. But once again that was indicative of a politically-damaging scandal; it was unheard of at that point in American history. No president had ever stepped down, and only one ever would (Nixon in 1974). What if Johnson, through his CIA connections, could ride out the next few years as a publicly-loyal veep, but pressure Kennedy in 1964 with his inside scoops from Cabell to step aside, and not run again for office? This seems the most likely scenario LBJ probably had in mind; he would blackmail the Kennedy brothers into announcing JFK would not be a candidate for president due to poor health. It seems to strain credulity that Lyndon would have asked Jack to promote him to the public as the logical man to succeed him - after using virtual extortion to get him to step aside - but in reality he wouldn't have needed a JFK endorsement. The Vice President would have been the most visible, natural, and logical choice for the Democratic Party nomination in the summer of '64. Johnson knew all about Kennedy's Addison Disease, and tried to use the stolen information about it during the '60 party convention to derail JFK's chances at receiving enough delegate votes to win the nomination. After biding his time, Johnson could use this juicy nugget, along with other accumulated dirt, to pressure Kennedy to "retire." Perhaps in the meantime, Kennedy's physical condition would weaken and deteriorate, and such a scenario would take place more naturally, who knows? For

1961 through most of 1962, all the troubled Veep could do was pray for a twist of fate to step in and give him what he craved: the office he walked past every morning when in Washington. So he spied, colluded, perhaps prayed - and kept strolling. All to Charles Cabell's delight.

---PAUL B. SMITH
MajjikCat@aol.com

Well I wrote this e-mail, as a kind of summation of things I've read and learned. Almost like a book report. Much of this particular LBJ story comes from, of all people, the late Robert Morrow, a CIA agent who worked with General Cabell and his underlings in '62 & '63. His book "First-Hand Knowledge" is full of facts but also seems a bit embellished in its personal storytelling, to make the author more of an exciting James Bond-like persona, so it is not entirely trustworthy. However, the info on Lyndon Johnson seems pretty credible. He says very matter-of-factly that LBJ was spying on JFK, for Cabell and Dulles. Why would u do so? Obviously the payoff would be the presidency, the only thing LBJ really wanted his whole life, "by hook or crook" as they used to say.

Smith

majjikcat@aol.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Morrow321 <Morrow321@aol.com>

To: MajjikCat <MajjikCat@aol.com>

Sent: Sun, Nov 3, 2013 10:48 pm

Subject: Where did this passage on LBJ come from? Thanks - Robert

Paul Smith on Likelihood of Gen. Charles Cabell Involvement - I agree

Robert,

There's one person I don't hear many people point the finger at in the JFK murder, and I have no great smoking gun proof, but I sure lean towards the suspiciously, incredibly connected GENERAL CHARLES CABELL. Let's look at why I call him "The Lynchpin Octopus" in the JFK case.

Cabell was a rigidly conservative military man who hated JFK, especially after the Bay of Pigs fiasco, and the Cuba Missile Crisis mess. JFK fired him, and his boss and good friend, Allen Dulles, who as mentioned I suspect was a mastermind of much of the assassination. So Cabell had quite a motive for seeing JFK dead. Charles' brother was the mayor of Dallas, Earl Cabell, and influential in the security detail around the president (and the stripping thereof for the motorcade). The Cabells were from the Dallas suburb of Oak Cliff. What a coincidence! That's where Oswald "just happened" to find a boarding house and

live apart from his wife and kids. Living catty-corner was another boarding house, this one full of Cubans, on Harlandale Street. They were found cleared out of the house in the hours just after the motorcade murder, most suspiciously and tellingly. Who else was based in Oak Cliff? Why, it is where Oswald fled to after the murder, and was captured, but not before officer J.D. Tippett was gunned down. He "just happened" to be in Oak Cliff for some reason, and might have been the squad car that rolled by Oswald's boarding house and honked twice. And guess who else "just happened" to live in Cabell's Oak Cliff? Jack Ruby. All were strategically placed within easy reach of Charles Cabell.

Oak Cliff was the Cabells' seat of power, where their friends and family lived. Charles Cabell can't be accounted for during the JFK murder, but I sure wouldn't be surprised if he "just happened" to be visiting in his old hometown when it went down. Charles knew soooo many players and suspects in the drama. For instance, he used to work in the Pentagon, where Army intelligence officers who performed "black ops" toiled. The mob book "Double Cross" literally named Dulles & Cabell as co-plotters, and said their Pentagon Army brass also sat in on assassination meetings. Cabell was a friend to LBJ as well, and one CIA agent said Charles was in touch with Johnson often in their co-spying on JFK, including swiping classified memos and reports from JFK's Oval Office trash cans, via a CIA plant within Kennedy's Secret Service protection.

But it doesn't end there. Cabell went to New Orleans in the summer of '62, where Oswald lived and the likes of David Ferry, Guy Bannister, and Clay Shaw plotted against Castro and Kennedy. Shaw's New Orleans "trade center" hosted Cabell as a guest speaker that summer. From there it is not difficult to imagine Cabell meeting Carlos Marcello or Santos Trafficante, two southern mobsters he knew, and who passionately hated JFK and wanted him dead - soon.

Cabell had his Army and Air Force and intel connections, of course. He had his old CIA ties. He knew the mob as he had worked with them on Cuban plots to kill Castro, before he was canned from D.C., where he likely knew J. Edgar Hoover and top FBI men too. He seemed to know just about EVERYONE involved. Cabell was like an octopus who had his "tentacles" or fingers in so many pies, to me he was a KEY lynchpin that held the plotters together and pulled off the crime of the century, I feel. He seems to get off easy by most authors and historians, but not with ME. I think he was a big-time contributor in piecing it all together and covering up later.

Well, that's just my opinion, I could be wrong.... but I don't think so!

MajjikCat

THE CIA AND LEE OSWALD -- PLAUSIBLE DENIABILITY: JIM GARRISON RESPONDS

A question and answer excerpt from the October 1967 Playboy interview with Jim Garrison:

Jim Garrison Playboy interview for October, 1967:
http://www.whale.to/b/jim_garrison_i.html

PLAYBOY: John A. McCone, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has said of Oswald: "The Agency never contacted him, interviewed him, talked with him or received or solicited any reports or information from him or communicated with him in any manner. Lee Harvey Oswald was never associated or connected directly or indirectly, in any way whatsoever, with the Agency." Why do you refuse to accept McCone's word?

GARRISON: The head of the CIA, it seems to me, would think long and hard before he admitted that former employees of his had been involved in the murder of the President of the United States -- even if they weren't acting on behalf of the Agency when they did it. In any case, the CIA's past record hardly induces faith in the Agency's veracity. CIA officials lied about their role in the overthrow of the Arbenz Guzman regime in Guatemala; they lied about their role in the overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran; they lied about their role in the abortive military revolt against Sukarno in 1958; they lied about the U-2 incident; and they certainly lied about the Bay of Pigs. If the CIA is ready to lie even about its successes -- as in Guatemala and Iran -- do you seriously believe its director would tell the truth in a case as explosive as this? Of course, CIA officials grow so used to lying, so steeped in deceit, that after a while I think they really become incapable of distinguishing truth and falsehood. Or, in an Orwellian sense, perhaps they come to believe that truth is what contributes to national security, and falsehood is anything detrimental to national security. John McCone would swear he's a Croatian dwarf if he thought it would advance the interests of the CIA -- which he automatically equates with the national interest.

A conversation with Allan Witwer - July 13, 1995 in Casco Bay Weekly - very interesting read

<http://jfk.hood.edu/Collection/Weisberg%20Subject%20Index%20Files/W%20Disk/W%20Letter/Witwer%20Allan.pdf>

Lyndon Johnson stealing governmental gold and treasure; ordering the murders of Sen. Ralph Yarborough and Bobby Baker

[John Clarence & Tom Whittle, *The Gold House: The True Story of the Victorio Peak Treasure: The Lies, The Thefts*, p. 198-199]

(Mr. H was a CIA operative until 1965)

Mr. H. was asked if there was a time after Kennedy's murder when he spoke to Connally or Johnson about the treasure. He said there was not and that he had done his job and there wasn't anything else he was "asked to perform." He was asked if he had any talks with Johnson while he was President regarding any assignments Johnson asked him to perform. Mr. H. said there were but "none were connected to the Peak." He was asked if Johnson had given him a specific assignment.

Mr. H: Yes he did.

Clarence: What was that?

Mr. H: He wanted me to remove Senator Yarborough.

Clarence: When you say remove him...?

Mr. H: He wanted Yarborough dead. This was just after the second visit I made to the Peak.

Clarence: It wasn't long after that then?

Mr. H: That's correct.

Clarence: Why did he want Yarborough dead?

Mr. H: He said Yarborough had been a thorn in his side forever.

Clarence: How did he feel about Connally?

Mr. H: Connally was his protégé. He brought him along, schooled him to that point.

Clarence: How and when did he want you to remove Yarborough?

Mr. H: How and when was my choice.

Clarence: But you intended not to?

Mr. H: That's correct. I told him I would, though.

Mr. H. was asked why he told Johnson he would do the job when he intended *not* to do it. He said that he hated Johnson because he suspected that he had something to do with Kennedy's murder and he felt Johnson needed something to worry about, meaning not knowing when he was going to "do" Yarborough, or him for that matter. When the events of the interview were recapped, Mr H revealed and confirmed that he was with the Central Intelligence Agency and that he left the agency in December 1965. He was asked if he had received orders from the Kennedys during that time period, but before President Kennedy was murdered.

Mr. H: Yes, I definitely did.

Clarence: During that time did you visit Victoria Peak?

Mr. H: On those two occasions I spoke of.

Clarence: With President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson and not long after that with Bobby Kennedy, Connally, and Johnson and other people.

Mr. H: That's correct.

Clarence: The second time that you were in the basin did Johnson say anything about what he wanted to do with the gold?

Mr. H: Johnson had planned to take this gold, what amount I had no idea how much he planned to take out at that point. He said he was taking that to his domain. Johnson had mentioned his domain many times in the past as his ranch.

Clarence: Is his ranch in Texas?

Mr. H: Yes, it is... Johnson City.

Clarence: Did Connally say anything during that day?

Mr. H: Very little. Connally was like a little boy following his dad around.

Clarence: This thing that Johnson asked you to do [murdering Sen. Ralph Yarborough]; did Yarborough ever become aware of it?

Mr. H: No, he did not... to my knowledge.

Mr. H. said that he had informed the Agency about Johnson's request to have him assassinate Senator Yarborough. He said that he had advised Tracy Barnes. He said, "Tracy was my immediate." The subject of the conversation between Mr. H and Johnson involving Yarborough was on the interview videotape, but not *all* of that particular conversation. Later, Mr. H said that when Johnson asked him to kill Yarborough, he replied, "You are the President, my President, and your wish is my command." Mr. H claimed that he liked Yarborough and he had no intention of harming him. **During the same conversation he claimed that Johnson said, "Bobby Baker has been part of the family since we were kids, but that son-of-a-bitch could bury me. You might as well include him."**

[John Clarence & Tom Whittle, *The Gold House: The True Story of the Victorio Peak Treasure: The Lies, The Thefts*, p. 198-199]

LBJ slitting his finger across his throat at the mention of Robert Kennedy, spring 1968

"And friendliness, though, was quickly fleeting. Eugene McCarthy soon paid a courtesy call to the Oval Office, and when McCarthy mentioned Kennedy, the president said nothing.; instead he drew a finger across his throat, silently, in a slitting motion. Later that week, Johnson exploded at press reports of the April 3 meeting with Kennedy and Sorensen, whom, he now charged, had leaked the story to score political points."

[Jeff Shesol, *Mutual Contempt*, p. 444]

LYNDON JOHNSON HAD A MURDEROUS ATTITUDE TOWARDS ROBERT KENNEDY - *"I'll cut his throat if it's the last thing I do."*

Robert Caro describes the LBJ-RFK relationship post 1960 Democratic convention, where RFK had moved heaven and earth attempting to keep LBJ off the 1960 Democratic ticket. Caro:

John Connally, who during long days of conversation with this author was willing to answer almost any question put to him, no matter how delicate the topic, wouldn't answer when asked what Johnson said about Robert Kennedy. When the author pressed him, he finally said flatly: "I am not going to tell you what he said about him." During the months after the convention, when Johnson was closeted alone back in Texas with an old ally he would sometimes be asked about Robert Kennedy. **He would reply with a gesture. Raising his big right hand, he would draw the side of it across the neck in a slowing, slitting movement. Sometimes**

that gesture would be his only reply; sometimes, as during a meeting with Ed Clark in Austin, he would say, as his hand moved across his neck, "I'll cut his throat if it's the last thing I do." [Robert Caro, "The Passage of Power," p. 140]

Lyndon Johnson canceled Air Force plane for top brain surgeon for dying RFK

[C. David Heymann, [*RFK: A Candid Biography Of Robert F. Kennedy*](#), p. 505]

Ted Van Dyk: "In the middle of the night I was shaken awake by David Gartner, a personal aide to the vice president. And Dave said, 'Humphrey says get up, Robert Kennedy's been shot.' And I said, 'David, that's a sick joke.' He said, 'No, no, Robert Kennedy's been shot.'

"So I got up and Humphrey was absolutely distraught, he was just absolutely beside himself with anxiety and concern. And we then received a telephone call from Steve Smith and Pierre Salinger in California. They said, 'There's a brain surgeon we trust in Boston. Could you arrange for a private plane to fly him to Los Angeles? Because Robert Kennedy's still alive and there's a possibility of saving him.'

Humphrey called up the commanding general of the air force, who happened to be there at the academy. And Humphrey said, 'Will you please dispatch this plane?' The general said, "I surely will."

"Ten minutes later we received a call from an aide in the White House: President Johnson had canceled the plane because Humphrey had no authority to send it. The fact was, Johnson preferred Robert Kennedy dead.

"It was one of the most heinous acts I've ever experienced in my life, and it all but broke Humphrey's heart." [C. David Heymann, *RFK: A Candid Biography Of Robert F. Kennedy*, p. 505]

--Ted Van Dyk, Aide to then Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

Bio: Ted Van Dyk has been active in national policy and politics for more than 30 years. He began active military duty in 1957 as a U.S. Army intelligence analyst. His subsequent jobs have included Soviet specialist and intelligence analyst at the Pentagon; senior assistant to Vice President Hubert Humphrey and coordinator of foreign assistance programs in the Carter Administration, to name just a few. He also served as a senior political and policy advisor to seven Democratic presidential candidates. Since early 2001, he has been an editorial-page

columnist for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and has continued writing periodically for national publications.

<http://www.washington.edu/alumni/clubs/communication/newsletter/200609/halloffame.html>

Pat Speer on LBJ nixing a plane for a brain surgeon for a dying RFK

June 7, 2014 post at Education Forum:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=21239#entry287534>

Although Heymann is a serial fibber, there may be some truth to this one. No less than Ramsey Clark has admitted that Johnson's buddy Hoover deliberately timed the release of info about James Earl Ray's arrest to interfere with TV coverage of RFK's funeral. If you've ever taken a peak at the FBI file of Robert Kennedy, moreover, you'll find that Hoover sent agents to a gathering in RFK's honor, not to honor Kennedy, but to report on who was there and whether they were crying, etc. In other words, he wanted to know who was loyal to Kennedy, and thus, who he should consider an "enemy." Johnson was of the same mind-set. It is still little-appreciated in academic circles, but Johnson was completely obsessed with the thought RFK was gonna get him, and find some way to blame him for the JFK assassination. Johnson made at least three phone calls to Fortas in which he claimed Bobby was behind Mark Lane, etc, and that they were all out to get him.

JFK telling RFK he is not going to pick Walter Reuther for Vice President

"Here, on the anniversary of the day Kennedy accepted his party's nomination, LIFE remembers Hank Walker's famous photo of JFK and RFK conferring in a Los Angeles hotel suite during the 1960 convention — a photograph that speaks volumes about the bond between these two intensely ambitious and pragmatic

brothers. In fact, the photo was made at the very moment when that brotherly bond and the Kennedys' legendary pragmatism met head-on.

In John Loengard's marvelous book, *[Life Photographers: What They Saw](#)*, Walker described the scene playing out in front of him as he made this iconic picture:"

Read more: <http://life.time.com/history/john-f-kennedy-and-robert-kennedy-hotel-suite-los-angeles-1960/#ixzz2ZDxDkfub>

Photographer Hank Walker:

At the 1960 Democratic Convention, where everybody was shooting pictures like crazy, I was doing a story on Bobby Kennedy. The morning after Jack was nominated, we went up to his room. The brothers talked very quietly, and Jack told Bobby he wasn't going to choose [labor union leader] Walter Reuther for Vice President. I only made one picture in there, and then I waited outside for Bobby to come out. When he did, he was furious. We were walking back down the stairs, and Bobby was hitting his hand like this, saying "Shit, shit, shit." You know, he really hated [Lyndon] Johnson

Read more: <http://life.time.com/history/john-f-kennedy-and-robert-kennedy-hotel-suite-los-angeles-1960/#ixzz2ZDwtr4ml>

In 1969 Air Force General Joseph J. Cappucci told military friends that Lyndon Johnson killed JFK

Bio on Cappucci -

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/Biographies/Display/tabid/225/Article/107495/brigadier-general-joseph-j-cappucci.aspx>

On 11/21/2013 (the day before the 50th anniversary of the JFK assassination) in Dallas while standing in Dealey Plaza, I met an 84 year old Dallas woman named Jan Amos. Her husband was Col. Bill Amos and he was assigned to Air Force intelligence in the 1960's.

In 1969, several months after Ted Kennedy-Chappaquidick incident, the topic of the Kennedys came up among her social group over drinks. Needless to say her social group of Air Force men and their wives pretty much hated the Kennedys.

At this point Gen. Joseph J. Cappucci, a man very high up in Air Force counter-intelligence and a man who had a personal friendship with J. Edgar Hoover said that Lyndon Johnson had murdered John Kennedy.

That was the first that Jan had heard that bit of blockbuster information.

After the intimate party had broken up, probably from the Hilton in Rome, Italy, Col. Bill Amos told his wife Jan Amos "Jan, you are never to repeat a word that Gen. Cappucci spoke."

Gen. Cappucci had clearly indicted Lyndon Johnson for the JFK assassination and said that his close personal friend J. Edgar Hoover had confirmed this to him.

I am getting Jan to more fully write this up and I want to get her on video. Also, she has another military wife, alive today in 2014, who is also a valuable source.

If you want more info on Brigadier General Joseph J. Cappucci, please google him. A lot comes up; he was high level Air Force intelligence and not a bit player.

Gen. Joseph J. Cappucci, the head of Air Force counterintelligence & a close friend of FBI J. Edgar Hoover, told Jan Amos and her husband Col. William Henry Amos, that Lyndon Johnson killed JFK. Cappucci was the direct superior to Col. William Henry Amos. Cappucci made these comments after a party at the Hilton Hotel in Rome in 1969.

Go to the 6 minute mark of Robert Morrow's July 31, 2014 interview with Jan Amos at her condominium in Dallas: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVlaxNX3WRU&list=UUvhfKlv7hWWdcdB5iUChjvA>

Gen. Joseph Cappucci was very close to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover who in turn was very close to Lyndon Johnson. Col. Bill Amos was the bright star working directly under Cappucci at that time, but he was an alcoholic and later had to leave the military.

After Cappucci made these comments indicting LBJ for JFK's murder, on the way home Col. William Henry Amos told his wife Jan Amos to never utter a word of what she had heard. Cappucci said "No wonder Lyndon Johnson had JFK killed" and he said this after the topic of Ted Kennedy and Chappaquiddick had come up. Mary Jo Kopechne, a passenger of Sen. Ted Kennedy, had drowned at Chappaquiddick on July 18, 1969.

Additionally, Jan Amos reveals that in 1964 President LBJ gave a direct order to the military to seize and destroy all copies of "[A Texan Looks at Lyndon: A Study in Illegitimate Power](#)" by J. Evetts Haley on military bases and commissaries nationwide. Col. Amos was given direct orders by his superiors to incinerate every single copy of this book which correctly implied that LBJ was murdering people to cover up the Billie Sol Estes LBJ-kickback scandal of the early 1960's. Col. William Amos told his wife Jan that LBJ was the rudest and most uncouth bastard he had ever been around or worked for.

Jan Amos later moved back to Dallas and worked in high end clothing retail where she became friends and a personal shopper for the wives of the social elite of Dallas. She knew the Murchison and Perot families and numerous prominent Dallas families.

1) Go to the 6 minute mark of Robert Morrow's July 31, 2014 interview with Jan Amos at her condominium in Dallas: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVlaxNX3WRU&list=UUvhfKlv7hWWdcdB5iUChjvA>

2) <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=21162>

3) <http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/Biographies/Display/tabid/225/Article/107495/brigadier-general-joseph-j-cappucci.aspx>

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH J. CAPPUCCI

Retired September 01,1974 Died June 10,1992

[Share on facebook](#) [1](#) [More Sharing Services](#) [1](#) [Share on twitter](#) [1](#)
[PRINT](#) | [E-MAIL](#)

[DOWNLOAD HI-RES](#)

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Cappucci is director of defense investigative service, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

General Cappucci was born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1913. He attended elementary and high schools in that city. He graduated from the University of Wyoming and received his commission as a second lieutenant, Army Air Corps Reserve, from the Reserve Officers Training Corps program in June 1935.

General Cappucci entered active military duty in October 1940 with initial assignment at Westover Air Base, Mass. In May 1942 he attended the Command

and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., upon completion of which, he was transferred to the European Theater of Operations and placed on special duty with the British Intelligence Service. After his return to the United States in 1944, he performed duties as a counterintelligence and intelligence officer with the Army Air Corps until July 1946, when he was placed on detached service to the Central Intelligence Agency. He was integrated into the Regular Air Force in 1946 and in May 1947 he was transferred from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Directorate of Intelligence, U.S. Air Force.

He was assigned to the Counterintelligence Division, Directorate of Special Investigations, in August 1948 when the Office of Special Investigations was activated. In January 1952 he was transferred to the Directorate of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, and served as chief, Counterintelligence Division. While in USAFE, he was a member of various intelligence boards in Germany, France and other areas in USAFE, and was responsible for putting into effect a counterintelligence program throughout all USAFE areas of interest. General Cappucci was awarded the Legion of Merit by the Commander in Chief, USAFE, for his outstanding performance of duty during this period of service.

Upon his return to the United States in August 1955, he was assigned to the Counterintelligence Division, Directorate of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Force. In August 1958 he was assigned as commander, OSI District 13, Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., and held this position until February 1961, when he was assigned as director of special investigations, Pacific Air Forces. General Cappucci was awarded another Legion of Merit by the commander in chief, PACAF, for outstanding service as director of special investigations, PACAF.

He was transferred to the Office of The Inspector General, U.S. Air Force, in January 1964 and assumed the duties of deputy director of special investigations for operations in the Directorate of Special Investigations. He was appointed director of special investigations, and commander, 1005th Special Investigations Group in June 1964, which at that time was a worldwide, centrally directed organization.

General Cappucci retired Aug. 31, 1967, and was recalled to active duty Sept. 1, 1967, to again serve as director of special investigations and commander of the 1005th Special Investigations Group. He was awarded two Distinguished Service

medals for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as director of special investigations. On Dec. 31, 1971 the Air Force Office of Special Investigations was created as a separate operating agency. General Cappucci retained his position as director of special investigations while also becoming Commander, AFOSI. At that time, the 1005th Special Investigations Group was disestablished.

In April 1972 General Cappucci was appointed director of Defense Investigative Service, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Besides the Command and General Staff School, he also has attended the U.S. Air Force Special Investigations School, British Secret Intelligence School, Air Intelligence School, Radar Observer Intelligence School and the Airborne School, and holds the ratings of parachutist and gliderman.

In addition to the United States military decorations, he has been awarded the National Order of Vietnam in grade of Knight; Vietnamese Medal of Honor, 1st Class; Vietnamese Air Service Honor Medal; Philippine Legion of Honor; Philippine Legion of Honor (Commander); Most Exalted Order of White Elephant (2d Class-Knight Commander) (Thailand); Republic of Vietnam Air Force Distinguished Service Order (First Class); the Special Cravat of the Order of Cloud and Banner - Republic of China; Republic of China Police Medal; and the Order of National Security Merit Cheon-Su Medal, Republic of China.

He was promoted to the temporary grade of brigadier general effective June 1, 1965, with date of rank May 22, 1965.

(Current as of April 15, 1972)

Lyndon Johnson in hospital after heart attack : "It wasn't my fault. Lady Bird and Hoover came up with the original plan!"

Robert Burnside in *JFK and the World Oligarchy*, pp. 189-190:

When I was working up north, a southerner flew up, and I had dinner with that person and two of that person's closest friends. This source said that when Lyndon Johnson had a heart attack, he was flown to the Brookes Army hospital in San Antonio, Texas, and before Lyndon died, he expressed repentance. In the process, Lyndon said Lady Bird and J. Edgar Hoover were more responsible than he because they were the ones who came up with the original plan.

After Lyndon's death, military intelligence supposedly told everyone who was present that if anyone talked about what was said, they would be killed, as would their families. With good reason, the people who heard Lyndon's confession have been quiet for thirty years. (This same tactic may have been used to silence the doctors at Parkland and Bethesda.)

My source was not at the hospital with Lyndon, but this source was very close to someone who was present. Both this source and her friends, the couple we had dinner with, felt that Lady Bird was a vicious woman.

The couple I had dinner with was Robert B. and Elizabeth Slobins, and their close friend, the former wife of the M.P. official who was in the room when Johnson gave repentance to the preacher. Supposedly, Lyndon's words were, "It wasn't my fault. Lady Bird and Hoover came up with the original plan!"

At the time, Robert and I were doing a contract for Lincoln Financial in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Before our dinner, I had heard this story from Robert, who had recently finished a software contract at a Laredo bank.

[Robert Burnside, *JFK and the World Oligarchy*, pp. 189-190]

Miami Herald 11/23/63: "Oswald Tried to Spy On Anti-Castro Exile Group"

From (AP) New Orleans

A Cuban living here described Friday how a young man named Lee H. Oswald tried to infiltrate his anti-Castro organization.

"He offered himself as a former marine to train Cubans for an invasion," said Carlos Bringuier.

A man named Lee H. Oswald, 24, was arrested in connection with the slaying of a Dallas policeman shortly after President Kennedy was killed. Police were questioning him about the Kennedy assassination.

"I was suspicious of him from the start," Bringuier said. "But, frankly, I thought he might be an agent from the FBI or the CIA trying to find out what we might be up to.

"Then, a few days later, I encountered him on Canal Street distributing 'Vive Fidel Castro' literature.

Bringuier said anti-Castro Cubans - not uncommon in his port city - began to gather around Oswald.

We took all his propaganda away from him and broke ...

FBI Agent James Sibert called Noel Twymann's book *Bloody Treason* the best book he had ever read on the JFK assassination.

From the 2005 edition *In the Eye of History: Disclosures in the JFK Assassination Medical Evidence*, William Matson Law, page 288:

After I returned home from Florida, I sent Mr. Sibert a copy of Noel Twyman's book *Bloody Treason* (Laurel, 1997) (which, for me is the new cornerstone of the literature on the assassination) as a token of thanks for granting us the opportunity to interview him. Twyman's book brings to the fore questions concerning the shipping casket versus the ornate display casket, body alteration, the forged X-ray and autopsy pictures, etc.

Weeks later, I called Jim, or Si as I now think of him, to see how he liked the book: "You tell Noel Twyman for me that his book is the best thing I've ever read on the assassination."

CIA U-2 REPLACEMENT AFTER GARY POWERS WAS SHOT DOWN ON 5-1-1960

Mel Barney

Texas Instruments had already developed a secret system (now declassified) that would safely and automatically fly high-speed military aircraft at altitudes as low as 200 feet above the ground. (Below radar detection altitude.) The CIA was responsible for locating nuclear development and launch sites in Russia and Cuba. Soon after CIA U-2 Pilot Gary Powers was shot down on May 1, 1960 at an altitude 74,000 feet, the Texas Instruments System was purchased by the CIA to provide the functions formerly assigned to the highflying U-2 aircraft. The system was classified US military secret and a 'need to know' was required before anyone was allowed to observe demonstration flights. I (Mel Barney) was the program

manager for the development of this automatic terrain following system. I still have the original flight log for the development of this system. The log shows the date, pilot, and observers of each of these very dangerous flights over both flatlands and mountains. The system was quickly put into production and various versions of the system was installed on the McDonnell RF-4C, General Dynamics F-111, LTV A-7, Grumman A-6, C-130 and several other military aircraft. Several of these military aircraft were responsible for finding the Russian missile sites in Cuba that initiated the Cuban Missile Crisis. Information included in the original flight log identifies all of the people who were able to get the secret clearance and the 'need to know' that was required to observe these low-level dangerous flights. On September 1, 1962, Jack Ruby, who Mel recognized, received military secret clearance and a 'need to know' to fly on two of these flights. Jack Ruby was then allowed to observe flights over the Appalachian Mountains west of Washington DC.

Mel Barney's Association through his local CIA contact lasted for more than 16 years. He traveled to 54 different countries coordinating his activities with the CIA during this period. In May of 1972 Brezhnev's and Nixon's 'Détente' Plan was initiated to cool off the Cold War. This program involved an exchange of engineering technology between Russia and the United States. In September 1972, Mel's Dallas CIA contact asked if he would like to make a secret visit to Moscow. Mel agreed and visited Moscow in October 1972. The result was the start of technology exchanges between Russian and United States engineers. By 1975 Americans, for the first time could obtain visas to visit Russia. All of the above information is described in Mel Barney's book, (FOUR WARS).

There are **many** stories of the activities that took place in some of the places that Mel Barney visited in co-operation with the CIA. Among others they include being kidnapped in Lagos Nigeria and shot at in Jakarta Indonesia. I believe the above information would provide the foundation for a very interesting program for your radio show. Mel Barney, Tel [972-4069658](tel:972-4069658), e-mail Barney.Mel@Gmail.com, website www.melbarney.com

ABC News: "Do you believe that Lyndon Johnson was part of the plot to kill your father?"

Dexter King - on national TV in 1997 with the entire MLK family sitting around him: "Yes, I do."

ABC NEWS: "What's more, Dexter King believes the plot went all the way to the White House." (See Dexter King's remarks as to who it was he believes was behind his father's assassination -- at 1:03:10).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=097u5blYeaE>

Son of Dr. King Asserts L.B.J. Role in Plot

By KEVIN SACK

Published: June 20, 1997

Web link: <http://www.nytimes.com/1997/06/20/us/son-of-dr-king-asserts-lbj-role-in-plot.html>

Three months ago, Dexter Scott King declared that he and his family believed that James Earl Ray was not guilty of the murder of his father, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Tonight, in a televised interview, Mr. King asserted that President Lyndon B. Johnson must have been part of a military and governmental conspiracy to kill Dr. King.

"Based on the evidence that I've been shown, I would think that it would be very difficult for something of that magnitude to occur on his watch and he not be privy to it," Mr. King said on the ABC News program "Turning Point."

Mr. King, who heads the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, suggested that the Army and Federal intelligence agencies were involved in his father's assassination, in Memphis on April 4, 1968.

"I am told that it was part and parcel Army intelligence, C.I.A., F.B.I.," he said in the interview. "I think we knew it all along."

Mr. King's older brother, Martin Luther King 3d, said in the television interview that Mr. Ray had "basically nothing to do with this assassination."

Mr. Ray, 69, is dying of liver disease in a state prison hospital in Nashville. He originally confessed to the killing and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. Several days later, he recanted, saying that his lawyers had encouraged him to plead guilty to avoid the death penalty.

A Congressional inquiry and studies by several historians have concluded that Mr. Ray was almost certainly involved in the killing, although others may have played a part in a conspiracy.

The notion of a conspiracy by the Army and intelligence agencies to kill Dr. King has long been expounded by William F. Pepper, Mr. Ray's lawyer, who is seeking a trial for his client. In recent months, Mr. King, his three siblings, and their mother, Coretta Scott King, have apparently embraced Mr. Pepper's theories.

In the broadcast, Forrest Sawyer of ABC undermined at least part of Mr. Pepper's theory by introducing Mr. Pepper to Billy Eidson. Mr. Eidson is a retired Army officer whom Mr. Pepper has described as the leader of a unit that was ready to kill Dr. King if the assassin did not succeed.

Mr. Pepper has asserted that Mr. Eidson was himself later assassinated. After being presented with Mr. Eidson, Mr. Pepper said, "I acknowledge that maybe I was provided with wrong information."

In March, Dexter King traveled to Nashville to meet with Mr. Ray, and told him face to face that he and his family believed Mr. Ray's declarations of innocence.

With the King family's support, Mr. Pepper has won court approval for new ballistics tests on the rifle linked to Mr. Ray and the killing of Dr. King. Mr. Pepper hopes that new forensic methods will prove that the rifle did not fire the fatal shot. The tests have been completed, but a hearing has yet to be held on the results.

In the ABC program, Mrs. King and Andrew Young, formerly a top aide to Dr. King as well as a former chief delegate to the United Nations and Mayor of Atlanta, called on President Clinton to appoint a commission to investigate the killing again. Mrs. King proposed that anyone with information about the assassination be granted amnesty.

Neither Mr. Young nor any of the Kings could be reached for comment today.

Sunshine Williams

Sunshine Williams, about age 27 at the time, explains the photo where JFK is restraining LBJ during the 1960 campaign (email to Robert Morrow, dated 7/15/2013):

On the first link, the photo of JFK with his hand on LBJ's shoulder was taken at the Amarillo Air Force Base 7 days before the election in 1960, the only time they campaigned together. General Lee, a John Bircher, was in charge there and he had two F-15s on the tarmac right next to their plane with their jets revved up to 10. You couldn't hear a thing because of the screeching. LBJ was pointing at the jets in anger and JFK was trying to settle him down. The photo was in Time or Newsweek with no explanation in the caption, so a lot of people misinterpreted it. My right hand with my Zuni turquoise ring, is in the lower part of the

photo, but it has been cropped out here. I still have a 9 x 12 b&w poster of the photo, which includes my hand. Unfortunately, I can't find the ring anymore.

Just minutes later, as JFK descended the steps, he took my hand to shake it and we just stared into one another's eyes for about two minutes, communicating silently, never saying a word. Then he went on down the line. JFK and I were both born on May 29, and we definitely connected that day. It was one of the strangest moments of my life!
SW

Bob Doran on the FB-111 bomber of General Dynamics that got canceled in early 1961

That's interesting. I was in the US Air Force at Carswell AFB in Fort Worth and in the fall of 1960 I watched LBJ give a speech in Fort Worth where he promised that he (and JFK) would keep the FB-111 bomber production going at the General Dynamics plant just across the runway from Carswell. I was planning to go there for work when my enlistment ended in Feb 1961. .

On March 1st, 1961, I could not get into the Texas Job Service to apply for a job because some 18,000 Gen. Dynamics workers who had been laid off were applying for unemployment. The line was four deep on the sidewalk. The very first act that JFK did was to cancel what Sen. Barry Goldwater called the "Flying Edsel" program.

Do I have your permission to use that photo for an article I am doing about LBJ?

Thanks,

Bob Doran bobdoran704@gmail.com

Tracy Riddle reading list of JFK Assassination Literature

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?12061-The-Must-Read-List>

"Truth Won't Out" by Richard Starnes, The New York World-Telegram & Sun, 12/3/1963

"Oswald Innocent? A Lawyer's Brief" by Mark Lane, National Guardian 12/19/1963

"Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About the Assassination" - Staughton Lynd and Jack Minnis - New Republic 12/21/1963

"The Death of a President" by Eric Norden, The Minority of One January 1964

"Who Killed Whom and Why? Dark Thoughts About Dark Events" M.S. Arnoni, The Minority of One, January 1964

"16 Questions on the Assassination" By Bertrand Russell, The Minority of One, 6 September 1964

"The Other Witnesses" by George and Patricia Nash, The New Leader, 12 October 1964

"Oswald and the FBI" - Harold Feldman The Nation, 1/27/1964

"The Oswald Affair" - Leo Sauvage, Commentary, 3/1964

Joesten, Joachim - *Oswald: Assassin or Fall-Guy?* - 1964

Weisberg, Harold - *Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report* (1965 self-published; Dell 1966)

"Fifty-One Witnesses: The Grassy Knoll" - Harold Feldman - Minority of One 3/1965

"The Warren Report (2 parts)" - Vincent Salandria, Liberation 1/1965, 3/1965

"A Philadelphia Lawyer Analyzes the President's Back and Neck Wounds" Vincent Salandria - Liberation 3/1965

"The Head Wounds of President Kennedy" - Vincent Salandria, Liberation 3/1965

Marcus, Raymond - *The Bastard Bullet: A Search for Legitimacy for Commission Exhibit 399* - self-published 1966

Meagher, Sylvia - *Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings and Exhibits* - 1966

Popkin, Richard H - *The Second Oswald* - 1966

Lane, Mark - *Rush To Judgment* - 1966

Rush to Judgment (documentary) - produced by Mark Lane and Emile de Antonio 1966

Mary Ferrell Chronologies - 1960s, 70s

Sauvage, Leo - *The Oswald Affair: An Examination of the Contradictions and Omissions of the Warren Report* - 1966

"Notes for a new Investigation" by Sylvia Meagher, Esquire, December 1966

Weisberg, Harold - *Whitewash II: The FBI-Secret Service Coverup* 1966

"Some Unanswered Questions: The Warren Commission Report" Fred J. Cook, The Nation, 13 June 1966

"The Warren Commission, the Truth, and Arlen Specter" - Fonzi, Gaeton, Philadelphia Magazine 8/1966

"The Tender Tyranny of American Liberals" - Eric Norden - The Realist 6/1966

"The Impossible Tasks of One Assassination Bullet" - Salandria, Vincent, Minority of One 1966

"The Separate Connally Shot" Salandria, Vincent - Minority of One, 4/1966

Meagher, Sylvia - *Accessories After the Fact: The Warren Commission, the Authorities and the Report* - 1967

Thompson, Josiah - *Six Seconds in Dallas: A Microstudy of the Kennedy Assassination* - 1967; revised 1976

Weisberg, Harold - *Oswald in New Orleans: Case for Conspiracy with the CIA* - 1967

"The Playboy Interview" - Jim Garrison, Playboy 10/1967

"A Counter-Theory: The Case for Three Assassins" - David Lifton, David Welsh - Ramparts 1/1967

"The Garrison Probe" - William W. Turner, January, 1968 Ramparts Magazine

Lifton, Davis S. - *Document Addendum to the Warren Report* - 1968

Flammonde, Paris - *The Kennedy Conspiracy: An Uncommissioned Report on the Jim Garrison Investigation* - 1969 Meredith

Curry, Jesse - *Retired Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry Reveals his JFK Assassinations File* - 1969

"The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" - Richard E. Sprague, Computers and Automation 5/1970

Murr, Gary - *The Murder of Police Officer JD Tippit* - 1971 unpublished manuscript

Scott, Peter Dale - *The Dallas Conspiracy* - 1971 unpublished manuscript

Weisberg, Harold - *Whitewash IV: JFK Top Secret Assassination Transcript* - 1974

"The Media and the Murder of John Kennedy" - Jerry Policoff - New Times 8/8/1975

"The Warren Commission In Its Own Words" - Tad Szulc New Republic 9/27/1975

"A civilian M.D. in on the Kennedy autopsy says more than one gun killed JFK" - Cyril Wecht, 10/1975 Physician's Management magazine

"Why Is the Rockefeller Commission So Single-Minded About a Lone Assassin in the Kennedy Case?" - Cyril Wecht, Journal of Legal Medicine 7-8/1975

"The Plot to Kill JFK in Chicago" - Edwin Black, 11/1975 Chicago Independent

Roffman, Howard - *Presumed Guilty* - 1975

Weisberg, Harold - *Post-Mortem: JFK Assassination Coverup Smashed!* - 1975

Blumenthal, Sid and Harvey Yazijian (eds.) - *Government by Gunplay: Assassination Conspiracy Theories from Dallas to Today* - 1976

Oglesby, Carl - *The Yankee and Cowboy War: Conspiracies from Dallas to Watergate* - 1976

Scott, Peter Dale, Paul L. Hoch, and Russell Stetler (ed.) - *The Assassinations: Dallas and Beyond: A Guide to Coverups and Investigations* - 1976

"The Design of the Warren Report, to Fall to Pieces" by Vincent J. Salandria - People and the

Pursuit of Truth, April 1977

Fensterwald, Bernard with Michael Ewing - *Assassination of JFK by Coincidence or Conspiracy?* - 1977

Scott, Peter Dale - *Crime and Cover-up: The CIA, the Mafia, and the Dallas-Watergate Connection* - 1977

"The Last Words of Lee Harvey Oswald" compiled by Mae Brussell - The People's Almanac #2, by David Wallechinsky and Irving Wallace, 1978

"Marina Oswald Porter's Statements of a Contradictory Nature" - c1978 HSCA staff report

"The Edwin Lopez Report" - HSCA

Evica, George Michael - *And We Are All Mortal: New Evidence and Analysis in the Assassination of John F Kennedy* - 1978

Guth, DeLloyd J. and David R. Wrone - *The Assassination of John F Kennedy: A Comprehensive Historical and Legal Bibliography 1963-1979* - 1980

"Who Killed JFK?" Fonzi, Gaeton - Washingtonian magazine 11/1980

Meagher, Sylvia and Gary Owens - *Master Index to the JFK Assassination Investigations: The Reports and Supporting Documents of the House Select Committee on Assassinations and the Warren Commission* - 1980

Summers, Anthony - *Conspiracy* - 1980; 1989, 1990 (revised)

"The Nazi Connection to the John F. Kennedy Assassination" by Mae Brussell (from The Rebel, November 22, 1983)

"The Last Investigation" - Fonzi, Gaeton, Third Decade, 11/1984

"The Truth is Too Terrible" - Fred J. Cook 1984 (in his book Maverick: Fifty Years of Investigative Reporting)

"Dallas Mosaic: The Cops, the Cubans and the Company" - Philip Melanson, Third Decade 3/1985

Hurt, Henry - *Reasonable Doubt: An Investigation into the Assassination of John F. Kennedy* - 1986

The Men Who Killed Kennedy (1988) - UK (ITV network) documentary produced by Nigel Turner

"The Coup D'Etat" and "The Forces Of Darkness"

Best Evidence: The Research Video produced by Davis S. Lifton, 1990

Melanson, Philip - *Spy Saga: Lee Harvey Oswald and US Intelligence* - 1990

FAKE (aka: Who Didn't Kill JFK?) - 60-min documentary on the work of Jack White, 1990

The Men Who Killed Kennedy (1991 UK documentary, ITV network), produced by Nigel Turner "The Cover-Up" "The Patsy" "The Witnesses" (1991)

Schematic of Dealey Plaza by Craig Ciccone (1991)

Lane, Mark - *Plausible Denial: Was the CIA Involved in the Assassination of JFK?* - 1991

North, Mark - *Act of Treason: The Role of J. Edgar Hoover in the Assassination of President Kennedy* - 1991

Hinckle, Warren and William W. Turner - *Deadly Secrets: The CIA-Mafia War Against Castro and the Assassination of JFK (aka The Fish is Red)* - 1992

Master List of Witnesses in Dealey Plaza November 22, 1963 - Compiled by Craig Ciccone 1992

Beyond 'JFK': The Question of Conspiracy - 1992 documentary produced by Danny Schechter

DiEugenio, James - *Destiny Betrayed: JFK, Cuba and the Garrison Case* - 1992

Newman, John - *JFK and Vietnam* - 1992

Russell, Dick - *Hired to Kill Oswald and Prevent the Assassination of JFK: Richard Case Nagell is the Man Who Knew Too Much* - 1992

Smith, Matthew - *JFK: The Second Plot* - 1992

Stone, Oliver - *JFK: The Book of the Film: The Documented Screenplay* - 1992

"JFK: How the Media Assassinated the Real Story" by Robert Hennelly and Jerry Policoff - 1992

Vaughan, Todd Wayne - *Presidential Motorcade schematic listing* - 1993

The JFK Conspiracy - documentary by All American Communications, narrated by James Earl Jones - 1992

The Jim Garrison Tapes - documentary 1992 directed by John Barbour

"JOHN F. KENNEDY'S FATAL WOUNDS: THE WITNESSES AND THE INTERPRETATIONS FROM 1963 TO THE PRESENT" by Gary L. Aguilar, MD - August, 1994 Electronic Assassinations Newsletter Issue #2

Fonzi, Gaeton - *The Last Investigation* - 1993

JFK: The Case for Conspiracy - 1993 documentary produced by Robert Groden

Groden, Robert J. - *The Killing of a President: The Complete Photographic Record* - 1993

Benson, Michael - *Who's Who in the JFK Assassination* - 1993

Trask, Richard - *Pictures of the Pain: Photography and the Assassination of President Kennedy* - 1994

"Perfect Cover: A Theory of the JFK Assassination: What Happened on November 22, 1963" by George Michael Evica, *The Assassination Chronicles* Volume 1, Issue 4, December 1995

Weisberg, Harold - *Never Again!* - 1995

Groden, Robert J. - *The Search for Lee Harvey Oswald: A Comprehensive Photographic Record* - 1995

Marcus, Raymond - *Addendum B* - 1995 self published

Newman, John - *Oswald and the CIA* - 1995

"The Other Murder - The Death of Officer Tippit Revisited" by Larry Ray Harris -1997

The Men Who Killed Kennedy - UK documentary (ITV network), produced by Nigel Turner - 1995

"The Truth Shall Set You Free"

Twyman, Noel - *Bloody Treason: The Assassination of John F. Kennedy* - 1997

Summers, Anthony - *Not in Your Lifetime* - 1997

"Car Number 10 -- Where are You?" - William M. Drenas - 1998

Sneed, Larry - *No More Silence: An Oral History of the Assassination of President Kennedy* - 1998

Davy, William - *Let Justice Be Done* - 1999

Gibson, Donald - *The Kennedy Assassination Cover Up* - 1999

"A Tale Of Two Official Stories - JFK'S 'Authenticated' Autopsy Photographs and the 'Authenticated' Magic Bullet" - Gary Aguilar, PROBE, 1-2/2000

Don Roberdeau Dealey Plaza Map (unknown year)

Armstrong, John - *Harvey and Lee: How the CIA Framed Oswald* - 2003

"HOW FIVE INVESTIGATIONS INTO JFK'S MEDICAL/AUTOPSY EVIDENCE GOT IT WRONG" - Gary L. Aguilar, MD and Kathy Cunningham, May 2003

DiEugenio, James and Lisa Pease (ed.) - *The Assassinations* - 2003

Hancock, Larry - *Someone Would Have Talked: The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Conspiracy to Mislead History* - 2003

McKnight, Gerald D. - *Breach of Trust: How the Warren Commission Failed the Nation and Why* - 2005

Palamara, Vince - *Survivor's Guilt: The Secret Service and the Failure to Protect the President* - self-published 2005

Brown, Walt - *Master Analytic Chronology: The Death of President John F. Kennedy* (2005-2010)

Mellen, Joan - *Farewell to Justice: Jim Garrison, JFK's Assassination and the Case that Should Have Changed History* - Potomac - 2005

Evica, George Michael - *A Certain Arrogance: U.S. Intelligence's Manipulation of Religious Groups and Individuals in Two World Wars and the Cold War and the Sacrificing of Lee Harvey Oswald* - 2006

Evidence of Revision - documentary by "Terrence Raymond"/ "Etymon Productions" - 2006

Speer, Pat - A New Perspective on the John F. Kennedy Assassination, internet c2006-

"The Spider's Web: The Texas School Book Depository and the Dallas Conspiracy" By William Weston, Dealey Plaza Echo 3/2006

Palamara, Vince - *The JFK Medical Reference* - 2006

Kelin, John - *Praise from a Future Generation: the Assassination of John F. Kennedy and the First Generation Critics of the Warren Report* - 2007

Talbot, David - *Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years* - 2007

Douglass, James W. - *JFK and the Unspeakable: Why He Died and Why It Matters* - 2008

Newman, John - *Oswald and the CIA: The Documented Truth About the Unknown Relationship Between the U.S. Government and the Alleged Killer of JFK* - 2008

Morley, Jefferson and Michael Scott - *Our Man in Mexico: Winston Scott and the Hidden History of the CIA* - 2008

Horne, Douglas P. - *Inside the Assassination Records Review Board* (5 volumes) - 2009

Canfield, Michael, Alan Webberman, Gerry Patrick Hemming - *Coup D'Etat in America: The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy* - internet version c2010

"The Twelve Who Built the Oswald Legend" - Bill Simpich (internet series, 2010-11)

"The National Security State and the Assassination of JFK" - Andrew Gavin Marshall, Global Research website 11/2010

"The Piper of Potemkin Village" - Richard Gilbride, internet

"The Cab Ride", "The Rifle" - Gil Jesus, internet

Thomas, Donald Byron - *Hear No Evil* - 2010

"The Basics of Why He was Killed and By Whom" - Institute for the Study of Globalization and Covert Politics (website)

Ernest, Barry - *The Girl On the Stairs: My Search for a Missing Witness to the Assassination of John F. Kennedy* - 2010

"The Connally Bullet" - Robert Harris, internet c2011

"The holy grail of the JFK story: Seven steps to unlocking the historical truth about the assassination in Dallas" by Jefferson Morley - Salon, 2011

Hancock, Larry - *Nexus: The CIA and Political Assassination* - 2011

Fiester, Sherry - *Enemy of the Truth, Myths, Forensics, and the Kennedy Assassination* - 2012

DiEugenio, James - *Destiny Betrayed: JFK, Cuba, and the Garrison Case* - 2012 (2nd ed.)

Doug Weldon on 2/15/2010 on whether there was a bullet hole in the windshield of JFK's limo:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=15484>

I have moved this topic because it did not fit well within the topic from which there had been some previous discussion. Barb and Jerry have examined some further evidence and have agreed to contribute to the exchange. I believe the prior discussion has been constructive and has demonstrated that disagreement can be expressed passionately, at times, without personal attacks. I submit, unequivocally, that it is a fact that a shot was fired through the front of the windshield and second that there is a strong possibility that the shot resulted in an entrance wound to the throat of President Kennedy. I would define a "fact" as testimony or evidence which would convince an impartial body of people that such was true. I sincerely believe that I could have convinced any unbiased jury "beyond a reasonable doubt" that such a shot was fired and that a cover-up occurred at the highest levels of the United States government and that members of the United States Secret Service had to be complicit in allowing the assassination to occur. I have not reached my conclusions lightly or without great concern and disappointment.

There have been a number of people on this forum who have indicated that this is an extraneous issue. I would contend that issues such as this, the alteration of the body, and the manipulation of the Zapruder film, etc., each and of themselves, if proven, would have dramatic impact on the history of our nation. However, I also believe that truth in this matter would be the genesis for providing a positive change for our future.

Thompson, Jerry, and Barb have sought to refute that there was a hole in the windshield. They noted, "Our purpose, as stated in the intro to our article, was to share what had been discussed and learned in a discussion that took place on a yahoo group. We dealt with what had been offered as proofs by Mr. Fetzer who brought others into it, like David Lifton, Rich, White, Healy, etc. We dealt with those issues, those witnesses. And especially given the new documents regarding Taylor we decided to write it all up and share it elsewhere... like on the Ed Forum."

If this was a summarization of the exchange on the group then I have no problem. However, as I have noted, Fetzer, Lifton, Rich, White, Healy, etc. do not speak for me and not knowing what they posted I can neither support or defend any of their propositions. I am not aware that you or any of the people listed ever spoke to any of the witnesses and are not fully aware of everything they said.

I do have to take exception to a couple of your points. First of all, St. Louis Dispatcher newspaper reporter Richard Dudman had NO doubt he saw a hole in the windshield of the

Kennedy limo but was unable to get close enough to determine if the hole entered the front or rear of the windshield.

You have questioned the account of U.S. Park police officer Nick Prencipe. I have provided you with a copy of my first conversation with the late Mr. Prencipe and I am willing to address any concerns you might have. I will neither seek to enhance or minimize anyone's account but I believe I can demonstrate that the overall record is compelling. It did concern me that you wrote that none of you had much knowledge about the limousine but yet you were willing to post very definitive conclusions. It bothered me that you characterized two highly trained police officers as "casual observers" and the fact that three experienced police officers, including Nick Prencipe, unequivocally described the hole they witnessed as a "bullet hole."

Dr. Evalea Glanges, who was well experienced with firearms, was also unequivocal in describing what she witnessed as a "bullet hole." Charles Taylor of the Secret Service described a hole from which it appeared that "bullet fragments" had been removed. A key witness who you failed to mention was George Whitaker. a man who in 1963 had thirty years of experience working with glass and had been involved with many tests involving guns and glass, was 100 percent certain that he witnessed a bullet hole that penetrated the windshield from the outside to the inside of the windshield. What is ambiguous about Dallas Police Officer Stavis Ellis, considered by his colleagues to have impeccable integrity, stating that he placed "a pencil in the hole?"

I am sincerely astounded by the contention Jerry made that witnesses "could have been found" who saw no hole in the windshield (assuming I guess that they saw the windshield at Parkland) but yet there are at least eight people (nine, if Prencipe is credible} who clearly saw a hole in the windshield! There is not one identifiable person at Parkland Hospital who saw the windshield and stated there was NO HOLE. I would like to use that logic and state I could have found 1000 people who saw the hole. Is there any difference in the logic? The closest evidence to someone not witnessing a hole is when Officer Ellis loudly stated there was a hole in the windshield and a Secret Service agent came up to him and said "That's not a hole, it's a fragment." Ellis loudly replied "It's not a damn fragment, it's a hole."

One of you wrote that "How about the cops? They could have named others who were standing around the limo." There were many civilians shown in the photographs standing in front of the limousine. Two police officers saw the hole. Who else do they need? They corroborate each other. What would cause one to conjecture that they would have known the civilians and personnel at Parkland and would have taken names of all who would have seen the hole while the Secret Service was pushing people away and drove the limousine away? As for Dr. Glanges she did say there was someone with her who saw the hole but when she spoke with me he was in fear for his job if he said anything. Is that reasonable. I believe so, simply based upon the fears, real or perceived, that so many witnesses expressed to me. If he was trying to distort her account would it not have been easier to say that she was by herself and thus no one could contradict her?

Jerry stated "Latter day gilding the lily, perhaps, but outright lie...no. They saw a spot on the windshield. There was a spot there. They thought/speculated/assumed it was, or may have been a complete hole." What witness said they saw a SPOT? All of them said they saw a HOLE! How does Jerry or anyone have the knowledge to say they saw a SPOT or thought/speculated/assumed they saw a hole. If anyone has the ability to get into the mind of all of the witnesses and speak for them it is a skill far beyond anything I have ever known. When I mentioned to Stavis Ellis once that someone questioned whether he saw a hole, his response to me was "Were they there?"

I acknowledge and appreciate the new information you brought forth about Charles Taylor. However, I believe that there has to be some suspicion of someone who wrote in 1963 that he saw a hole, confirmed it in 1975, and then was approached by the government and suddenly an affidavit is signed that he was mistaken and that the windshield he saw then was the same one he saw in 1963 without a hole. Would that changed information be more reliable than those who never changed their accounts? Which would be more reliable, the account he wrote in November 1963 and verified in 1975 or a retraction noted in an affidavit after that time. Do we know that he even wrote that affidavit or if it was given to him by the

government to sign? Why was this retraction classified as "Top Secret."

Isn't it somewhat ironic that a similar circumstance happened to Richard Dudman. Like Taylor, he wrote he saw a hole in the windshield. Lo and behold the government flew him from St. Louis to Washington D.C. and showed him a windshield that had no hole. Like Taylor, he renounced his prior position and wrote another article and would never speak about the assassination again and severed his deep friendship with Robert Livingstone. If you saw a hole and then were shown a different windshield by the government would you not be intimidated or even fearful?

There are further problems. The windshield Taylor was shown in 1975 had to be the one you showed in your comparison study in your article by John Hunt. Martin Hinrichs did a detailed study and demonstrated that the cracks were not the same. Jerry himself now questions whether the two windshields in the article are the same. Jerry wrote on this forum "Yes, that's correct. Right now, I don't think any windshield comparison can be conclusive including Hunt's. If we can gather better data at the Archives it might be possible, but right now I'm certain that we really don't know exactly what it is we're trying to compare."

Martin Hinrichs also pointed out a very pertinent fact: "A comparison of this two windshield cracks is nevertheless dominated by the following undeniable principal:

The windshield was kicked out at 11/26/63 by the feet of the Arlington Glass men. And that dominant cross crack should be visible in every photo post to 11/26/63."

There is also evidence that the Secret Service ordered twelve windshields after the assassination for "target practice." Did they need these windshields to attempt to duplicate the damage to the original windshield but without a crack," George Whitaker stated that the original windshield was "scrapped" (destroyed) on November 25, 1963 in Dearborn, Michigan. I believe there has to be a stronger argument than I "think" all of the witnesses to the hole were mistaken or to state that you are sure that witnesses could be found who did not see a hole, when NO such witness can be presented. I appreciate this exchange. Barb, Jerry, and Josiah have all been very gracious in their responses. Jerry and Barb have now seen further evidence. I respect the intelligence of each of them and each brings a unique expertise to the discussion. I would have preferred that each had responded individually without the opportunity to corroborate with a response, but ultimately it does not make a difference. I am certain that others have shared the position that there was no hole in the windshield evidencing a shot from the front, but those beliefs should be based on more than feelings. I have discovered many things that I have not yet published but hopefully will get the opportunity to do so in my book. I eagerly anticipate the reactions of Jerry, Barb, Josiah, and anyone. This is not an academic exercise for me nor do I have any interest in any notoriety for myself. I hope to be responsive and seek only truth.

Best,

Doug Weldon

Nixon on the JFK assassination:

RICHARD NIXON, FMR. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Why don't we play the game a bit smarter for a change. They pinned the assassination of Kennedy on the right wing, the Birchers. It was done by a Communist and it was the greatest hoax that has ever been perpetuated. And I respectfully suggest, can't we pin this on one of theirs?

<http://www-cgi.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0202/28/ip.00.html>

Son of General Vo Nguyen Giap - JFK was withdrawing from Vietnam in late 1963

TRACY RIDDLE: <https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?12166-General-Giap-knew>

Found this gem over at CTKA. General Vo Nguyen Giap was a military genius, the main architect of the North Vietnamese victories over the French and US.

I have to say that in a book I've read called *Victory At Any Cost: The Genius of Viet Nam's Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap* (1997, Cecil Currey), JFK is only mentioned on 4 pages. So this was news to me:

http://www.ctka.net/2013/General_Giap_Knew_Kang.html

I then moved on to the penultimate topic regarding 1963, the change in Southeast Asia policy, specifically for Vietnam, that President Kennedy was carefully but confidently carrying out. When I mentioned this vital policy to Mr. Vo, I said, "President Kennedy was finally changing his foreign policy in regards to Vietnam in 1963", and before I could even finish my sentence, Mr. Vo interrupted and added, "He was withdrawing from Vietnam." Momentarily surprised by what I had just heard, I then quickly asked him to repeat what he had just said so as to be sure I had heard right. He then stated in a very clear and firm voice, "President Kennedy was withdrawing from Vietnam in late 1963." I was beyond a loss for words and sat transfixed at what I had just heard. The son of General Vo Nguyen Giap, sitting just a few feet across from me, had just unequivocally confirmed what many scholars and experts had pieced together and been saying for years, only to be dismissed by the Establishment as "wishful thinkers" and starry-eyed idealists or, in some cases, as "Kennedy apologists". Some had even been challenged as to the validity of their sources although many correctly cited the available U.S. government record from the Kennedy Administration papers as well as the National Security Action Memorandums (NSAMs) signed by President Kennedy in October 1963. Yet, here was the most astonishing and perhaps unimpeachable source of proof, right in front of my eyes. What could be a more credible and original direct source than the former "enemy", General Vo Nguyen Giap (represented by his son), confirming that its rival's leader, U.S. President John F. Kennedy, was indeed logistically carrying out a de-escalation policy for American personnel to withdraw in phases (until there would be virtually no military advisors left by 1965). Most likely General Giap's military and intelligence operatives and analysts had to have discovered this by tracking the patterns of oppositional foreign (American) troop movements and the quantifiable logistical reductions that were visibly ensuing. It may also be likely that word of President Kennedy's NSAMs might have somehow leaked and reached North Vietnam, who probably rejoiced with relief at hearing that a potential deadly foe was withdrawing from the embattled homeland (with only future promises of financial aid and war materiel to sustain South Vietnam). Nevertheless, I was

both amazed and grateful for Mr. Vo's candid statement and assessment regarding that most crucial and pivotal period of the Kennedy Presidency.

General and Ambassador James M. Gavin on how JFK was totally opposed to putting US ground troops in Vietnam

“There has been much speculation about what President Kennedy would or would not have done in Vietnam had he lived. Having discussed military affairs with him often and in detail for 15 years, I know he was totally opposed to the introduction of combat troops in Southeast Asia. His public statements just before his murder support this view. Let us not lay on the dead the blame for our own failure” [Gen. James Gavin, *Saturday Evening Post*, “We Can Get out of Vietnam,” February 24, 1968]

FBI was bugging Fred Black's hotel suite; Gerald Ford was sometimes a visitor there

“I knew from his wiretapping, electronic buggings, and the pressure he'd applied to potential witnesses that Bittman would play hardball all the way (I learned that when the FBI bugged Fred Black's Sheraton-Carlton Suite for six months, one of the periodic visitors there was a congressman named Jerry Ford. He was friendly with Black, but I don't know what he used the suite for.)”

[Bobby Baker, *Wheeling and Dealing: Confessions of a Capitol Hill Operator*, p. 209]

Robert Kennedy, Jr. endorsing the book JFK and the Unspeakable: Why

He Died and Why it Matters by James Douglass.

"In *JFK and the Unspeakable* Jim Douglass has distilled all the best available research into a very well-documented and convincing portrait of President Kennedy's transforming turn to peace, at the cost of his life. Personally, it has made a very big impact on me. After reading it in Dallas, I was moved for the first time to visit Dealey Plaza. I urge all Americans to read this book and come to their own conclusions about why he died and why -- after fifty years -- it still matters."

(Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.)

Web Link: <http://www.amazon.com/JFK-Unspeakable-Why-Died-Matters/dp/1439193886>

Richard Nixon agreeing that Lyndon Johnson was a “goddamned animal” (11/9/82 - interviewed by Pat Buchanan)

Richard Nixon with Pat Buchannan - 1982 Crossfire TV show outtakes

Pat Buchannan: "I think maybe we can get through LBJ and that period."

Nixon: "Oh yes I can do that. There is this just terrible book [*The Path to Power*, 1982] out on him. This Caro book...

It gets rave reviews from Clifton Fadiman and Book of the Month. Unbelievable. Shit it makes him appear like a goddamn.... animal!... Cuz he was." (laughter).

Web link: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=20457>

Another web link <https://www.upi.com/Archives/1982/11/08/Richard-Nixon-described-Lyndon-Johnson-as-one-of-the/8610405579600/> Nixon says Robert Caro makes out LBJ to be a "goddamned animal."

Nixon to Pat Buchanan on 1982 Crossfire saying Robert Caro makes out LBJ to be a "goddamned animal." <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MacmN1EtIPQ>

UPI Newspaper Fronts from Day of Days Following JFK's Assassination

<http://www.downhold.org/lowry/JFK-NUPFRONTS.html>

Lyndon Johnson explaining to George Wallace how to manage those "Goddamn niggers" in 1965

In honor of yesterday's Civil Rights Summit at the LBJ Library, I would like to give you a little tidbit about Lyndon Johnson as president, his take on civil rights & his attitudes towards black Americans. LBJ called up George Wallace to visit him in the White House, probably in 1965. Wallace brought along his right hand man and #1 Alabama political operative Seymore Trammell. His son Warren Trammell is one of my Facebook friends.

Here is how the meeting of Lyndon Johnson and George Wallace went. This meeting was on March 13, 1965. It was the following Saturday after the previous "Bloody Sunday" in Selma. Actually this meeting was highly publicized, but the actual contents of it as relayed by Warren Trammell are not well known. Also, I do not know if the USA was bombing the Ho Chi Minh trail at that time, but I think Trammell catches the unvarnished behind the scenes "flavor" of LBJ quite well.

Go to LBJ's presidential schedule and look up March 13, 1965:

<http://www.lbjlibrary.net/collections/daily-diary.html>

On the diary it says 12:05PM Meeting - LBJ, George Wallace, Seymour Trammell, Katzenbach, Bill Moyers and Burke Marshall.

By the way, like Wallace and the Trammells, I am a native of Alabama so this is of special interest to me.

WARREN TRAMMELL:

On Wed, Aug 28, 2013 at 5:52 PM, Warren Trammell wrote to Robert Morrow:

"To Robert Morrow: to whom it may concern....my father's (Seymore Trammell) memories of his and Alabama Governor George Wallace's private and not really publicized meeting, with President Lyndon Johnson in his Oval Office, concerning the racial violence in the Southeast in the 60s. It's been impossible to nail down the exact day since it was not well publicized.

In the mid 1960s in America, white/black racial unrest had reached the most violent levels the South had ever seen in modern times! Alabama Governor George Wallace and his number one adviser my father Seymore Trammell had their hands full "managing" the black/white racial violence all the Southern politicians thought was caused by the Reverend Martin Luther King and his growing crowds of black followers!

At the same time in a lesser known part of the world, the LBJ's USA was deeply embroiled in a massive war in North Viet Nam over oil (the real reason we know today). America's President at that time, in charge of "managing" these two violent situations, was Lyndon Baines Johnson, affectionately known by his Southern political buddies as just LBJ or just Lyndon. Unknown to the public, Southern politicians privately shared Lyndon's hatred of what he called in private, "niggers". Lyndon hated "niggers"! He called them "niggers" in private. He cussed "niggers" every day, my father said, and called them all kinds of vile names! He had his hands full with the Viet Nam war and hated being "bothered by those G--damned niggers" my father said Lyndon said.

To rid his hands of those "G-damned niggers" he called my father and Governor Wallace to his Oval Office officially to have a "friendly informative talk" about the disturbing violence in the South. George and Seymore were very excited! They just knew their buddy Lyndon was going to give the massive help in "managing those niggers" Lyndon said.

However, in typical trickster style, when George and Seymore got into Lyndon's Oval Office, they were shocked! Lyndon began to cuss like a sailor and ask them, "What in the hell are you boys (Lyndon called them boys) doing with those G--damned niggers down there?" Shocked and taken back, the "Guvna" said "Well Mr. President, we're doing the best we can! What do ya want us to do?"

At that Lyndon began to cuss "niggers" again. They were sitting on either side of a narrow coffee table in the Oval office and big Lyndon with his long strong arms and big powerful Texas rough hands reached over and slapped both Seymore and George hard on their knees and held their legs a moment and said "Now you boys, you gotta get your G--damned asses back down to Alabama and make those G--damned niggers act right and calm the hell down! I am G--damned tired of hearing 'bout those G--damned niggers on the G--damned news every night! Every night at midnight, I hafta get on that damned Red Phone over there on my desk and give the G--damned orders for the B-52 Bombers to fly over the Ho Chi Minh trail and all over that G--damned North Viet Nam and bomb the the hell outta the whole G-damned country every G--damned night and this G--damned war is killing me!"

"You boys got it lucky. Hell George (Lyndon called him George and "boy"), all the hell you got is those G--damned niggers throwing rocks and tot'in signs! Hell, here, I had to get the Secret Service to put-up double thick bullet proof glass to the White House windows cause these G--damned niggers and hippies up here are shootin' bullets at me and my wife and 2 little girls are scared to death! I hate those G--damned niggers and hippies"

At that point my father tried to tell Lyndon something but again Lyndon slapped him hard on his knee and said "Now be quiet boy, here, take this pad and pencil and take some G--damned notes". My father gave me the pad and pencil with the Presidential Seal on them!

The short meeting was over and Lyndon lastly said "You boys go back to Alabama and get them G--damned niggers quiet! And I don't want to hear nothin' else on the news about them G--damned niggers!" At that point Lyndon said to the "Guvna", "Come-on boy we gotta go outside, wave at the press and tell'em we had a very productive meeting 'bout them G--damned niggers!" As they stepped up to the mic, Lyndon said kind words about the blacks in the South and indicated that the "Guvna" agreed with him and was going back to Alabama to help them get their justice.

Lyndon grabbed George by the arm before he could speak, turned him around and with his huge hand on the Govna's back, pushed him back into the Oval Office and out the door to get on

one of the Presidential Planes back to Alabama! The "Govna" and Seymore were sadly disappointed and grumbled all the way back to Alabama, the Guvna angrily chewing on his cigar and Seymore clutching his blank Presidential note pad with great frustration."

Nicholas Katzenbach on LBJ's racial attitudes and his telling of "nigger jokes"

"After that he would get on an old fire engine that some admirers had presented to him and drive me around - me sitting beside him in my Brooks Brothers suit and tie, LBJ driving in his ten-gallon hat, flannel shirt, and blue jeans. He would point out sights of interest, and when he saw one of his black workers in a field he would stand up (the fire engine still moving), wave his hand, sound the siren, and shout, "Come over here, boy, and meet your attorney general."

I would cringe beside him. It was almost as if he did not associate any of his workers with the civil rights leaders he regularly met with in Washington, although I am sure in fact he did. It was just a southern way of life that he was used to and felt comfortable with, just as he often did with the stories and jokes he told about blacks. They made me feel uncomfortable, but this president who did so much to secure equal rights saw no impropriety and no inconsistency between his stories, where blacks were the butt of a joke and his convictions about racial equality."

[Nicolas Katzenbach, "Some of It Was Fun: Working With RFK and LBJ," p. 207]

Luci Johnson screaming: "Damn you. You go find my nigger right now!"

I wonder where Luci got that from? http://books.google.com/books?id=Ijz-yIzNE2sC&pg=PA33&lpg=PA33&dq=luci+johnson+where+is+my+nigger?&source=bl&ots=4OU7dKaT1H&sig=k6tUPI_cdZJrpDlyGzq3bWRIBFc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=RBQfUrPfoZK5sQTAo4GwBA&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=luci%20johnson%20where%20is%20my%20nigger%3F&f=false

bottom of page 33, top of page 34 "Inside the White House"

LBJ the Sadist Terrifying Negroes with Snakes

"A stereotype that had currency in the Hill Country was that Negroes were terrified of all snakes. Sometimes Johnson or one of his Hill Country friends would catch a snake, sometimes a harmless snake, sometimes a rattlesnake. Johnson would put in the trunk of his car, and drive to a gas station at which a Negro was working as the gas pump attendant. Pulling up to the pump to get gas, he would tell the attendant that he thought the spare tire in his trunk might need air, and would ask him to take a look at it. Often this practical joke was successful; relating this story, he said, about one Negro attendant, 'Boy, you should have seen that big buck jump!' He went on playing this joke not only when he was in college, but when he was a congressional assistant -- when he was a congressman, in fact. Once, when he played it while he was a congressman -- in 1945 or 1946 at a service station at the corner of First Street and Congress Avenue in Austin -- the joke had a different denouement. While Lyndon was 'standing there laughing' at the attendant's shock, the black man picked up a tire iron and, threatening to wrap it around Johnson's neck, shouted, 'I'll make you a bow tie out of this!' The manager of the service station had to hustle Johnson out a back door to get him away."

[Robert Caro. *Master of the Senate, The Years of Lyndon Johnson*, Volume 3, p. 715. 2002]

Hank Reardon on Madeleine Brown: very believable

"Madeline Brown. I met her and her son, Steven, back in the early 1980's. He was the spittin' image of LBJ in his 20's. She was very believable."

Web link:

/R3E8QQMV0IRO4Z/ref=cm_cr_rev_detup_redir?
_encoding=UTF8&asin=1626363137&cdForum=FxMJSH1TRY1G6Q&cdPage=1&cd
Thread=TxJKID0IR66WO0&newContentID=MxRAU2A2083WL8&newContentNum=
10&store=books#Mx1FRJDV91KM48U

Jeff Parnell email (11/4/13) to me re: Southland Center in Dallas

Robert,

I finished reading the Unspeakable. Was great. Learned a lot. As I was reading and realized that Veciana had saw David Atlee Philips talking with Oswald in the office building in Dallas. I looked up that the building was the Southland Center. So I wanted to know who or what company is in the Southland Center and why is that a meeting place. As you know Allen Dulles was in Dallas 3 weeks before the assassination. He writes a letter the Neil Mallon of Dresser Industries and thanks him and his wife for the hospitality. His office is in the same building. Dresser was owned by Harriman and that bunch and owned Kellogg a big construction company as well. And guess who else office was there as well. Halliburton- which the year before took over Brown and Root(Brown's still on the board as is Connally). And we know Brown and Root was LBJ's money funnel for his entire political life. Halliburton and had a lot on the line if something happened to LBJ- jail or off the ticket in 64. Look up how much money Halliburton billed the US Government in the 10 years between JFK and LBJ deaths. It's 1.9 BILLION. The most of any company.

So you have Dulles there 3 weeks before. Probably getting the CASH to pay all the guys. You have the single biggest financial windfall recipient of the assassination. Halliburton. You have the Pasty meeting the CIA's misinformation guru there. These people who say Oswald was a lone gunman are crazy.

Just a thought.

Hope all is well for you.

Richard Pope's father was in charge of communication for the LBJ Ranch and he learned a lot.

<http://dailycaller.com/2013/11/04/roger-stone-thinks-lbj-had-jfk-offed-the-interview/>

11/6/13 post on Dailey Caller article

Richard Pope: "My father was in charge of all of the telecommunications at LBJ's ranch in Johnson City, Texas. He learned lots of things."

I PMed Pope for an interview on Facebook on 11/6/13 and he refused.

Robert Morrow: Richard, I would love to talk with you about Lyndon Johnson and what your father learned. My phone number is 512-306-

1510 here in Austin, TX. What is your phone number? Let's have a chat. - Robert

Richard Pope:

I can't. Thanks for the offer, however.

Here is Richard Pope's Facebook address:

<https://www.facebook.com/richard.pope.946179>

Allen Dulles - That little Kennedy....he thought he was a God!"

James Douglass:

"Allen Dulles's own closely guarded feelings toward John Kennedy were revealed years later in a remark to a prospective ghostwriter. Harper's young assistant editor Willie Morris had gone to Dulles's Georgetown mansion in Washington to collaborate with him on a piece in defense of the CIA's role in the Bay of Pigs--a never-to-be-published article whose most revealing, handwritten notes would one day be cited in "The `Confessions' of Allen Dulles." In one discussion they had about President Kennedy, Dulles stunned Morris with an abrupt comment. "That little Kennedy," Dulles said, ". . . he thought he was a god."

"Even now," Morris wrote over a quarter of a century later, "those words leap out at me, the only strident ones I would hear from my unlikely collaborator." [61] The Bay of Pigs awakened President Kennedy to internal forces he feared he might never control. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas recalled Kennedy saying what the Bay of Pigs taught him about the CIA and the Pentagon: "This episode seared him. He had experienced the extreme power that these groups had, these various insidious influences of the CIA and the Pentagon on civilian policy, and I think it raised in his own mind the specter: Can Jack Kennedy, President of the United States, ever be strong enough to really rule these two powerful agencies?" [62]

[61]. Willie Morris, *New York Days* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1993), p. 3

-- JAMES W. DOUGLASS *JFK and the Unspeakable: Why He Died and Why It Matters*.

Teenager Lyndon Johnson: blowing up a stray dog with dynamite for kicks

Barr McClellan:

“Even before his teenage years, Johnson caused fatal injuries to an animal when he tortured and killed a mule. Allegedly concerned that the mule was thirsty, he had forced it to drink water and then drove it mercilessly. Not surprisingly, the animal collapsed and died. Johnson looked on with a strange amazement that turned to remorse only after his father had confronted him.

Later, as a young adult, Johnson committed a series of dangerous pranks, including setting off explosives in the town square. In a destructive spree that centered on blasting dynamite in the town square, Johnson trapped a mongrel dog with the target, again killing a helpless animal.”

[Barr McClellan, *Blood, Money & Power: How LBJ killed JFK*, p. 34]

McClellan footnote on the “LBJ blowing up a dog for kicks” story:

“12. This second known killing [blowing up a stray dog with dynamite] was related to me by Emmette Redford, a childhood friend of Johnson. Redford had anticipated a good job with Johnson and did not get it. He may have revealed this unthinkable event because of his resentment to what he considered unfair treatment from Johnson.”

[Barr McClellan, *Blood, Money & Power: How LBJ killed JFK*, p. 345]

LBJ Liked to Piss on his Bodyguards:

<http://boingboing.net/2012/08/16/lbj-liked-to-piss-on-his-bodyg.html>

LBJ was not only the president, he was also a prodigious urinator, who pleased himself by pissing on his Secret Service detail while shielded from public view, according to Mental Floss's Jenny Drapkin:

Johnson lived to dominate, and he used crass behavior to bend people to his will. At 6-ft., 3-in. tall and 210 lbs., he liked to lean over people, spitting, swearing, belching, or laughing in their faces. Once, he even relieved himself on a Secret Serviceman who was shielding him from public view. When the man looked horrified, Johnson simply said, “That’s all right, son. It’s my prerogative.”

Sunshine Williams on the time LBJ tried to “pick her up” and take her

to the LBJ Ranch on Election Day 1964

----- Original Message -----

From: [Sunshine Williams](#)

To: [Ken Herman](#)

Cc: Morrow321@aol.com

Sent: Tuesday, November 26, 2013 3:01 PM

Subject: Sunshine's LBJ/JFK story

I am included on page 27 of Roger Stone's new book, "The Man Who Killed Kennedy, The Case Against LBJ." I was at Houston Hobby Airport as the News Director of KMSC-FM, across the street from NASA in Clear Lake City. I was standing back about 30 feet, away from where LBJ was shaking hands along a fence line. Suddenly, he took a sharp 90-degree left turn and walked up to me, followed by a bevy of Secret Service agents and Houston police, checking me out from head to toe.

He asked my name, then asked who I was with. I told him KMSC-FM. He said, "No, no. I meant who are you here with?" I replied that I was by myself. In the photo he was handing me some little LBJ donkey pins, which I still have, and asked me to come with him to the LBJ ranch for a BBQ that evening. He said the plane was full, including Lady Bird, but he would bump someone to the press plane so I could get aboard Air Force One. I politely declined, telling him that I had three young children at home with the nanny and that I had to be there.

He smelled strongly of whiskey and was very persistent, but I wouldn't even have considered it. I had never been a fan of LBJ, since I knew of his stealing elections and had had a premonition on the night of Nov. 21, 1963, that JFK was going to be killed. More on that later. I had been a supporter of JFK since the campaign of 1960 in Amarillo as a young rancher's wife. I met JFK at the Amarillo Air Force Base the only time he and LBJ campaigned together.

Kennedy came down the stairs of the plane and took my hand and we just stared into one another's eyes, telecommunicating for about a minute, it seemed, and never said a word. A photo of that occasion appeared in either Time or Newsweek, and my hand with my Zuni turquoise ring is in the photo, which I still have. JFK is touching LBJ on the shoulder, trying to calm him down as he is shaking a finger at something. That something was two F-15 jets sitting close by with their jet engines revved up to 10! General Lee, the head of Amarillo Air Force Base, was a hard-core John Bircher and he had placed those jets there to interfere with the campaign stop on purpose, so no one could hear a thing. It was ear-piercing!

After I divorced and moved to Houston, I worked in the law offices of Phelps & Kilgarlin, the latter of whom was the Harris County Democratic Chairman and later on the Texas Supreme Court. I joined the Young Democrats and was very active in politics, along with Dave and Ann Richards and many other prominent local and state leaders.

I had been at the Rice Hotel the evening Jackie and JFK attended the LULAC reception and she spoke to them in Spanish. As they left the room, I was about 3 feet away from them. Later, a group of Young Democrats were meeting in my living room, trying to decide if we were going to the dinner the next evening at the Municipal Auditorium in Austin. The reason we were undecided is because the "Kennedy Democrats" had been completely shut out of the arrangements for Kennedy's visit to Houston, including Kilgarlin, the official Democratic representative of Harris County. The "Johnson and Connally Democrats" were totally in charge, representing the other side of the Democratic split in Texas.

I had a strong premonition of danger to JFK, and said to those present that he was going to be assassinated. The tension in the air was so thick you could cut it with a knife! I could hardly sleep that night and was so distraught I didn't go to work the next day. I called my friend, the District Clerk of Galveston County, V. J. Beninati, to come up to Houston so we could decide if we were going to Austin. He arrived just after lunch and when I turned on the radio at 1:00, we heard about the assassination in Dallas. I was stunned and totally devastated, unbelieving but still believing. My prediction had come to pass.

I still have my invitation to the dinner in Austin, as well as copies of the speeches Kennedy didn't make in Dallas and Austin. I also have a Memorial Album of his most famous speeches and comments by Barry Goldwater, Adlai Stevenson, V. P. Johnson, Sir Alec Home and Pope John XXIII.

Sunshine Williams
Austin, TX 78704

“Lyndon, what have you done?” - first words of a Texan upon the JFK assassination

Dave Miller post on Roger Stone Facebook wall 12/6/13:

Dave Miller My mother, who is from Texas, remembers (quiet vividly) her first words, when she heard JFK had been killed....."Lyndon, what have you done??"

Dave Miller: <https://www.facebook.com/dave.miller.397>

Jim Marrs from Crossfire on was Oswald in fact US intelligence?

- Was Oswald posing as a Communist as a cover, while actually working as a spy for the CIA? The following is a quick look at some of the evidence pointing to Oswald's involvement with spy work:

His childhood -- a bright loner who read a wide range of books and was drawn to unpopular ideas, attracted by spy stories (the TV show "I Led Three Lives" and Ian Fleming's James Bond novels were among his favorites) -- perfectly fits the profile of persons most desired for intelligence work.

Oswald's Marine career is checkered with inconsistencies and unexplained events that suggest secret intelligence training.

His assignment to Atsugi base in Japan, which housed a large CIA facility.

Oswald's incredible ability with the Russian language. Several Russians, including his wife, said he spoke like a native, yet this high-school dropout reportedly taught himself Russian from books.

The fact that several persons -- including a former CIA paymaster, Oswald's Marine roommate, and fellow Marine Gerry Patrick Hemming -- have suggested that Oswald worked for U.S. intelligence.

The manner in which Oswald traveled so easily in and out of Russia as well as the unaccounted-for funds he used suggests intelligence guidance.

The ability of this American "defector" to leave the Soviet Union with his Russian-born wife at a time when most Russians were being denied exit permits.

The ease with which this would-be defector obtained passports both in 1959 and 1963.

The fact that Oswald wrote a lengthy report on his activities in Russia and, later, made a detailed report to the FBI concerning his Fair Play For Cuba activities in New Orleans.

Oswald's notebook contained the word "microdots," a common spy technique of photographically reducing information to a small dot.

Oswald's nonbinding "defection" to Russia fits perfectly the profile of an Office of Naval Intelligence program to infiltrate American servicemen into the Soviet Union during the late 1950's.

One of Oswald's closest contacts, George DeMohrenschildt, was himself an intelligence operative, first for the Nazis and later for the CIA.

One of the strongest pieces of evidence for Oswald's involvement in spy work concerns a small Minox camera found among his effects by Dallas Police. Information developed by the Dallas Morning News in 1978 revealed the camera was not available to the public in 1963. It may have been spy equipment issued to Oswald. This evidence was so explosive that the FBI tried to get Dallas detectives to change their reports regarding the camera and also kept photos taken by Oswald hidden for nearly fifteen years.... Detective Rose told the Dallas Morning News: "[FBI agents] were calling it a light meter, I know that. But I know a camera when I see it.... The thing we got at Irving out of Oswald's seabag was a Minox camera. No question about it. They tried to get me to change the records because

it wasn't a light meter. I don't know why they wanted it changed, but they must have had some motive for it." The motive may have been that the existence of the camera pointed to Oswald's intelligence connections.... The three-inch-long German-made camera was famous for being used by spies on both sides during World War II.

Note: The above text is excerpted from the book, Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy by Jim Marrs

Website to Download Rare and Out-of-Print Books on the JFK Assassination

Web link: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=19886>

Jon Hopwood on LBJ's promiscuity (1/5/2014)

"They had houses the back yards of which abutted each other in Georgetown..... A family friend who worked in LBJ's White House walked in and found him screwing a secretary in a closet, btw.... Just like his shitting, LBJ carried on...." Facebook post on Roger Stone's page

PM to me explaining source

"The man is a 90-year-old African American who worked in the White House for JFK, LBJ and Nixon. Email me at jchopwood at gmail.com"

LBJ Screwing girl in closet.

Jon Hopwood knows a 90 year old African American man who told him this LBJ anecdote.

Jon Hopwood 1/16/2014

All's that he told me was that he came into the Oval Office (he worked communications and later with the US Information Service) and LBJ was banging a woman in the closet. When I expressed astonishment, he looked at me like I was incredibly naive. I got the FEELING that this wasn't out of the normal. It's just a simple story. He didn't go into any details. What could he say? LOL!

I think the door was open to the closet, whatever "closet" means.... I would probably be making things up if I tried to rack my memory..... I was astonished

that LBJ would be screwing with doors unlocked, and he looked at me like I was a foolish boy.

Jon Hopwood 1/5/14

The man is a 90-year-old African American who worked in the White House for JFK, LBJ and Nixon. Email me at

Jack Valenti, Jack Ruby and Porn? Very possible.

Tom Bowden: <https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?12935-Jack-Ruby-and-Pornography>

Tom Bowden 1/14/2014 -

I have recently joined this forum and please forgive me if this subject has been covered. There have been several allegations on the years that Jack Ruby was actively involved in both still and movie porn. 1) Lyle Sardie Video..Linda Grabow claimed as a teenager she was filmed in the Houston area in the presence of Jack Ruby and Jack Valenti. 2) Jim Gatewood in his latest book stated Ruby had a prostitution house, where he filmed porn and which included a film processor. 3) Madelaine Brown and her Doctor Companion had a large library of porn film from the 60's and claimed Ruby was active. I realize most of these sources are questionable but consider the following I attended SMU from 1958-1963. During that time, I met Candy Barr and knew her until her death. She asked me one time to locate the motel where "Smart Alex" was filmed. We narrowed it down to the Landmark but were unable to find room interior shots to verify. We discussed Ruby in that context and she said she was never asked to participate by him but was aware of him doing and selling porn. One of my classmates actively sold still nude photographs, which were sent to New Orleans for publication. His contact said Ruby was involved. In discussion with a Ruby Stripper's daughter she remembered as a five year old child going to a house with her mother where filming was happening. This question is important as it relates to the Babushka film. If it were a trophy film made for the conspirators, then it would have to be developed some place. Would Jack Ruby have had the assets to do that? Of course this assumes the Beverly Oliver story is not accurate and that Jack Ruby was part of the conspiracy. I am seeking input and I do question if any of the above makes sense.

LBJ tried twice to give Jackie Kennedy the "Medal of Freedom."

Jackie hated LBJ and refused to accept the honor

Bill Gulley, who was close to LBJ:

“To do that he [LBJ] wanted to give her [Jackie] the Medal of Freedom, which is the highest civilian honor that can be bestowed on an American.

Johnson tried twice, but there was always a problem. Then in September 1966 word came to our office, which handled them, to have a Medal of Freedom with Distinction engraved for Jacqueline Kennedy. The citation was written and everything was set when Marvin Watson called and said to scrub the ceremony. Jacqueline Kennedy had turned down the President again - she refused to come.

The President was really hurt by that. I don't know what Mrs. Kennedy's reasoning was, but I do know she didn't like Lyndon Johnson. She didn't like him at all.

When LBJ was getting ready to leave office, I called Juanita Roberts and told her I still had the Medal of Freedom for Mrs. Kennedy and asked what the President wanted me to do with it. She called me back and she said, 'Bill about that medal. The man's made you a present of it.' I've still got it, or rather I gave it to my son, and he still has it.”

[Bill Gulley, *Breaking Cover*, pp. 66-67]

Confidential FBI and DC Police Informant Robert Merritt, who used to work at a DC porn shop, describes the interesting Sex Habits of Wash Post reporter Carl Bernstein in the 1970's

ROBERT MERRITT:

It always amazed me how gullible and stupid the customers of the book store [porn shop] were. My name and picture appeared frequently in the local media but no one ever connected me as the manager of the book store with the CI who was exposing illegal government activities.

This characterization even applied to the book store's most famous regular customer, who walked into the front door only a few days after I became manager. When he entered Buster [the porn shop owner] wasted no time in introducing me to Carl Bernstein, ace reporter for the *Washington Post*. Buster even told Bernstein that I had worked for Carl Shoffler of Watergate fame, the police and the FBI. This information did not seem to register with Bernstein. He was too occupied perusing and buying S&M, bestiality and golden shower films. One of his favorites was Big Black Studs Love White Chicks. Years later, after I had left employment at the book store, I telephoned Bernstein at the *Post* and asked him to reveal the truth about my true role in the Watergate arrests and being an informant for the government. Bernstein had the balls to claim that he had never met me and as far as he was concerned he and Bob Woodward had left no stone unturned in pursuing the Watergate scandal. I talked to Woodward and got the same attitude and feed-back. Woodward refused to believe anything I told him about Bernstein and Buster. He called me a liar. After he said this to me I told him that he and Bernstein could both kiss me where the sun doesn't shine. The truth was that Bernstein besides purchasing porn films also bought Rush and items such as paddles, whips and handcuffs. He even bought a female blow-up doll. He was a porn addict and could come into the store at least two to three times a week. He would always get a \$10 roll of quarters to watch porn films in the movie room at the rear of the store, invariably returning \$9 in quarters to me before he left the store. It always took him four minutes or less to watch four 25-cent movies. He was a quick shooter, reaching an orgasm in no time and having the bad habit of squirting his cum all over the sides of the movie machine and the floor. I got sick and tired of having to clean up his mess. I told Carl Shoffler about Bernstein and he said the intelligence agencies had known for years about his freaky sexual appetites and thought him to be a first-class weirdo.

[Robert Merritt, *Watergate Exposed: How the President of the United States and the Watergate Burglars were Set Up as Told to Doug Caddy, original attorney for the Watergate Seven*, pp. 115-116]

Gary Mack on Madeleine Brown

Web link: <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/experts/crowdsourcing-madeleine-brown-debunked/>

Gary Mack:

"On November 5, 1982, Madeleine Brown held a morning press conference at the Press Club of Dallas to announce her forthcoming book, *Texas In The Morning*. She promised to detail her romance with LBJ but only hinted that her son, who was also present, might have been Johnson's illegitimate son.

"After her opening statement and in response to a question during the Q&A, Brown said that Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and Johnson were behind the Kennedy assassination. Surprisingly, no reporters caught the major

gaffe she made, for Rayburn died in 1961, two years prior to Kennedy's death in Dallas."

My Reply on Madeleine Brown: Focus on LBJ at the Driskill

1. Madeleine Brown is simply the most important witness ever to come forward on the JFK assassination. That is because Lyndon Johnson told her his Dallas, TX oil executives and the "renegade intelligence bastards" were behind the JFK assassination. LBJ is confirmed by contemporary press reports and his presidential schedule as being at the Driskill the night of 12/31/63 - exactly where Madeleine said he was the last 20 years of her life.

I think Madeleine embellished the Murchison party. Instead LBJ called her in the morning of 11/22/63 and said after today the Kennedys will be dust.

Go watch Geraldo's interview Madeleine in the 1980's: she said LBJ called her in the morning; she says nothing about a Murchison. But, critically, Madeleine also says LBJ told her it was the "fat cats" in Dallas - his biggest supporters - and the CIA who were behind the JFK assassination.

Madeleine was not LBJ's most important mistress. That was Mary Margaret Wiley (Valenti) who is STILL ALIVE TODAY. Mary Margaret was with LBJ when he was at the peak of his power as Senate Majority Leader, when he was castrated as VP, after he became president after murdering John Kennedy.

I have no doubt Mary Margaret Valenti, whose daughter Courtenay is LBJ's, is holding deep dark secrets of Lyndon Johnson.

1. Madeleine Brown - Evidence of Revision - go to the 45 minute mark.

Note what Madeleine told Geraldo in the 1980's: 1) No mention of Murchison party 2) LBJ instead called her on the morning of 11/22/63 and threatened the Kennedys 3) LBJ told her on 12/31/63 that Dallas oil men (LBJ's biggest supporters)- including H.L. Hunt - and that the CIA murdered JFK.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CPADFiUkFpA>

Bottom line: Madeleine Brown is the most important witness to truth in the JFK assassination. Her story implicates Lyndon Johnson, Dallas, TX oil executives, and the CIA.

Forget the embellished Murchison Party - focus on what LBJ told her at the Driskill on 12/31/63. Remember LBJ is CONFIRMED as being at the Driskill on 12/31/63.

Bill Ballew - head of the Harris County, TX Democratic party around 1963 - immediately suspected Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination.

Robert Morrow email conversation (3/6/14) with Bill Bunch, a local environmental activist in Austin:

Robert Morrow: "Btw, what was the name of your father-in-law who was Harris County Demo chairman on the day of the JFK assassination and who immediately suspected LBJ? What exactly did he tell you - he was driving, listening to the radio, and then said to himself LBJ did it? He was not the only one. Other people have told me their parents said "Lyndon what have you done...""

Bill Bunch: "Bill Ballew; he was one of the few and perhaps only Democrats at the Vinson and Elkins law firm in Houston; by the time I knew him he had suffered encephalitis and was not all there; his family members told me this story, so it is second hand; I am fairly sure he had been Harris County democratic party chair for a number of years.

Sunshine Williams (known in the early 1960's as Imogene Williams) - June 11, 2015 phone interview with Robert Morrow

Sunshine was at Amarillo Air Force base in the 1960 when JFK and LBJ campaigned there. Sunshine was standing down below on the tarmac of that famous photo of JFK trying to restrain LBJ: <http://i.imgur.com/zU1nVKn.jpg> Sunshine says that Gen. William Lee, the head of Amarillo Air Force base, was a

John Bircher and he intentionally kept to F-15s revved up at high level as a way of disrespecting the campaigning Democrats.

Sunshine says that in 1963 the progressive Young Democrats of Texas immediately suspected Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination. Sunshine says, "We all did. Everybody did [suspect LBJ in the JFK assassination." (She says Ann Richards, David Richards, Barbara Jordan were all members of the Young Democrats of that era but she does not know what they felt about the JFK assassination.)

Sunshine says that Bill Kilgarlin, the head of the Harris County Democratic Party, immediately suspected Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination. She said that Kilgarlin openly expressed this opinion among his progressive Democratic friends and that the view of "LBJ Did It" was rife among them.

Sunshine says there were two factions of the Texas Democratic party in the 1960's One faction was the progressives and it was composed of labor, Mexicans, women, unions, Teamsters and Farmers' Union. The other faction was the LBJ-Connally faction and its big players were oil and insurance companies and Farmer Bureau.

Sunshine said that she had a premonition that JFK was going to be killed and it disturbed her so much that she took off work on the day of the JFK assassination. After it had occurred she was devastated but many if not all of her progressive Democratic friends immediately suspected LBJ in the JFK assassination.

<http://blog.chron.com/houstonlegal/2012/11/justice-william-w-kilgarlin-1932-2012/>

JUSTICE WILLIAM W. KILGARLIN, 1932-2012

Posted on November 5, 2012 | By [Mary Flood](#)

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

[Print](#)

I didn't get to Houston until 1979 and I heard about Bill Kilgarlin shortly after I arrived.

I fondly remember being surprised one late afternoon when he pulled out a bottle and some glasses back in his Harris County courthouse chambers and I got to share some laughs with him and a reporter colleague. Note that after a few more months covering courts, I was no longer surprised when any judge pulled out a bottle and a few glasses in the Harris County courthouse. But few of the others laughed so well.

Rest in peace Justice Kilgarlin. This announcement of his death from the Texas Supreme Court:

Monday, November 5, 2012

JUSTICE WILLIAM W. KILGARLIN, 1932-2012

Former Justice William Kilgarlin, a Harris County district judge elected to the Texas Supreme Court in 1982 despite losing the primary and who lost his re-election bid in the first series of Republican victories that would change the Court, died Monday in Santa Fe, N.M. He was 79.

Services were pending Saturday in Austin. Burial will be in the Texas State Cemetery.



Kilgarlin

Like a fated character in the operas that Bill Kilgarlin and his late wife, Margaret, so loved, he was elected to the Court only after the incumbent he challenged, Justice James G. Denton, died after Denton won the Democratic primary. Kilgarlin's name was substituted for Denton's on the ballot and he won without a Republican opponent. But six years later Kilgarlin lost his bid to keep his seat in an initial sign that Texas was becoming a Republican state.

Kilgarlin, who served a term as state representative from Houston in the late 1950s and as Harris County Democratic Party chair from 1962 through 1966, had been a district judge from 1978 to 1982, when he challenged Denton.

Six years later Kilgarlin lost his seat to Justice Nathan L. Hecht, a Republican, in what was a first shift that political tides were changing for the Court, for Texas.

“Bill Kilgarlin was a Texas legal legend,” said former Chief Justice Thomas R. Phillips, whose election in 1988 sent the first waves. “He had a passion for fairness, and his opinions as a judge and his briefs as a lawyer were skillfully crafted in memorable and persuasive prose.”

Kilgarlin’s warmth and humor belied a fierce intellect, all of which he employed in extraordinary service to the state, Chief Justice Wallace B. Jefferson said. “He kept in touch with the Court long after his service here. The Court will never be the same without him.”

After their election battle, Hecht and Kilgarlin became friends. “Justice Kilgarlin was a very effective member of the Court, and while we disagreed on many things, he and I both said we each ran a good race against the other, and we have remained friends since.”

William Wayne Kilgarlin was born in Houston, his father an oil refinery worker, his mother a government worker. He graduated from the University of Houston and served three years as an artillery officer in the U.S. Army in Oklahoma and Arkansas before returning to Houston. He ran for the Texas House in 1958, the year after his discharge, and left the Legislature in 1960 to attend law school at the University of Texas. He earned his degree in 1962.

The next year, as Harris County Democratic Party chair, he greeted President John F. Kennedy on arrival in Houston for Kennedy’s November 1963 fence-mending Texas trip to bring the state Democratic Party’s rival factions together. Kilgarlin sat with the president at dinner that night, November 21.

As a young lawyer, Kilgarlin was a powerhouse among Harris County progressives. In 1963 he sued to challenge the constitutionality of state senatorial districts based on geographic areas regardless of population distribution and alleging in part that such districts resulted in racial gerrymandering. The U.S. Supreme Court agreed.

Kilgarlin credited that decision for Barbara Jordan’s election as the first black woman to the Texas Senate in 1968 after she lost two previous elections for the Legislature, he told interviewer Ana Pacheco in 2009. Jordan would later be the first black elected to Congress from the South since Reconstruction.

Later Kilgarlin became more active in the conservative wing of the Harris County Democratic Party, all the while building a successful legal practice. **(UPDATE - One friend called him “a pragmatic liberal.”)**

In the years after Justice Kilgarlin left the Court he practiced law with Ikard & Wynne LLP in Austin, splitting his time between Austin and Santa Fe, where he and Margaret, an artist who died there in 2003, moved in part for its opera and arts.

“Bill Kilgarlin was in all things large,” Austin lawyer Bill Ikard said. “His voice booming, his intellect and wisdom prodigious, his seemingly insatiable appetites for rich food, the challenge of bridge and the majesty of opera, and his immutable devotion to every aspect of jurisprudence were large and will always be larger than life.”

Before the Kilgarlins moved to Santa Fe their house – the famous “castle” on Austin’s famous Castle Hill – was a gathering place for Austin’s artists and art benefactors. The Kilgarlins also frequently entertained the Court staff and judges from across the state frequently stayed in their

guest house while visiting Austin. **(UPDATE CORRECTION - Kilgarlin's home was not on Castle Hill, but rather a "castle" in Pemberton Heights.)**

In 2004, Kilgarlin created The William and Margaret Kilgarlin Center for the Preservation of the Cultural Records at the University of Texas at Austin. "We never had any children," he told Pacheco, "and since I've always been a history buff, I decided that the endowment would be part of our legacy."

One of his law clerks, Houston appellate attorney Jennifer Bruch Hogan, credited Kilgarlin with her first date with another law clerk at the Court, Richard Hogan, now her husband. Their 24th wedding anniversary was Monday, the day Kilgarlin died, she said.

"He attended our rehearsal dinner and our wedding in 1988, and has been our friend ever since," she said. "Judge Kilgarlin was funny, thoughtful and knowledgeable about a host of subjects - from the law and politics to food, wine, opera, art, and travel."

Phillips said Kilgarlin's devotion to his wife and his fierce loyalty to his many friends was an inspiration.

"He was, in both his strengths and his flaws, an outsized figure who will long be remembered."

David Richards, former husband of Ann Richards, interview by Robert Morrow 6-11-2015

David Richards and his wife Ann Richards, later governor of Texas, were progressive young Democrats living in Dallas, near SMU, at the time of the JFK assassination. I asked Richards if he or Ann thought that Lyndon Johnson was behind the JFK assassination and he said "never crossed my mind." However, at the time they were convinced JFK's murder was a "right wing putsch" like many people they knew. They all assumed the Right Wing had killed JFK.

Richards said that Oscar Mauzy, who was running for leader of the National Young Democrats blamed Lyndon Johnson for his loss. Said LBJ did not want another thorn in his side like Ralph Yarborough.

Bill Kilgarlin come out of that group of young Democrats and he made it to the Texas Supreme Court.

Henry Gonzales was older - David and Ann were huge supporters.

Bruce Elfant - David was a huge supporter of his Democratic parents.

In the early 1960's they were "heavily into the race issue." Race issue dominated the agenda of young Texas progressives.

"All of us worked in the 1960 election" for the Democratic ticket of JFK and LBJ.

David Richards was a supporter of William O. Douglass and wished he was the 1960 Democratic nominee.

LBJ was the head of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Richards explained that because there was no law, the EEOC was created to advocate for non-discrimination in govt. contracts.

"Lockheed agreement was a huge one.

Richards said he thought RFK was intimidated by Sen. James Eastland of MS and he thought the Kennedy Admin had "no enthusiasm for civil rights" and "no energy for civil rights."

In this time period (1956) David Richards had been president of the Univ. of Texas student Democrats.

David Richards on Gov "Allan Shivers was a worthless, racist whatever have you"

Johnson-Rayburn decided to take on Shivers in a battle for control of the Democratic party. "liberals made common cause with the LBJ people to defeat the Shivers people." The precinct conventions were brutal.

In Travis county, the Johnson people ended up with all the delegate slots to state, the liberals were shut out. A man with the carpenter's union printed fake delegate credentials for David Richards and his progressive friends from Austin. He went to Waco for the state convention and got in my climbing in through a window in the rest room.

Mr. Dixie the wheelhouse of the Harris County Democrats was there representing a liberal wing that had become potent.

The key battle of the convention was the Credentials Committee, which the anti-Shivers coalition won.

Creekmore Fath - a longtime liberal activist was there; John Cofer, a lawyer and the Johnson man was there and both men kept coming up with different vote totals.

In 1956 they got Frankie Randolph elected as national committee woman (Democrats) over the wife of Lloyd Bentsen and that was considered a huge coup for the liberals. The liberals got stabbed in the back by the Johnson people on everything else. Frankie Randolph was a huge affront to LBJ.

Richards knows Nadie Eckhardt. Harry McPearson and his wife were very good friends with David Richards (and Ann). Later David became very good friends with Liz Carpenter.

One time in 1961 David and Ann Richards went to visit friends in Wash DC. He went over to Mary Margaret Wiley's apartment and was told don't be surprised if Vice President Lyndon Johnson shows up. David and Ann Richards were stunned when LBJ did in fact show up.

There had been a story in the *Texas Observer* by M___ M___ Jr. and it said when you go to Wash DC "say hello to Lyndon" The article was basically favorable to LBJ but it had something in there about LBJ being tardy in censoring Joe McCarthy.

When David Richards brought up that story LBJ "went fucking nuts" and gave Richards the "full Johnson treatment." LBJ turned to Richards and got in his face, "I do want Mr. M___ M___ Jr. to know that I censored Joe McCarthy."

Richards could not believe LBJ would know about that "piddling story" in the *Texas Observer*. Years later Richards spoke with Bob Hardesty before he died and said about LBJ "He knew everything."

David Richards on Barr McClellan: "a lunatic."

Other people associated with LBJ still around - Lloyd Hand -in LBJ's office and Jim Wilson, on Senate Democratic Policy council.

When asked if he knew about the power of Ed Clark, Richards replied, "Oh sure. God yes. No question about it." Richards thought that Ed Clark's power came from his friendship with Ben Ramsey who was Lt. Governor and from San Augustine where Ed Clark was from.

According to David Richards, Billie Sol Estes raised a bunch of money for Arthur Goldberg.

Jake Pickle was the PR guy who killed the campaign of Ralph Yarborough in 1954, 1956. Pickle was detested by Texas liberals. Richards says "We hated Jake."

The slogan was "Dollars for Democrats, but not a nickel for Pickle." Richards says that Pickle later became a remarkable politician when he was a congressman.

David Richards says "Ronnie Dugger, when were living in Dallas was hot on the assassination issue." As were Tom Johnson (an old friend) and Earl Golz who drank a lot. Richards said that Dugger spent "days and days retracing Oswald and his movements."

Richards knew Bud Shrake and Gary Cartwright and loved Gary.

Earl Cabell ran against Bruce Alger for Congress and beat him. Richards, "Alger was the Ted Cruz of his era."

Incident with Lady Bird and LBJ at the Baker Hotel in 1960 campaign.

David and Ann Richards were at the Dallas event for Adlai Stevenson on Oct. 24, 1963. Richards said he felt like he was "trapped in collective insanity" and the atmosphere was "totally crazy." Said that Stanley Marcus did not introduce Stevenson, it was a lesser executive at Neiman Marcus. Stevenson was there for UN day at Memorial Auditorium.

Said that just before Stevenson was to speak, a huge banner rolled down behind him "Get the USA out of the UN." Somebody else got on

a bullhorn and starting blasting out anger about training Yugoslav pilots for communist Tito.

Richards wanted this guy's head broken and someone jumped up there to stop the bullhorning.

The anti-Stevenson people had taken many seats in front row center and as Stevenson spoke they got up to leave as their bracelets jangled. As Richards went out into the lobby there was none other than George Lincoln Rockwell, the founder of the American Nazi party with his Nazi followers.

On the day of the JFK assassination, Richards reaction was that it had been a "right wing putsch." Ann Richards was waiting at lunch over at the Trademart for the arrival of JFK who never came.

Richards saw the Dallas JFK motorcade. "It was a mess. Buses sitting in the street. Crowd out in the street. Narrow passage. Ineptitude of Dallas police."

District Attorney Henry Wade: "worst son of a bitch in the Western Hemisphere" in the opinion of Richards."

Richards did not like the Dallas police and he sued them on behalf of the owner, Stoney Burns, of the underground paper which was "Dallas Notes from the Underground."

Bob Collins email to Robert Morrow 4/17/14 re:DH Byrd, Curtis LeMay, George DeMohrenschildt

You should remember that DH Byrd was the money behind the founding of Collins Radio. He was very tight with Art Collins the owner of Collins. DH Byrd was tight with Curtis LeMay. DH Byrd founded the Civil Air Patrol and funded many chapters. DH Byrd owned the TSBD. DH Byrd was a member of the Dallas Petroleum Club. Byrd was friends with George DeMorenschildt. Did you know that DeMorenschildt was at UT in 1945 with Mac Wallace, that they were quite likely friends? Collins Radio was one of the developers of early radio systems for the CIA. Many of their electrical engineers had security clearances and worked closely with the SIGINT section of the "Outfit". Oswald worked SIGINT for the Marines at Atsugi AFB.

Oswald met the Paines at a party at Bruton's house, he was invited by DeMorenschildt....

Such an interesting web....

Henry C. Bruton (Admiral)

Henry Chester Bruton (15 February 1905 - 15 August 1992^[1]) was a [Rear Admiral](#) in the [United States Navy](#), becoming [Director of Naval Communications](#) in the 1950s. For actions during World War II he was awarded the [Navy Cross](#) three times and the [Legion of Merit](#) twice. He received the Legion of Merit twice more for contributions to the US [Cold War](#) effort in the 1950s, retiring in 1960.

Contents

- [1 Background and education](#)
- [2 Career](#)
- [3 Awards](#)
- [4 References](#)

Background and education

Bruton was born in [Belleville, Arkansas](#) in 1905.^[2] He graduated from the [United States Naval Academy](#) in 1926,^[3] and in the 1930s studied [electrical engineering](#) at the [Naval Postgraduate School](#) and the [University of California, Berkeley](#), receiving a master's degree from the latter.^[2] He later also graduated in law from the [George Washington University Law School](#), becoming a member of the [Order of the Coif](#).^[2]

Career

Bruton's first assignments were aboard the [USS California \(BB-44\)](#) and [USS Mississippi \(BB-41\)](#).

During [World War II](#), he first commanded the [USS Greenling \(SS-213\)](#). While in this command, Bruton was three times awarded the [Navy Cross](#) for his command of the *Greenling* in four wartime patrols, in which it sank 75,000 tons of shipping, including a destroyer attacking it.^[2] The *Greenling* was awarded the [Presidential Unit Citation](#), and Bruton was named a submarine division commander in 1943.^[2]

Later, Bruton was named Chief of Staff of the [Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet](#) and Director of the Legislative Division of the [Judge Advocate General's Corps](#).

During the [Korean War](#), Bruton held command of the [USS Wisconsin \(BB-64\)](#); in early 1952, the vessel carried out shore bombardments.^[2] After the Korean War he became [Director of Naval Communications](#), and from 1958 until his retirement in 1960 he was communications-electronics director of the Joint Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the

European Command.^[2] **After his retirement he worked for [Collins Radio](#) in Dallas, TX until 1964, before becoming secretary-treasurer of the Armed Forces Relief and Benefit Association, and from 1966 a consultant to the [Military Benefit Association](#).**^[2]

Lyndon Johnson tried to have sex with his black secretary Gerri Whittington - July 1964

Photos of Gerri Whittington: https://www.google.com/search?q=gerri+whittington+lbj&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ei=7khlU_jgDIOzyAT72YLODA&ved=0CAYQ_AUoAQ&biw=1231&bih=880

“Gerri’s last trip to the Texas White House would be on the weekend of July 4, 1964. Lyndon was always so casual and relaxed at the ranch, which, much more than the real White House, he considered his own space, where he could do as he pleased. According to his aides in earlier years, this included nocturnal wanderings with a flashlight into staff bedrooms. What happened behind those doors is known only to those staff members whose rooms he entered, but it was certain that others would know he was there. There was little likelihood that the president of the United States could wander about in the night - even in his own home - without someone hearing him and drawing his or her own conclusion. Regardless of his motive, this kind of behavior would be highly offensive to someone like Gerri, who valued her reputation as much as anything in life. This was something Lyndon apparently didn’t understand.... So he probably gave it little thought before he showed up at Gerri’s room one night after everyone had retired. Gerri thought she handled it quite well. Without waiting to learn why he was there, she told LBJ she wasn’t feeling well, and although it was nothing serious, just her time of the month, she had to get to sleep. With that, she nixed the possibility of anything from chitchat to- well, Lyndon did have a reputation, although with Gerri he had always acted appropriately. He left, and that’s the way it was. Mulling it over later, she thought perhaps he just wanted to talk. But this was not the right time or place. She realized, however, that her calm and quiet brush-off did not assure it would not happen again, and she wanted to make sure it didn’t. When the president and entourage returned to Washington after the holiday weekend, Gerri avoided the president while she thought it over. She told me she had considered resigning, but hoped it wouldn’t come to that....At the end of the week, when she finally came face to face with the president in the secretaries’ office, he commented (with some exaggeration and maybe a little sarcasm), “Did you decide to come to work - haven’t seen you over here in a week or so?” The secretary keeping the president’s diary that day noted the comment, as well as some good-natured banter with the other secretaries. Gerri felt she may have made her point by her absence.”

[Simeon Booker, [*Shocking the Conscience: A Reporter’s Account of the Civil Rights Movement*](#), pp. 244-245]

Email to Robert Morrow on 5/8/14 from Myra McPherson

I wrote this in 1974!! With LBJ saying 'move over. This is your president' . Source , Carl Rowan was quoted by name, the woman was not.

Look It Up! The Power Lovers: an intimate look at politicians and their families.

Myra MacPherson

[202-256-6659](tel:202-256-6659)

Author: The Scarlet Sisters: Sex Suffrage and Scandal in the Gilded Age

www.myramacpherson.com

Twitter: [@scandalsisters](https://twitter.com/scandalsisters)

See the book the Power Lovers, pp. 184-185 by Myra McPherson for the LBJ crawling in bed with flashlight anecdote

Lyndon Johnson tried to have sex with Washington Star columnist Mary McGrory, age 45, in summer 1964

"LBJ Asked to Go All the Way" NY Post May 3, 2014 by Geoff Earle

WASHINGTON - Former President Johnson tried to seduce a famous political journalist.

Washington Star columnist Mary McGrory politely refused Johnson's pitch for a liaison in summer 1964, Politico magazine reports.

McGrory thought a friend was pulling a prank when a Secret Service agent called her to say LBJ wanted to meet her at her apartment.

"Mary, I am crazy about you," the married prez told McGrory, according to her friend New York Times columnist Maureen Dowd.

McGrory told him she liked the job he was doing, but the admiration ended there.

- Geoff Earle

PoliticoWeb Link: <http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2014/05/queen-mary-105906.html#.U2U1mGdOV3x>

Photos of Mary McGrory:

<http://www.politico.com/magazine/gallery/2014/04/mary-mcgrorys-washington/001796-025647.html#.U2VJKGdOV3x>

On a quiet summer evening in 1964, Mary McGrory's phone rang. The caller identified himself as a Secret Service agent and said that President Johnson wanted to stop by her apartment in 15 minutes. "Oh, really," McGrory replied drolly, sure that the caller was a fellow reporter pulling her leg, but the man on the line insisted he was serious.

She went out into the hallway of her apartment building, a drab modern brick affair a few miles up Connecticut Avenue from the White House, and found several Secret Service agents standing near the elevator. Realizing that the leader of the free world was, indeed, on his way, she ran back inside and frantically tidied up. Several minutes later, the president appeared at her door.

At age 45, Mary McGrory was already one of the most influential political columnists in the country, a veteran of three presidential campaigns whose four-times-a-week musings in the *Evening Star* were an absolute must-read for everyone from political pros to the most casual observers. A Bostonian ever proud of her Irish roots, McGrory had adored President John F. Kennedy, and she had been a constant behind-the-scenes presence during the Camelot years. So she was no stranger to power, but the impromptu nature of Johnson's visit was unnerving.

McGrory invited him in and offered the president a drink. They engaged in some friendly small talk until Johnson, tumbler of scotch in his large hand, finally put his cards on the table. "Mary, I am crazy about you," he confessed. He wanted to sleep with her.

Then, in what has to be one of the most awkward and unromantic propositions in presidential history, Johnson tried to make the case that since McGrory had always admired Kennedy, she should now transfer her affections to him. "He wanted to have a reporter who had been their favorite reporter," says Maureen Dowd, the *New York Times* columnist and McGrory protégée who heard about the encounter from McGrory and attributed it to LBJ's perpetual rivalry with the Kennedys. "It wasn't so much him pouncing on her as him competing with JFK." In LBJ's mind, sleeping with McGrory, like raising the height of the toilets in the White House, was just another way to one-up the late president. As McGrory's friend Phil Gailey put it to me, "He assumed, I guess, that the only reason she loved the Kennedys was because they had power. What a klutz."

Listening to Johnson's declaration, McGrory later told her friends, she felt flattered, startled and mortified at the same time. She took a deep breath and said, "I admire you, Mr. President, and I always will. And I think you are doing a terrific job, and that is where it stops—right there."

President Johnson finished his drink and said, "I just wanted you to know."

"Now I know," she replied. "Thank you."

And with that, the president and his Secret Service detail left.

Mack White on NBC reporter Cassie Mackin as being a mistress of Lyndon Johnson

Mack White used to transcribe oral histories at the LBJ Library

Mack White email to Robert Morrow on Oct. 9, 2015

Hi, Robert! As I wrote on my FB post, she did not actually say she was a mistress; I had to put two and two together. Not difficult, but without an outright admission on her part I would be reluctant to name her ... However, if you'd like a name, I can tell you that NBC reporter Cassie Mackin was a paramour of LBJ's.

This was described in one of the oral histories I transcribed; the interview was with a male colleague of hers. This would be on file at the LBJ Library. Unfortunately, after all these years, I can't remember the name of the interviewee, so it would take some research at the library to find it. And it might still be classified ... It's great hearing from you, Robert. I've been following your research and am interested in this new book you co-authored with Roger Stone. Please stay in touch ... Mack

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_Mackin

Mack White email to Robert Morrow on Oct. 9, 2015

Yes, anything that moved was fair game for Lyndon ... Cassie Mackin covered his 1960 campaign, which indicates they went way back, before the tryst during his presidency (described in the oral history).

Oswald always denied guilt in the JFK assassination

By Acute Observer:

"The killers of Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley all boasted of their deed. The attempted assassins of Teddy, FDR, Truman, Ford, and Reagan also boasted. Oswald always denied any guilt until he was silenced while in police custody."

http://www.amazon.com/review/R37Q9F1CUXU6YI/ref=cm_cd_notf_message?ie=UTF8&cdForum=Fx3U5EVQIHTW1ID&cdPage=1&cdThread=Tx1P4H65V6WFUXM#Mx5FD5XUZ9H3O5

Marc Mabrito email to Robert Morrow 6/27/2014. Mabrito lives in Blanco County not far away from Stonewall, TX, where LBJ was from.

LBJ as a lazy, worthless creature when he worked in a store:

Marck Mabrito:

"Here is one LBJ story that is nothing exciting, but is one my Dad told me. It is something you won't find in a book, and other than my family, you may be the only one to know about it. I guess I have never told any one else just because the subject never came up. It shows the character of that creature.

My Dad was a salesman and called on department stores, western stores, feed stores, selling Nocona Boots. There was a store in Johnson City, which is no longer there today. I think the name of the store was Crites, but not 100 % sure. This was told to my Dad back in the late 1960's, early 1970's. The owner told my Dad that LBJ worked for him in the store as a youth. He said LBJ was the laziest, most worthless creature ever put on the face of the earth. He either fired him or figured out a way to get rid of him."

John Kennedy to Walter Heller about the oil industry: “Those robbing bastards, I’m going to murder them.”

Russ Baker:

Kennedy was locked in grim battle with oil and steel and banking interests, hated by mining giants and soda pop companies, resisting pressures from the burgeoning defense industry, and on and on. The list of the offending and the aggrieved was endless. Executives were taking out ads to excoriate him, and even showing up at the White House to practically spit in his face. “Those robbing bastards,” JFK told Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, when Heller mentioned the oil and gas industry. “I’m going to murder them.”—as cited in Family of Secrets, from audiotape held by John F. Kennedy Library and Museum - See more at: <http://whowhatwhy.com/2014/06/29/carlyle-groups-latest-acquisition-the-jfk-library/#sthash.H1UljBj8.dpuf>

<http://whowhatwhy.com/2014/06/29/carlyle-groups-latest-acquisition-the-jfk-library/>

Was Josepha Johnson murdered or did she die of natural causes in 1961?

Bob Simmons email to Robert Morrow

8-17-14

“I think it’s a tossup. The circumstances under which she died were definitely suspicious.

She died of an unautopsied and unexamined ‘brain hemorrhage’. The rumors around town ... from the Crofts Funeral Home maybe.... were that she had contusions. Whether it was from the ‘fall’ that she suffered when she had this ‘stroke’ or whether it was from a blow is something we will never know.... unless we could get her exhumed, and even then it would be hard to tell.

For my money, she received a blow to the head. She had been at a Xmas party at the LBJ Ranch that evening. Who knows what could have transpired when the siblings were together and drinking heavily as LBJ, Josefa, and Sam Houston were all alcoholics. The sisters Rebekah and Lucia were not drinkers.

That Rodney Moss was LBJ’s child and not Sam Houston’s is possible, but I’ll stick with the theory that she was knocked up by Sam Houston. But you know the story I told you that Billy Lee

Brammer told me that he would virtually rape women when he thought they were powerless enough. His assault on women with whom he had persuaded to 'take a ride' when at the ranch is well known, though not much talked about."

Robert Morrow reply:

Hey, Bob - Raymond Franks, alive and very close to Sam Houston, told me Rodney Moss was the son of Lyndon Johnson and not Sam Houston. Makes total sense. I just don't think LBJ or Mac Wallace would kill someone raising LBJ's kid as her own.

JFK Researchers who believe that Lyndon Johnson was involved in the JFK Assassination

- 1) Joachim Joesten
- 2) Ed Tatro
- 3) Walt Brown
- 4) Robert Groden
- 5) David Lifton
- 6) Craig Zirbel
- 7) Phil Nelson
- 8) Noel Twymann (... "it could not have happened without bringing Lyndon Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover into the plot before the fact if they were not the master planners ...")
- 9) Harry Livingstone
- 10) Barr McClellan
- 11) Jim Marrs
- 11) Richard Bartholomew
- 12) Robert Gaylon Ross, Sr.
- 13) James Tague (witness to JFK assassination; almost hit by a bullet)
- 14) Connie Kritzberg
- 15) Betty Windsor

- 16) Dawn Meredith
- 17) Jay Harrison
- 18) Rachel Rendish
- 19) Roger Stone
- 20) Bruce Campbell Adamson
- 20) George Bailey
- 20) Doug Weldon
- 21) Saint John Hunt, E. Howard Hunt
- 22) Scott Kaiser
- 23) Robert Morningstar
- 24) Charles Crenshaw
- 25) Douglas Horne
- 26) James Fetzer
- 27) Casey Quinlan
- 28) Robert Schramm Burnside
- 29) Mark North
- 30) Penn Jones (later JCS did it)
- 31) Jack White
- 32) Ken Holmes (knew Madeleine Brown and her son)
- 33) Madeleine Brown
- 34) Evelyn Lincoln - told her close friends LBJ did it
- 35) Richard Nixon as soon as Jack Ruby murdered Oswald on 11/24/63
- 36) Barry Goldwater by 1973
- 37) KGB by 1965

- 38) Shephard Montgomery
- 38) Romney Stubbs
- 39) Rodney Rivers
- 40) Billie Sol Estes - used to plan murders with LBJ
- 41) Jack Ruby
- 42) David Andrews
- 43) Doug Caddy
- 44) Mack White - used to transcribe oral histories at LBJ Library
- 45) Britton George
- 46) Jesse Ventura - LBJ had the most to gain
- 47) Randy Gunter
- 48) Judyth Vary Baker
- 49) Robert Appert
- 50) Wim Dankbaar
- 51) Al Tavers
- 52) Robert D. Morrow
- 53) Fred T. Newcomb
- 54) Robert P. Morrow
- 55) Joseph P. Farrell
- 56) Jesse Ventura
- 57) Kris Millegan
- 58) Lyle Sardie
- 59) Ed Sherry
- 60) Morgan Reynolds

- 61) Noel Twymann
- 62) Michael Schweitzer
- 63) Anthony DeFiore
- 64) George Bailey
- 65) Dan Eden
- 66) Larry Schiereck
- 67) Joey Granati
- 68) Joe Sturgis
- 69) Dan Hennen
- 70) David Meyers
- 71) Lloyd Shivers
- 72) Hugh O'Neill
- 73) Terry Shephard
- 74) Joey Norris
- 75) Bob Bischoff-Fincher
- 76) Jim Bellomy
- 77) Achim Griesser
- 78) Ed Parise
- 79) Mike Spurgeon
- 80) Ken Gambale
- 81) Mark Gorton
- 82) Michael Makinney
- 83) Michael Giotta
- 84) David Boyer

- 85) Steve Lamb
- 86) Jeff Grotke
- 87) Hugh McDonald
- 88) Mark Gorton
- 89) Joseph Backes
- 90) Russ Baker (LBJ knew it was coming)
- 91) Richard Raznikov
- 92) Bernard Scoville
- 93) Don Helms
- 94) Frank Beckendorf
- 95) Richard Potter
- 96) Jim Phelps
- 97) John Peter Gill
- 98) John Kornfeind
- 99) J.J. Anderson
- 100) Russ Tarby
- 101) Joe Bauer "Nothing this big and benefiting to LBJ could have been done without his foreknowledge in my opinion."
- 102) Nick Fitzgerald
- 103) Larry Rivera
- 104) Jim Feliciano
- 105) Charles Drago (LBJ as "facilitator" not "sponsor")
- 106) Don Roberdeau
- 107) Craig Newman
- 108) Gary North

- 109) D.K. Wilson
- 110) Raymond Hill
- 111) Jerry Policoff (thinks LBJ had foreknowledge; is agnostic about his participation)
- 112) Charles Hurlburt ("he very probably knew the assassination was being planned'")
- 113) Gil Jesus
- 114) Tyler Newcomb
- 115) Izvestia (1966) Russian newspaper (source:Esquire Dec. 1966)
- 116) Trud (1966) Russian newspaper (source:Esquire Dec. 1966)
- 117) Diane Steel
- 118) David Purcell
- 119) National Enquirer (2013 - JFK assassination 50th anniversary issue)
- 120) Joe Bauer
- 121) Matthew Smith
- 122) Oliver Stone's movie JFK
- 123) Randy Issler
- 124) Jerome Corsi (LBJ knew of assassination plot & approved of it)
- 125) Raymond Hill
- 126) Orville Nix (of the Nix film)
- 127) Dean Hartwell

Lyndon Johnson: Teenage Terrorist

<http://flaglerlive.com/71490/lyndon-johnson-terrorist/>

Here's what LBJ biographer Robert Caro relates of Johnson and his friends as they ran around in Johnson City in the mid-1920s:

While most of their escapades were harmless, some began to skirt closer to the law. When Lyndon and his friends heard that a German farmer, Christian Diggs, had made his annual batch of grape wine, they pried loose boards from his barn and stole a fifty-five-gallon barrel, worth a not inconsiderable amount of money in Hill Country terms—and Diggs was persuaded only with difficulty not to go to the sheriff. They hung a few sticks of dynamite in trees in Johnson City, and ignited them to scare the townspeople—that was just a prank, but it stopped being funny when it was learned that they had obtained the dynamite by breaking into the State Highway Department storage shed. That was a state offense, and the sheriff passed word around Johnson City that whoever had done it had better not do it again. “I always hated cops when I was a kid,” Johnson was to say, and on this occasion he defied them; a few nights later, they stole more dynamite and shattered the large mulberry tree in front of the school. The Highway Department put a watchman at the shed; after he fell asleep one night, Lyndon and his friends broke in, stole more dynamite, and hung it from the telephone line that ran across Courthouse Square. Then, Bob Edwards says, “we lit the thing and got in the car and ran like hell”—and the ensuing explosion knocked all the windows out of the Johnson City Bank. The sheriff let it be known that the next time something like this happened, he would make arrests. Lyndon's Grandmother Baines repeated her prediction that “That boy is going to end up in the penitentiary,” and Johnson City, which had always known that he was going to come to no good, felt that he was well on the way to fulfilling her prophecy. And, perhaps, so did Lyndon Johnson himself. Recalling his boyhood, he once said: “I was only a hairsbreadth away from going to jail.”

John Newman on James Angleton:

-
- o “In my view, whoever Oswald's direct handler or handlers were, we must now seriously consider the possibility that Angleton was probably their general manager. No one else in the Agency had the access, the authority, and the diabolically ingenious mind to manage this sophisticated plot. No one else had the means necessary to plant the WWII virus in Oswald's files and keep it
-

dormant for six weeks until the president's assassination. Whoever those who were ultimately responsible for the decision to kill Kennedy were, their reach extended into the national intelligence apparatus to such a degree that they could call upon a person who knew its inner secrets and workings so well that he could design a failsafe mechanism into the fabric of the plot. The only person who could ensure that a national security cover-up of an apparent counterintelligence nightmare was the head of counterintelligence."

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKnewmanJ.htm>

"Bogman" on William King Harvey:

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/bill-harvey-armed-and-dangerous/#comment-612896>

Bogman says:
November 10, 2014 at 12:30 am

IMO, if Harvey wasn't involved in a conspiracy to kill the president, then nobody was.

There was so much treasonous word and deed going on among high-level intel operators like Harvey during this time, it's not difficult to see them taking the "patriotic" next step to stop a communist "appeaser" in the WH.

Harvey hated JFK but was buddies with the mobster hired for his skills in murder for hire? Harvey sends commando crews into Cuba at the height of the Cuban missile crisis against direct orders of the president? Harvey is feared by his own colleagues as a maniac in an agency known for nurturing them? Harvey is humiliated and banished by RFK?

Harvey had means, motive and opportunity, turning around the team built to kill Castro and aiming it at Kennedy. In fact, the Castro plot may have been the cover for the JFK plot to begin with. Maybe Harvey's wife was right the first time and didn't mispeak - Roselli was recruited to kill Kennedy not Castro.

While Harvey played the choir boy in his testimony to the Church committee, he did offer at least one possible scenario for moving ahead with a political assassination:

"I can conceive of it being perfectly within the province of an intelligence service, on proper orders from the proper highest authority in case of utter necessity, to eliminate a threat to the security of this country by any means whatever, whether it's a nuclear strike or a rifle shot, if I may be that blunt."

One just wonders who he would consider the “highest authority” if he had no respect for the Kennedy’s.

<https://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=33940&relPageId=24>

Both Nelson Rockefeller and journalist Joe Alsop - 2 good friends to LBJ - were convinced Lyndon Johnson was wiretapping them

And both were good friends of LBJ. Alsop was hammering JFK to take LBJ as Vice President and Nelson Rockefeller and LBJ were very, very close - so close that Nelson was LBJ's secret pick for president in 1968

p. 544 *On His Own Terms: A Life of Nelson Rockefeller* hotlines in NY governor's office with LBJ's White House. Nelson suspects he is being spied on, eavesdropped by LBJ with the hotlines that had been installed between the White House and the NY governor's offices -

from Richard Norton Smith's *On His Own Terms: A Life of Nelson Rockefeller*, p. 544

Likewise in the new book *The Georgetown Set: Friends and Rivals in Cold War Washington* by Gregg Herken, p. 300

p. 300 Joe Alsop directly accuses LBJ of wiretapping his phone and he even brought his friend Scotty Reston to the White House to personally confront LBJ on this matter. - March 1965.

Lyndon Johnson vs. Richard Nixon - Who was the most Evil, the Most Depraved?

Greg Maybury http://www.opednews.com/articles/The-King-of-the-World--Mr-by-Greg-Maybury-Assassination_Australia_Australian-Politics_Conspiracy-141207-340.html

"Richard Nixon is generally portrayed as one of the most deranged, venal, contemptible, amoral, delusional, corrupt, paranoid, criminally inclined, psychopathological presidents in modern American history. However, as Nelson illustrates, it is LBJ who ticks all these boxes and others Nixon wouldn't have thought of if he'd 'done an FDR' and served three plus terms, and died on the Oval Office 'john' with his boots on. Up close and personal, *avec* warts and all, Johnson, as one observer has stated, was a man to see "with the bark off".

Be that as it may, it was what LBJ was like and what he was up to when we couldn't "see" him "up close" that should be of greater interest to us herein, and this doesn't *just* apply to The JFK Thing. As we will see, LBJ was no One Hit Wonder!

Again Nelson observes, one of the least examined episodes in LBJ's presidency is that in 1967 he "personally ordered" Israel to bomb and destroy the *USS Liberty* and its entire crew of 294 Americans! And when the mission failed and Sixth Fleet Commanders ordered the rescue of the *Liberty* crew, Nelson states that LBJ personally ordered that rescue operations be called back, "at least twice". He wanted the boat sunk!

Against all odds, the *Liberty* survived but after the attack, "34 Americans lay dead" with many, many more injured. The *Liberty* -- a surveillance vessel -- was defenceless against the firepower of the Israeli armada that descended upon it with "relentless and unspeakable terror". Israel claimed that it was a tragic accident based on "mistaken identification". The U.S. government "accepted" the explanation, after which a massive cover-up ensued, orchestrated by LBJ and his secretary of defense [Robert McNamara](#), and kept under official wraps since."

First Time Ever on YouTube - Rebuttal of "LBJ Did It" by Robert Dallek, Thomas Segrue, Stanley Kutler

Watch top historians make an utter fool of themselves, these "dysfunctional historians:" Aired on April 7, 2004 by the History Channel.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISY_TUVxtSs

Notice how they never talk the facts of the case in their calorie empty conversation.

2003 Gallop poll - 18% polled believed LBJ Did. Sorry to see that so low

Now the USS Liberty would really blow their minds

Lyndon Johnson played Hoover's FBI's dirty MLK sex tapes for Ben Barnes.

Ben Barnes of Texas was a man who LBJ considered his "political son" and Barnes is very protective of LBJ's legacy even in 2014. Lyndon Johnson btw was an ardent fan of wiretapping people and he certainly did that to the Mississippi Freedom delegation at Atlantic City at the Democratic national convention in 1964.

"If Lyndon Johnson hadn't realized at first how divisive and destructive the fight over Civil Rights could get, he certainly must have after he received an envelope from the FBI in the White House one afternoon. Inside was an audiotape, and when the president played it, he was as shocked as he could be. When I came to Washington shortly after he received it, he decided to play it for me, too.

I'd come to the White House a Johnson's invitation, but instead of meeting him in the Oval Office, where I would normally go, I'd been sent up to the residence on the second floor. The president met me there 'I want you to hear something, Barnes,' he told me. "You're not going to believe this." We walked into his bedroom, sat down, and he punched the "play" button on a tape recorder. And he was right - I couldn't believe what I was hearing.

It was a recording, obviously made in secret, of Martin Luther King Jr. in what I will only describe as a very compromising situation. There were voices of a couple of women on the tape, as well as that of another man. I literally could not believe that I was sitting in the White House, in the company of the president of the United States, listening to an embarrassingly intimate tape of the greatest civil rights leader in our history.

President Johnson wasn't playing the tape for prurient reasons. I think he just couldn't believe the lengths the FBI - and specifically J. Edgar Hoover - would

go in an effort to discredit and threaten Martin Luther King. Hoover, who for my money is the lowest, most dirty-pool man in 20th-century American politics, was sending a message not only to King, but to President Johnson as well. The president was not a man who was easily intimidated, but I had to wonder what effect Hoover's proud display of blackmailing tactics might have on him. All he said to me was, 'I want Hoover to destroy this tape, and all copies of it.'

I left the White House that day amazed at the lengths that some people in Washington would go in an effort to bring down their political enemies."

[Ben Barnes, *Barn Burning, Barn Building*, p. 108]

LBJ's top aide Walter Jenkins wanted the FBI to leak MLK's sex dirt to the media as a way of destroying MLK - 1964

Jim Naureckas (1-8-15) <http://fair.org/blog/2015/01/08/its-critics-of-selma-who-are-distorting-civil-rights-history/>

What about Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Nick Kotz, who wrote *Judgment Days: Lyndon Baines Johnson, Martin Luther King Jr., and the Laws that Changed America*? There he [quotes](#) from a memo written to Hoover by one of his top aides, Cartha DeLoach, who had just delivered a summary of a particularly incriminating tape to Johnson's chief assistant, Walter Jenkins. DeLoach said Jenkins told him he would pass on the material to the president, adding:

Jenkins was of the opinion that the FBI could perform a good service to the country if this matter could somehow be confidentially given to members of the press.

LBJ Furious with and opposed to Tuesday March after Bloody Sunday Selma 1965

Behind the scenes, President Johnson pressures Dr. King to cancel the Tuesday march.... But...news stories and images of Marines wading ashore to "defend democracy" in Vietnam clash with images of real-life American democracy in action on the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama. Johnson is furious, and he wants no risk of any repeat violence on Tuesday that might compete with his public relations strategy, or continue to give the lie to his "freedom" rhetoric.

by Bruce Hartford in *The Selma Voting Rights Struggle & March to Montgomery*,

LBJ on MLK after some sit-ins at Justice Dept.

I would take a much tougher line than we're going to with him. I think that it's absolutely disgraceful that they would get in the Justice Department building and have to be hauled out of there. And I don't care if we never serve another hour. They're going to respect the law while they do. He better get to behaving himself or all of them are going to be put in jail.... I think that we really ought to be firm on it myself. I just think it's outrageous what's on TV. I've been watching it here, and looks like that man's in charge of the country and taking it over. I just don't think we can afford to have that kind of character running. And I'd remind him what he had said and take a very firm line with him.

<http://americanradioworks.publicradio.org/features/prestapes/c2.html>

Nelson Rockefeller believed Lyndon Johnson was wiretapping the phones in the NY Governor's office

And Nelson Rockefeller was a good friend of LBJ! So good in fact that LBJ secretly supported Rockefeller for president in spring 1968

"His formal departure at the end of January 1969 relieved Rockefeller of a significant irritant in his developing relationship with the new administration in Washington. Gone, too, were the red phones installed in every gubernatorial office as a hotline to the Johnson White House, which Rockefeller suspected was an

eavesdropping device enabling LBJ to monitor his conversations, to move to another room."

[Richard Norton Smith, *On His Own Terms: A Life of Nelson Rockefeller*, pp. 544-545]

Journalist Joe Alsop was Utterly Convinced Lyndon Johnson was Wiretapping Him - March 1965

Joe Alsop, also a good friend of LBJ, who supported him on his hawkish Vietnam policies.

"Alsop would be back at the White House a few months later-- this time with an altogether different complaint. He had long criticized the administration for managing the news coming out of Vietnam, in order to head off public criticism of the president's policies on the war. In March 1965, Joe accused LBJ of taking 'press control' a step too far: wiretapping Alsop's telephone with blackmail on his mind. (He would never reveal who tipped him off or why he suspected the wiretap.) Joe had first gone to the president's press secretary, Bill Moyers, to protest that 'certain people were using against him ... scurrilously collected ... information about his own personal life.' Finding no satisfaction from Moyers, Joe returned to the White House at the end of the month- this time with Scotty Reston in tow - to confront Johnson directly. Immediately following that meeting, in a telephone call on March 29, the president told Moyers and the new attorney general, Nicholas Katzenbach, that Joe Alsop seemed 'just short of the asylum now ... with the same look in his eye and the same attitude ... that Phil Graham had the last time I saw him.' Nonetheless, Johnson asked Katzenbach to inquire of the FBI's director, Hoover, whether the bureau had ever tapped Alsop's telephone. Hoover promptly replied unequivocally that the FBI had not. Evidently, the CIA's director, McCone, was not asked whether the agency; had bugged Alsop.

The flap between Johnson and Alsop over wiretapping passed without further incident- or resolution."

[George Herken, *The Georgetown Set: Friends and Rivals in Cold War Washington*, pp. 300-301]

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover told Richard Nixon that Lyndon Johnson had ordered that Nixon's campaign plane

be bugged in the final two weeks of the 1968 election.

“For example, Nixon believed he had been bugged in each of his three previous campaigns. As the Watergate scandal grew in intensity, the Republican National Committee released sworn affidavits showing that the hotel suite in which Nixon prepared for the opening debate with John Kennedy in 1960 had been bugged. His opponent’s ability to anticipate every point he made in their first encounter, Nixon believed, had cost him the debate, and losing that first debate had cost him the presidency.

Nixon’s grand jury testimony from July 1975 which was released in 2010, revealed the barely controlled anger at having been bugged again in 1962 during his California gubernatorial campaign against Edmund G. “Pat” Brown. No one in authority had cared or done anything about it. He also pointed out, with equal bitterness, that his tax returns had somehow been leaked from the IRS in that same race.

Finally J. Edgar Hoover himself told Nixon that he had been ordered by President Johnson to bug Nixon’s plane during the final two weeks of the 1968 campaign, to monitor Nixon’s possible response to Johnson’s announced bombing halt, and telephone numbers dialed during the campaign by Nixon’s running mate, Spiro Agnew, were reconstructed. Scholars disagree about the nature of the surveillance that was actually carried out, but Nixon was nevertheless personally assured by the head of the FBI that President Johnson had ordered such bugging. Nor was the harassment of Nixon by his enemies limited to spying. The IRS had audited his income tax returns every year of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

[Geoff Shepard, *The Real Watergate Scandal: Collusion, Conspiracy, and the Plot That Brought Down Nixon*, p. xx-xxi]

Nixon was convinced that LBJ had bugged his campaign plane in the final days of the 1968 general election

Matt Latimer:

Even Trump’s accusation that Obama wiretapped him has presidential precedents. As the *Washington Post* reported, Richard Nixon was convinced that his predecessor, Lyndon Johnson, had bugged his campaign plane in the final days

of the 1968 race. Nixon, the newspaper [reported](#), “also was convinced that if he could get hard evidence of that, he could blunt and perhaps undermine the Senate Watergate hearings before they got started in the spring of 1973.”

<http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2017/03/donald-trump-is-more-normal-than-you-think-214908> [Matt Latimer, “Donald Trump is More Normal Than You Think,” *Politio*, 3-14-2017]

FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover told Richard Nixon that Lyndon Johnson had ordered the FBI to bug the campaign plane of Nixon in 1968

H.R. Haldeman:

QUOTE

“The president asked me to be present when Hoover paid his respects. Hoover, florid, rumpled, came into the suite and quickly got down to business. He said that LBJ had ordered the FBI to wiretap Nixon during the campaign. In fact, he told Nixon, Johnson had directed the FBI to ‘bug’ Nixon’s campaign airplane, and this had been done.”

UNQUOTE

[Chris Whipple, *The Gatekeepers: How the White House Chiefs of Staff Define Every Presidency*, p. 20]

H.R. Haldeman on Lyndon Johnson’s wiretapping

“Not that I was horrified of wiretapping or bugging in general: Ever since a conversation with J. Edgar Hoover at New York’s Pierre Hotel in 1968, which revealed the extent of the political wiretapping

by President Lyndon B. Johnson, I had felt no aversion to such bugging by Republicans.”

[Chris Whipple, *The Gatekeepers: How the White House Chiefs of Staff Define Every Presidency*, p. 38]

Question for author Evan Thomas: how the hell do you know Lyndon Johnson/Hoover did not bug Nixon's campaign plane? FBI chief Hoover told Nixon that he did and it was completely in LBJ's character to do this. Deke DeLoach, as you admit, was an LBJ hack, and DeLoach also helped to cover up the JFK assassination

FBI Hoover's meeting with Nixon was on November 12, 1968 at the Nixon transition HQ at the Pierre Hotel in NYC.

[Evan Thomas, *Being Nixon: A Man Divided*, pp. 189-190]:

QUOTE:

Hoover “quickly got down to business,” Haldeman wrote. He told Nixon that, on Johnson's orders, the FBI had bugged Nixon's plane. The request had been based on “national security.” “This angered Nixon, but he remained still as Hoover poured out more information,” wrote Haldeman, who quoted the FBI director as warning Nixon: “‘When you get into the White House, don't make calls through the switchboard. Johnson has it rigged, and little men you don't know will be listening.’” In fact, said Hoover, LBJ had the whole White House bugged.

Hoover was exaggerating, though not carelessly. LBJ had wired the White House. But it was not true that the FBI had bugged Nixon's plane. Johnson had not made the request, and even if he had, the FBI never would have gotten past the Secret Service, according to Cartha

“Deke” DeLoach, Hoover’s number three and his official “bagman” to LBJ.

Hoover was playing his great game of bureaucratic blackmail. He was making Nixon *think* that the all-powerful FBI knew his darkest secrets. Nixon would always believe that LBJ had bugged his plane, even after his own aides informed him to the contrary.”

UNQUOTE

[Evan Thomas, *Being Nixon: A Man Divided*, pp. 189-190]

How “Selma” Diminishes Dr. King: MLK Was a Political Genius. Why does the film obscure that?

By Josh Zeitz, Dec. 31, 2014

“In *Selma*, LBJ instructs FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to coerce King out of Dallas County and away from voting rights. Deep into events, and with Johnson’s consent, the FBI mails to King’s home a tape recording of the civil rights leader engaged in an extramarital tryst. Moviegoers in the Upper West Side theater where I saw the film were deeply shocked and offended—shocked that the president of the United States would conspire to blackmail a civil rights hero, and offended that he did so in the service of choking off a peaceful campaign to secure voting rights for American citizens. The audible gasps from the audience contributed to the scene’s fundamental tension.

But here’s the hitch: It never happened. At least not that way. Hoover—arguably one of the most deranged and dangerous characters in the annals of American history—did in fact engage in extensive, extralegal surveillance of King’s hotel rooms, office and phone lines. (For that, by the way, we can thank Robert Kennedy, the attorney general who approved some of the taps—not Lyndon Johnson.) Hoover’s agents caught King in multiple incidents of extramarital sex; and they did send a compilation tape to his home, along with a bizarre, anonymous letter suggesting that he commit suicide to avoid public exposure and disgrace. But there is not a scintilla of evidence to suggest that LBJ knew about, let alone ordered, these actions.

Moreover, the FBI sent the now famous “suicide letter” (and accompanying tape) to King on November 21, 1964; it lay unopened and buried under a stack of unread mail in King’s house until January 5.”

Read more: http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2014/12/selma-martin-luther-king-113911_Page2.html#ixzz3Ndv1Wywn

Historian Josh Zeitz on J. Edgar Hoover: “arguably one of the most deranged and dangerous characters in the annals of American history”

LBJ's political son Ben Barnes on Hoover: “Hoover, who for my money is the lowest, most dirty-pool man in 20th-century American politics”

LBJ and Hoover - close personal friends since the mid 1930's. Considered each other brothers, personal friends. Hoover would often have Sunday brunch at the Johnson house, they were neighbors and Hoover used to babysit for the Johnson girls and Hoover used to brag that he helped to raise the Johnson girls.

http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2014/12/selma-martin-luther-king-113911_Page2.html#.VKY5_GctE3E

The Weekly Standard: Moyers, Johnson, and King

The Scrapbook

February 2, 2015, Vol. 20, No. 20

http://www.weeklystandard.com/print/articles/moyers-johnson-and-king_824306.html

The film *Selma*, which chronicles the pivotal battle in the civil rights movement, is currently in theaters and has even garnered an Academy Award nomination for Best Picture. The film has an unlikely critic, however—PBS host and former White House aide to Lyndon Johnson Bill Moyers. Moyers accuses the film of an “egregious and outrageous portrayal [of Lyndon Johnson’s conduct] that is the worst kind of creative license.” Specifically, Moyers is upset that the film suggests LBJ was behind Coretta Scott King receiving a recording of her husband having sex with another woman.

As an icon of the American left, Bill Moyers is unlikely ever to be held accountable for the sins he committed as Lyndon Johnson’s White House hatchet man. Nonetheless, we never fail to be amazed at Moyers’s arrogance and willingness to wade into civil rights debates given his own participation in the Johnson administration’s persecution of Martin Luther King Jr. The Weekly Standard’s own Andrew Ferguson first dragged Moyers’s misdeeds back into the light two decades ago in the *New Republic*:

As the campaign against King progressed, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover routinely forwarded to the White House summaries of the King wiretaps, which were placed not only in King's home and office but also in his hotel rooms around the country. The summaries covered not only King's dealings with associates but also his sexual activities. After receiving one such summary, Moyers instructed the FBI to disseminate it widely throughout the executive branch, to Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Carl Rowan, and many others. Moyers was also aware at the time of Hoover's efforts to leak the King material to the press.

That wasn't the full extent of it. In 2009, the *Washington Post* reported that Moyers had also made inquiries regarding the sexual preferences of Jack Valenti and others working in the White House. When the *Post* asked about these allegations, it reported: "Moyers said by e-mail yesterday that his memory is unclear after so many years."

Moyers's reputation in the LBJ White House at the time was such that veteran journalist Morley Safer had this to say in his memoir: "I find it hard to believe that Bill Moyers would engage in character assassination. . . . But I confess, I find it harder not to believe it." Safer continued:

His part in Lyndon Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover's bugging of Martin Luther King's private life, the leaks to the press and diplomatic corps, the surveillance of civil rights groups at the 1964 Democratic Convention, and his request for damaging information from Hoover on members of the Goldwater campaign suggest he was not only a good soldier but a gleeful retainer feeding the appetites of Lyndon Johnson.

There is no doubt that Johnson and Moyers had zero scruples when it came to spying on people's sex lives and leaking personally damaging information. Maybe LBJ wasn't behind the leaking of MLK's sex tape to his wife, but Moyers is the last person one should trust to tell the truth about it, and it is by no means the "worst kind of creative license" to speculate Johnson was capable of such a thing. Indeed, this is a case where the use of creative license is more than warranted. Whatever other historical facts *Selma* may have gotten wrong, we'd venture that nothing in the film is quite so outrageous as the fact that a seemingly unrepentant Moyers thinks he has the moral standing to complain about the accurate portrayal of Lyndon Johnson as a president who abused his power.

Commentary - July 1967 - Edward Jay Epstein article on all the LBJ dirt that William Manchester had to leave out of his book on *The Death of a President*

<http://jfk.hood.edu/Collection/White%20%20Files/White%20Assassination%20Clippings%20Folders/Books/Manchester%20William/Manchester%20344.pdf>

Villanova professor's quest reveals LBJ vendetta against George Hamilton

http://articles.philly.com/2014-09-01/news/53417259_1_fbi-edgar-hoover-file

By Jeremy Roebuck and Allison Steele, Inquirer Staff Writers

POSTED: SEPTEMBER 01, 2014

For a few months in 1966, the budding romance between film star George Hamilton and Lynda Bird Johnson, daughter of the 36th president, was the talk of Washington.

Gossip columnists followed their every move as Hamilton squired her around town. The couple vacationed in Acapulco and made camera-ready appearances at the Sugar Bowl, Mardi Gras, and the Oscars. The actor spent Easter at the LBJ ranch in Texas and even attended the Washington wedding of Lynda's sister Luci.

President Johnson made no secret of his suspicions about the handsome, patent-leather playboy, perhaps best known now for his perpetual tan, blinding smile, and roles on TV shows ranging from *Columbo* to *Dynasty* to *Dancing With the Stars*.

But a previously confidential FBI file - which a Philadelphia judge last week outlined in an opinion and ordered to be released - shows for the first time how far Johnson went to protect his daughter and his presidency.

The file indicates Johnson enlisted Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas and J. Edgar Hoover's FBI to investigate every rumor they could find about Hamilton, including claims that he was gay and a draft-dodger, in a bid to dig up dirt on the actor.

In his ruling, U.S. District Judge Eduardo Robreno called it not only an improper probe but a "potentially illegal use of executive power."

The documents were the focus of a four-year court battle by a Villanova Law School professor, Tuan Samahon, and his students. But they also offer a window into a presidential administration and an FBI that apparently thought little of violating the privacy of American citizens - an accusation that has resonated for modern presidential administrations.

According to Robreno, who reviewed the controversial file, the documents ended up reflecting most poorly on the FBI itself.

"This case is about the ability of the federal government to pry into the private lives of U.S. citizens with virtual impunity," he wrote in his opinion. "The file can be read as an effort by the FBI to uncover embarrassing details about a private citizen as a personal favor to the president."

Agency's excesses

The FBI file burnishes a long-established record of the excesses of Hoover's agency and Johnson's willingness to use it to investigate perceived threats. But that wasn't what Samahon, who teaches courses on constitutional law and federal courts, initially went looking for.

He wanted to know what role the FBI may have played in the 1969 resignation of Fortas from the highest court after only four years. Fortas, a Johnson appointee to the court, had been the president's former attorney and longtime confidant.

Samahon filed a Freedom of Information Act request in 2010 to see a memo that he hoped would give him material for a book on Fortas. At the time, he believed it could indicate the FBI used knowledge of some illicit relationship Fortas had with a man to pressure him into disclosing confidential information about a Supreme Court case.

The Department of Justice released the memo but redacted a single name, saying it could reveal embarrassing details about a private citizen.

Samahon rejected the argument, saying there was no legal reason to keep the name confidential, but the FBI didn't budge. So Samahon put his students to work, and in 2012 sued for the documents' release, as well as for the release of the file containing the memo. Samahon said 19 students and Beth Lyon, another Villanova professor, devoted many hours to the case over two years.

The memo Samahon wanted was a two-page report by Cartha DeLoach, deputy director of the FBI and Hoover's right-hand man.

DeLoach, then the third-highest-ranking official in the FBI, had investigated some of the nation's most notorious crimes, including the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He was a Hoover loyalist with close ties to Johnson, and many believed he regularly leaked information to the White House about the most salacious FBI investigations.

As the romance blossomed between Hamilton and the president's daughter in early 1966, DeLoach and Fortas were given the uncommon task of sabotaging the relationship. The president, DeLoach wrote in his memoir, also wanted "a full rundown" on Hamilton.

"As far as the president was concerned, Fortas' seat on the Supreme Court didn't preclude him from doing a little moonlighting for the president," DeLoach wrote.

DeLoach and Fortas had a laugh over it, according to DeLoach, then began what DeLoach called a "discreet background check," reviewing the actor's family, friends, credit history, draft deferment, and more.

DeLoach became anxious as they failed to turn up anything damaging.

"Every few days I would hustle over to Abe's office in the Supreme Court building," he wrote in his 1995 memoir, *Hoover's FBI: The Inside Story by Hoover's Trusted Lieutenant*. "He would sweep in, his robes fluttering, and the two of us would pore over the gossip columns and try to think of ways to break up a young couple in love. . . . Each day we expected the president to call and chew us out."

When it was clear there was no more to be done, Fortas called to thank DeLoach for his help. DeLoach preserved the conversation in a memo to his boss.

"Justice Fortas called at 10:30 this morning to express appreciation for the information the Director had me furnish him concerning the George Hamilton matter," the memo states. "Justice Fortas advised he agreed with the Director that no further action need be taken at this time."

The memo became part of Hamilton's background-check file, which Robreno described in his Aug. 25 opinion as "pages of gossip." Rumors cited in it ranged from scurrilous to outright false, including the allegation that Lynda Bird Johnson was "running around with a bunch of homosexuals," that Hamilton was a draft-dodger, and that the actor was gay and had been seen with someone described as "little more than a prostitute."

In retrospect, the focus on Hamilton's sexual orientation might seem surprising. Outside of his acting career, Hamilton, now 75, is known as a lady-killer with a string of high-profile exes, including Elizabeth Taylor and actress Alana Stewart. He once said, "I don't think anyone in Hollywood has had more dates than me," and in 2008 he made headlines by saying he lost his virginity at age 12 to his own stepmother.

But the Johnson White House of 1966 was gripped by gay paranoia.

Allegations of homosexuality could end careers - a reality of which the president was uncomfortably aware. In 1964, one of his senior aides, Walter Jenkins, was arrested for allegedly having sex in the men's room of a YMCA. The news leaked on the eve of the presidential election, and Johnson cut Jenkins from his staff in an attempt to stem the political damage.

In fact, Fortas later confronted claims that he had a dalliance with a male prostitute. In 1967, DeLoach informed Fortas the prostitute had alleged having a sexual relationship with the justice. Fortas, according to the FBI memo on the incident, denied the allegation and thanked DeLoach for informing him.

DeLoach, who died last year, described Johnson's particular mistrust of Hamilton in his memoir.

"When Lynda Bird became involved with the actor George Hamilton, Johnson became an anxious father," he wrote. "To him, Hamilton seemed no more than a slick opportunist, an upstart taking advantage of his movie fame to charm the daughter of a rich and powerful man."

Hamilton was on vacation last week and not available for comment, a spokesman said.

But he has acknowledged being aware of those suspicions. It is unclear whether he knew Johnson had enlisted allies on the U.S. Supreme Court and in the nation's top investigative agency to confirm them.

"*Gay* was the dirtiest word anyone could have used in and around the Johnson White House," Hamilton wrote in his autobiography, *Don't Mind If I Do*. "As the putative LBJ son-in-law, I was subject to incredible scrutiny."

'A lot of money'

Federal prosecutors fought the Villanova professor's request for the information for years.

In November 2012, Zane David Memeger, the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, argued in a filing that releasing the redacted name in the file could stigmatize the person, who had once been the subject of a federal investigation. Concern over privacy, he said, trumped the public's interest.

Memeger's office declined to comment after the judge's ruling last week.

Learning that the redacted name had little to do with his research goal was slightly disappointing, Samahon acknowledged.

"I really don't know why the Obama administration thought this was fit to withhold," he said. "But it's certainly embarrassing that under J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI allowed itself to be used as a personal lackey for the president to run family errands and vet potential sons-in-law. And it's embarrassing that they tried to use privacy interests as a way to hide things that were embarrassing to the agency."

Samahon said he hoped his victory in the case would encourage agencies to comply with open-records laws. The court battle could have been avoided, he said, had the FBI just released the documents and distanced itself from the previous administration. The decision orders the FBI to pay attorneys' fees in the case, which means Samahon's students can prepare an expense report.

"The FBI attorney who decided to withhold this has just cost the agency a lot of money," Samahon said.

asteale@phillynews.com

610-313-8113

When Luci Johnson lost her dog, Uncle J. Edgar Hoover put “Little Beagle” on the FBI’s Most Wanted List

<http://swampland.time.com/2012/07/04/first-daughters/slide/luci-baines-johnson/>

TIME:

“Luci struggled with the attention that comes with being a First Daughter. “I will never be just Luci Johnson,” she complained. “I’ll always be the President’s younger daughter.” The press pegged Luci and her sister as brains and beauty—Lynda as the brains and Luci as the beauty. “When my grades weren’t so good, complete strangers scolded me,” she said. “And when they got better, and we sort of leaked the news about my B average, people said I was bragging.” Her father did not necessarily debunk the media’s characterization of the sisters when he said, “Lynda Bird is so smart that she’ll be able to make a living for herself. And Luci Baines is so appealing and feminine that there will always be some man around waiting to make a living for her.” As hard as it was for Luci to be the perfect First Daughter, the amenities came in handy: when her dog Little Beagle went missing, J. Edgar Hoover put it on the FBI’s “Most Wanted” list.

Bill Moyers and his Dirty Deeds on MLK and Morley Safer

1) http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/press_box/2009/02/the_intolerable_smugness_of_bill_moyers.html

2) http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1992-05-30/entertainment/9202180175_1_johnson-and-cbs-president-unexpected-prey-bill-moyers-wallace-and-don-hewitt

3) <http://www.nytimes.com/1990/03/08/style/chronicle-938190.html>

4) http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2008/01/bill_moyers_whitewashes_his_ml.html

5) http://www.pbs.org/moyers/journal/blog/2008/01/bill_moyers_essay.html#comment-41477

6) <http://gawker.com/5159967/pbs-host-suddenly-remembers-his-homo-hunt>

7) http://www.weeklystandard.com/articles/moyers-johnson-and-king_824306.html

8) http://articles.baltimoresun.com/1992-05-29/features/1992150017_1_bill-moyers-mike-wallace-morley-safer

Thomas Lipscomb: One expects Bill Moyers constant rewrites of history, but it is a bit much when he decides to whitewash his own and LBJ's dirty tricks at the expense of Martin Luther King on the occasion of Martin Luther King Day.

Respected "60 Minutes" reporter Morley Safer remembers things rather differently than Moyers. Compare the two accounts yourself.

In Safer's book FLASHBACKS (St. Martins Press, 1990) pp 94-96.

"I find it hard to believe that Bill Moyers would engage in character assassination over one evening news broadcast -- even given the political imperatives of the moment. But I confess , I find it harder not to believe it.

His part in Lyndon Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover's bugging of Martin Luther King's private life, the leaks to the press and diplomatic corps, the surveillance of civil rights groups at the 1964 Democratic Convention, and his request for damaging information from Hoover on members of the Goldwater campaign suggest he was not only a good soldier but a gleeful retainer feeding the appetites of Lyndon Johnson.

It's all too confusing. Bill Moyers, the sometimes overly pious public defender of liberal virtue, the First Amendment, and the rights of minorities playing the role of Iago."

Of course Safer had felt the effect of one of Moyers nastier disinformation campaigns himself. LBJ and his press secretary Moyers summoned CBS head Frank Stanton to the White House and "threatened that, unless CBS got rid of me and 'cleaned up its act' the White House would 'go public' with information about Safer's 'Communist ties.'"

Moyers may not have "gone public" but somehow the ambassador to Vietnam called Safer "a KGB agent" and Secretary of State Dean Rusk noted his "ties to the Soviet intelligence apparatus."

Remember this while listening to Moyers' "objective reporting" the next time.

**Heavy insider buying in LTV stock
by LBJ insiders DH Byrd and**

James Ling in the weeks before the JFK assassination. Major defense contract awarded to LTV in January, 1964.

<http://jfkcountercoup.blogspot.com/2010/11/peter-dale-scott-dallas-copa-2010.html>

Go to footnote #49

49. In early November 1963, Byrd and his investment partner, James Ling, made a significant insider purchase of stock in their defense industry investment, LTV. Although required by SEC rules to report this insider purchase, they delayed doing so until well after Kennedy's assassination. Then in January LTV received the first major LBJ defense contract from the Pentagon – for a fighter plane designed for Vietnam. Cf. Joan Mellen, "The Kennedy Assassination and the Current Political Moment," Part II, <http://www.joanmellen.net/truth-2.html>.

DH Byrd was so close to LBJ they might as well have been Siamese twins. And he is Col. DH Byrd Air Force friends with Gen Curtis Lemay who called the Kennedys' "cockroaches" in his LBJ oral history. Air Force Gen. Edward Lansdale running the show at Dealey Plaza - joint CIA/military intelligence operation.

The heavy insider buying was based on DEAD KENNEDY coming up soon with LBJ INSIDE WHITE HOUSE.

And who did LBJ tell Madeleine who did it? The fat cats in Dallas and renegade intelligence bastards.

Anyone who tells you the JFK assassination is not solved stick this in their face.

LBJ-DALLAS OIL/MILITARY CONTRACTORS/CIA/MILITARY INTELLIGENCE murdered JFK.

I should note that DH Byrd employed LBJ's personal hit man Malcolm Wallace and the DH Byrd owned the Texas School Book Depository. And that DH Byrd could land his plane on LBJ's ranch anytime he wanted to.

Lyndon Johnson's real political risk after his murder of JFK was *not* supporting civil rights bec/ RFK would have been the Democratic nominee. LBJ at 78%

approval and 2% disapproval in Dec. 1963 after he came out for “civil rights” post JFK assassination.

Lyndon Johnson, after decades of opposing civil rights, came out strong for civil rights one week after the JFK assassination because he politically *had* to. If he did not, he was not going to be the Democratic nominee in 1964. Robert Kennedy would have been.

LBJ's average approval rating post JFK assassination was a majestic 76% approval and 10% disapproval for a WHOLE YEAR post JFK murder. In other words, supporting civil rights posed absolutely no electoral threat to LBJ. He knew he would lose the Deep South, but who cares when your approval stays at 76% after you *have* to come out for civil rights. Johnson's greatest threat would be to not come out for civil rights post JFK murder.

In the 1964 general election, LBJ only lost 5 Southern states: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina plus Arizona which was the home state of his GOP opponent Barry Goldwater.

Web link: http://www.ropercenter.uconn.edu/CFIDE/roper/presidential/webroot/presidential_rating_detail.cfm?allRate=True&presidentName=Johnson

The average approval for all fourteen Gallop polls taken before 1964 general election was 75.6% and 9.5 % disapproval for LBJ. 15% on average had no opinion.

Presidential approval ratings from Ike to Obama:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/02/16/presidential-job-approval-ratings-from-ike-to-obama/>

11/20-25/64 Gallup 70 19 11 1529

6/25-30/64 Gallup 74 15 11 1581

6/11-16/64 Gallup 74 14 12 1527

6/4-9/64 Gallup 74 12 14 1624

5/22-27/64 Gallup 74 13 13 1640

5/6-11/64 Gallup 75 10 15 1607

4/24-29/64 Gallup 75 11 14 1661
 3/27-4/2/64 Gallup 76 12 13 1676
 3/13-17/64 Gallup 78 9 13 1701
 2/28-3/5/64 Gallup 80 9 11 1662
 2/13-18/64 Gallup 74 9 18 1655
 1/30-2/5/64 Gallup 76 8 16 1631
 1/2-7/64 Gallup 77 5 18 1630
 12/12-17/63 Gallup 74 4 22 1577
 12/5-10/63 Gallup 78 2 20 1613

Lyndon Johnson's 1964 election year, fall approval ratings vs. other presidents

<http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2015/04/obama-approval-ratings-swing-states-117019.html#.VTG9yWctF3w>

Year	Incumbent	Gallup Oct. to Election Day avg. (or last poll before election)
1952	Truman	32.0
1956	Eisenhower* @	68.0
1960	Eisenhower	61.5
1964	Johnson*#	74.0
1968	Johnson^	42.0
1972	Nixon*#	56.0
1976	Ford*#	45.0
1980	Carter*^	37.0
1984	Reagan*	56.0
1988	Reagan	52.5
1992	G.H.W. Bush*	33.5

1996	Clinton*	56.0
2000	Clinton	57.5
2004	G.W. Bush*	49.2
2008	G.W. Bush	26.5
2012	Obama*	50.8

*Incumbent seeking reelection

Last Gallup poll date

#June

@August

^September

Read more: <http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2015/04/obama-approval-ratings-swing-states-117019.html#ixzz3XchXvjiz>

Why Did Lyndon Johnson refuse to run for re-election in 1968? Because in March 1968, LBJ's approval rating was 38% and he was going to LOSE to either Robert Kennedy in the Democratic primary or LOSE against Richard Nixon in the general election.

By August of 1968 LBJ's Gallup approval rating (8-7-68) was 35% and his disapproval rating was 52%.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_approval_rating#Historical_comparison

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/116677/presidential-approval-ratings-gallup-historical-statistics-trends.aspx>

Dawn Meredith on who she thinks murdered JFK: Lyndon Johnson

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=5988>

Posted 31 January 2006 - 02:24 AM

John:

Great to see the forum looking at the Tx. aspect to this case. Henry Marshall and Clint People's murders are examples of what happens to public officials of integrity who attempt to stem the tide of horrific corruption.

I have believed that LBJ killed JFK since day one and studying the the lives and murders of Marshall and Peoples has only solidified this belief.

Dawn

John Newman on the possibility of Angleton running Oswald.

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKnewmanJ.htm>

A new edition of *[Oswald and the CIA](#)* was published in 2008. Newman argues that [James Angleton](#) was probably the key figure in the assassination of [John F. Kennedy](#): "In my view, whoever Oswald's direct handler or handlers were, we must now seriously consider the possibility that Angleton was probably their general manager. No one else in the Agency had the access, the authority, and the diabolically ingenious mind to manage this sophisticated plot."

LBJ threatening CBS News over the Vietnam War reporting of Morley Safer

The most outraged reaction to Cam Ne came from the White House. The morning after the broadcast the president of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, telephoned his good friend and member of the president's Advisory Commission on the United States Information Agency, Frank Stanton, who was also the president of CBS.

"Hello, Frank, this is your president."

"Yes, Mr. President."

"Frank, you trying to fuck me?" The president then went on to give Stanton, one of the coolest, most aloof men I have ever known, a dreadful tongue lashing. He described graphically how CBS and I, and by inference Stanton himself, had publicly desecrated the flag. A few days later he summoned Stanton to the White House and in a small office off the Oval office, with Bill Moyers, then his press secretary, continued the harangue. The meeting then took a much darker turn. Johnson threatened that, unless CBS got rid of me and "cleaned up its act," the White House would "go public" with information about Safer's "Communist ties."

Johnson claimed that he and Moyers "had the goods" on me as a result of an investigation launched by the FBI, the CIA, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In fact there was an investigation that produced nothing, except perhaps the fact that politically the Safers were an extremely conservative bunch. Johnson, with Moyers help, was simply bluffing."

[Morley Safer, *Flashbacks: On Returning to Vietnam*, p. 94]

Wikipedia on Morley Safer and Cam Ne search and destroy mission, broadcast on August 5, 1965

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morley_Safer#cite_note-5

In 1964, Safer joined CBS News as a London-based correspondent. In 1965, he opened the CBS News bureau in Saigon. That year he followed a group of United States Marines to the village of Cam Ne, for what was described as a "search and destroy" mission. When the Marines arrived, they gave orders in English to the inhabitants to evacuate the village. When the homes were cleared, the Marines burned their thatched roofs with flamethrowers and Zippo lighters. Safer's report on this event was broadcast on CBS News on August 5, 1965, and was among the first reports to paint a bleak picture of the Vietnam War. President Lyndon Baines Johnson reacted to this report angrily, calling CBS's president and accusing Safer and his colleagues of having "shat on the American flag." Certain that Safer was a communist, Johnson also ordered a security check; upon being told that Safer "wasn't a communist, just a Canadian", he responded: "Well, I knew he wasn't an American."

Morley Safer on Dean Rusk and Bill Moyers

To this day Rusk believes the entire Cam Ne story was staged. He says I convinced a Marine Corps unit to bring in some Vietnamese refugees to an abandoned village that the marines were using for training exercises, that I then asked the marines to torch the village, and that, being susceptible, well-meaning young Americans, they obliged.

Rusk maintains that it was "common knowledge at the White House that the reporter was a questionable character with ties to the Soviet intelligence apparatus... The White House had its own intelligence on him but for reasons I can't recall, they never used it."

I find it hard to believe that Bill Moyers would engage in character assassination over one brief evening news broadcast - even given the political imperatives of the moment. But I confess, I find it harder not to believe it. His part in Lyndon Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover's bugging of Martin Luther King's private life, the leaks to the press and diplomatic corps, the surveillance of civil rights groups at the 1964 Democratic convention, and his request for damaging information from Hoover on members of the Goldwater campaign suggest that he was not only a good soldier but a gleeful retainer feeding the appetites of Lyndon Johnson. "

[Morley Safer, *Flashbacks: On Returning to Vietnam*, p. 96]

Friars - an exclusive UT Social Club - their relation to Lyndon Johnson

<http://www.friarsociety.org/our-members/alumni/>

<http://www.friarsociety.org/members/list#1925>

Some notable Friars https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friar_Society

- 1) Mac Wallace - 1944 - Lyndon Johnson's personal hit man. He murdered Doug Kinser on Oct. 22, 1951 and got convicted of first degree murder and was given a sentence of 5 years probation no time in jail (suspended sentence).
- 2) Jake Pickle - 1937 - politico later congressman closely associated with LBJ
- 3) John Connally - 1938
- 4) Horace Busby - 1945 - had to have been friends with Mac Wallace, I bet Connally was too
- 5) Jack Brooks - 1943 - he was a congressman and on Air Force One with LBJ
- 6) Harold Barefoot Sanders - 1947 - was US Attorney for Northern Texas - helped to cover up both murder of Henry Marshall and JFK assassination. Sanders also worked to cover up the JFK assassination while working in the Justice Dept under Lyndon Johnson.
- 7) Ronnie Dugger 1950 - Texas journalist spent 52 years and still can't figure out what happened to JFK. Used to work at KLBj radio station. Still scratching his head on JFK assassination.
- 8) Jim Wright 1954 - another LBJ crony. Made it to US Speaker of the House.
- 9) Neal Spelce 1957 - longtime Austin TV anchorman. Worked for LBJ's TV station KTBC-TV. Johnson's sold KTBC-TV in 1973. Spelce is a family friend of the Johnsons and a spokesman
http://onlineathens.com/stories/071207/news_ladybird.shtml#.VZla2WfbjOk
- 10) Barr McClellan 1960 - worked with Ed Clark, LBJ's top lawyer. Barr MOST DEFINITELY knows what happened to JFK - he got the "Johnson treatment" as detailed in the Zapruder film.
- 11) Cappy McGarr - sits on board of LBJ Library
- 12) George P. Bush 2002 - his granddad is a child molester and his father is a CIA drug running murderer. Family covers up JFK assassination. Grandfather GHW Bush says he can't remember where he was during the JFK assassination, despite being a US Senate candidate who was staying in the Dallas Sheraton on 11-21-63 and also 11-22-63.
- 13) Allan Shivers 1931 - As governor of Texas, 1956, he directly accused LBJ of murdering Sam Smithwick. LBJ told this to Ronnie Dugger, that Smithwick was telling journalists that he (LBJ) had murdered Smithwick.
- 13) Michael L. Gillette spring 1973- historian, formerly of LBJ Library. Pushes lone nutter fantasy https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_L._Gillette

14) Robert Schenkkan Spring 1975 - "All The Way With LBJ" glorifies Lyndon Johnson

Jane Coil dated a former Secret Service agent after her marriage with John Kenneth Cole ended and her is what she found out about LBJ

The former Secret Service agent was on duty at Camp David with Lady Bird one night when LBJ was president. LBJ was off somewhere else and had a major medical event, perhaps something like a heart attack, so they call into the communications department at Camp David and tell Lady Bird that LBJ is having a major medical problem. Lady Bird answered the phone call and then went back to sleep. She did not go rushing off to the hospital, etc.

(Robert Morrow interview of Rick Coil, the son of Jane Coil, 2-5-15)

I then told Rick the story that I had met the former masseuse of Lady Bird for twenty years on Dec. 22, 2012 at the grand re-opening of the LBJ Library. I asked the masseuse what did Lady Bird have to say about Lyndon Johnson, during all those 20 years she worked for her, and the masseuse said that Lady Bird never mentioned LBJ at all.

Two extracts from H. R. Haldeman's, The Ends of Power (1978)

by John Simkin

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16344>

1)

I was puzzled when he (Nixon) told me, "Tell Ehrlichman this whole group of Cubans is tied to the Bay, of Pigs."

After a pause I said, "The Bay of Pigs? What does that have to do with this?"

But Nixon merely said, "Ehrlichman will know what I mean," and dropped the subject.

After our staff meeting the next morning I accompanied Ehrlichman to his office and gave him the President's message. Ehrlichman's eyebrows arched, and he smiled. "Our brothers from Langley? He's suggesting I twist or break a few arms?"

'I don't know. All he told me was "Tell Ehrlichman this whole group of Cubans is tied to the Bay of Pigs".'

Ehrlichman leaned back in his chair, tapping a pencil on the edge of his desk. "All right," he said, "message accepted."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Zero," said Ehrlichman. "I want to stay out of this one."

He was referring to an unspoken feud between C.I.A. Director Richard Helms and Nixon.. The two were polar opposites in background: Helms, the aloof, aristocratic, Eastern elitist; Nixon the poor boy (he never let you forget it) from a small California town. Ehrlichman had found, himself in the middle of this feud as far back as 1969, immediately after Nixon assumed office. Nixon had called Ehrlichman into his office and said he wanted all the facts and documents the CIA had on the Bay of Pigs, a complete report on the whole project.

About six months after that 1969 conversation, Ehrlichman had stopped in my office. "Those bastards in Langley are holding back something. They just dig in their heels and say the President can't have it. Period. Imagine that! The Commander-in-Chief wants to see a document relating to a military operation, and the spooks say he can't have it."

"What is it?"

"I don't know, but from the way they're protecting it, it must be pure dynamite."

I was angry at the idea that Helms would tell the President he couldn't see something. I said, "Well, you remind Helms who's President. He's not. In fact, Helms can damn well find himself out of a job in a hurry."

That's what I thought! Helms was never fired, at least for four years. But then Ehrlichman had said, "Rest assured. The point will be made. In fact, Helms is on his way over here right now. The President is going to give him a direct order to turn over that document to me."

Helms did show up that afternoon and saw the President for a long secret conversation. When Helms left, Ehrlichman returned to the Oval Office. The next thing I knew Ehrlichman appeared in my office, dropped into a chair, and just stared at me. He was more furious than I had ever seen him; absolutely speechless, a rare phenomenon for our White House phrase-makers. I said, "What happened?"

"This is what happened," Ehrlichman said. "The Mad Monk (Nixon) has just told me I am now to forget all about that CIA document. In fact, I am to cease and desist from trying to obtain

it."

When Senator Howard Baker of the Evrin Committee later looked into the Nixon-Helms relationship, he summed it up. "Nixon and Helms have so much on each other, neither of them can breathe."

Apparently Nixon knew more about the genesis of the Cuban invasion that led to the Bay of Pigs than almost anyone. Recently, the man who was President of Costa Rica at the time - dealing with Nixon while the invasion was being prepared - stated that Nixon was the man who originated the Cuban invasion. If this was true, Nixon never told it to me.

In 1972 I did know that Nixon disliked the CIA Allen Dulles, the CIA Director in 1960, had briefed Jack Kennedy about the forthcoming Cuban invasion before a Kennedy-Nixon debate. Kennedy used this top secret information in the debate, thereby placing Nixon on the spot. Nixon felt he had to lie and even deny such an invasion was in the works to protect the men who were training in secret. Dulles later denied briefing Kennedy. This betrayal, added to Nixon's long-held feeling that the agency was not adequately competent, led to his distrust and dislike.

And now that antipathy was to emerge again on June 23, 1972, when Nixon would once again confront and pressure the CIA.

This time the CIA was ready. In fact, it was more than ready. It was ahead of the game by months. Nixon would walk into what I now believe was a trap.

(2)

Years later, former C.B.S. correspondent Dan Schorr called me. He was seeking information concerning the F.B.I. investigation Nixon had mounted against him in August, 1971.

Schorr later sent me his fascinating book Clearing the Air. In it I was interested to find that evidence he had gleaned while investigating the C.I.A. finally cleared up for me the mystery of the Bay of Pigs connection in those dealings between Nixon and Helms. "It's intriguing when I put Schorr's facts together with mine. It seems that in all of those Nixon references to the Bay of Pigs, he was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination."

(Interestingly, an investigation of the Kennedy assassination was a project I suggested when I first entered the White House. I had always been intrigued with the conflicting theories of the assassination. Now I felt we would be in a position to get all the facts. But Nixon turned me down.

According to Schorr, as an outgrowth of the Bay of Pigs, the CIA made several attempts on Fidel Castro's life. The Deputy Director of Plans at the CIA at the time was a man named Richard Helms.

Unfortunately, Castro knew of the assassination attempts all the time. On September 7, 1963, a few months before John Kennedy was assassinated, Castro made a speech in which he was quoted, 'Let Kennedy and his brother Robert take care of themselves, since they, too, can be the victims of an attempt which will cause their death.'

After Kennedy was killed, the CIA launched a fantastic cover-up. Many of the facts about Oswald unavoidably pointed to a Cuban connection.

1. Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans in August, 1963, while distributing pro-Castro

pamphlets.

2. On a New Orleans radio programme he extolled Cuba and defended Castro.

3. Less than two months before the assassination Oswald visited the Cuban consulate in Mexico City and tried to obtain a visa.

In a chilling parallel to their cover-up at Watergate, the CIA literally erased any connection between Kennedy's assassination and the CIA. No mention of the Castro assassination attempt was made to the Warren Commission by CIA representatives. In fact, Counter-intelligence Chief James Angleton of the CIA called Bill Sullivan of the FBI and rehearsed the questions and answers they would give to the Warren Commission investigators, such as these samples:

Q. Was Oswald an agent of the C.I.A.

A. No.

Q. Does the CIA have any evidence showing that a conspiracy existed to assassinate Kennedy?

A. No.

And here's what I find most interesting: Bill Sullivan, the FBI man that the CIA called at the time, was Nixon's highest-ranking loyal friend at the FBI (in the Watergate crisis, he would risk J. Edgar Hoover's anger by taking the 1969 FBI wiretap transcripts ordered by Nixon and delivering them to, Robert Mardian, a Mitchell crony, for safekeeping).

It's possible that Nixon learned from Sullivan something about the earlier CIA cover-up by Helms. And when Nixon said, 'It's likely to blow the whole Bay of Pigs' he might have been reminding Helms, not so gently, of the cover-up of the CIA assassination attempts on the hero of the Bay of Pigs, Fidel Castro - a CIA operation that may have triggered the Kennedy tragedy and which Helms desperately wanted to hide.

H.R. Haldeman: Nixon's code for the Kennedy assassination was Bay of Pigs

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/fact-check/fact-check-did-richard-nixon-say-the-warren-commission-report-was-a-hoax/#comments>

▪ *Juneau says:*

February 20, 2015 at 1:07 pm

H. R. Haldeman's book "The Ends of Power" is even more specific on P. 68(1978 Dell Publishing) – Haldeman writes in reference to CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr's book "Clearing the Air", which focused on Schorr's investigation of CIA activities: "It's intriguing when I put Schorr's facts together with mine. It seems that in all those references to the Bay of Pigs, that he(Nixon)was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination."

George Bailey on Oswald's finances in the summer of 1963:

<http://oswaldsmother.blogspot.com/2015/02/oswalds-finances-during-summer-of-1963.html?m=0>

"From July 22 till October 14, 1963, Oswald, under the official history, was unemployed during this time. His only source of income was several months of unemployment checks, which amounted to \$336. Cash on-hand at time at the time he was fired from the Reily Coffee Company \$202.75. With this meager amount of money, the Oswalds are expected to pay rent and utilities, buy groceries, and then finance all of Lee's pursuits such as printing FPFC pamphlets, pay one person to help hand them out, pay court costs after his arrest, finance a round trip ticket to Mexico City and five nights at a hotel, and finally, pay the hospital and doctor bills for the birth of his second daughter Rachel. "

Arthur Herman WSJ - 2-20-15

<http://www.wsj.com/articles/book-review-the-triumph-and-tragedy-of-lyndon-johnson-by-joseph-a-califano-jr-the-fierce-urgency-of-now-by-julian-e-zelizer-1424464254>

Eugene McCarthy said that he knew of no one who worked for Johnson who was not diminished by him. Any chronicler of LBJ's presidency needs to beware of a similar danger.

George DeMohrenschildt and what he thought about Oswald

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/what-george-de-mohrenschildt-knew/>

October 20, 2014 at 5:53 pm

John McAdams wrote:

Never believed?

Or just started saying that (and telling conspiratorial tales) in the 1970s?

George de Mohrenschildt had this exchange with Albert Jenner, assistant counsel to the Warren Commission:

Mr JENNER: Now, you say in that letter, after expressing your sympathies to Mrs. Auchincloss, and your very kind comments about Mrs. Kennedy, "I do hope that Marina and her children (I understand she has two now) will not suffer too badly throughout their lives, and that the stigma will not affect the innocent children. Somehow, I still have a lingering doubt, notwithstanding all the evidence, of Oswald's guilt."

Mr de MOHRENSCHILDT: Exactly.

Mr JENNER: Now, please explain that remark in that letter.

Mr de MOHRENSCHILDT. Unless the man is guilty, I will not be his judge unless he is proven to be guilty by the court, I will not be his judge, and there will be always a doubt in my mind, and throughout my testimony I explained sufficiently why I have those doubts. And mainly because he did not have any permanent animosity for President Kennedy. That is why I have the doubts.

George De Mohrenschildt's letter to George Bush in 1976:

De Mohrenschildt's letter to George Bush in 1976:

You will excuse this hand-written letter. Maybe you will be able to bring a solution to the hopeless situation I find myself in. My wife and I find ourselves surrounded by some vigilantes; our phone bugged; and we are being followed everywhere. Either FBI is involved in this or they do not want to accept my complaints. We are driven to insanity by the situation. I have been behaving like a damn fool ever since my daughter Nadya died from [cystic fibrosis] over three years ago. I tried to write, stupidly and unsuccessfully, about Lee H Oswald and must have angered a lot of people — I do not know. But to punish an elderly man like myself and my highly nervous and sick wife is really too much. Could you do something to

remove the net around us? This will be my last request for help and I will not annoy you any more. Good luck in your important job. Thank you so much.

CIA director George Bush replied:

Let me say first that I know it must have been difficult for you to seek my help in the situation outlined in your letter. I believe I can appreciate your state of mind in view of your daughter's tragic death a few years ago, and the current poor state of your wife's health. I was extremely sorry to hear of these circumstances. In your situation I can well imagine how the attentions you described in your letter affect both you and your wife. However, my staff has been unable to find any indication of interest in your activities on the part of Federal authorities in recent years. The flurry of interest that attended your testimony before the Warren Commission has long subsided. I can only speculate that you may have become "newsworthy" again in view of the renewed interest in the Kennedy assassination, and thus may be attracting the attention of people in the media. I hope this letter had been of some comfort to you, George, although I realize I am unable to answer your question completely.

Robert Strauss interview 2003. Strauss very close to LBJ and Connally

Scroll down to the part about LBJ after the assassination. LBJ calls Irving Goldberg who tells him he does not need to be sworn in, but why not have a ceremony validating your power.

<http://www.achievement.org/autodoc/printmember/str0int-1>

What did George DeMohrenschildt have to say about Lee Harvey Oswald?

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/what-george-de-mohrenschildt-knew/#comments>

3-2-15 interview with Ellis Baxter, born in 1948, and later a political associate of Sen. Herman Talmadge of GA.

In 1968 or 1969 Ellis Baxter, then age 20 or 21 and a political prodigy, asked Sen. Richard Russell "What do you think of the Warren Report?" Russell's reply was "Bullshit...And I didn't want to do it."

Billie Sol Estes gave Tom Clark a \$500,000 bribe when he was on the US Supreme Court. Tom Clark then wrote a US Supreme Court decision that reversed a Texas state conviction of Estes. Estes later paroled in 1971.

Doug Caddy interview with Robert Morrow 3/3/15 2PM Central

Billie Sol Estes told this to Doug Caddy in 1984. "He told me that when he had his confession." - Doug Caddy. Caddy met with Billie Sol Estes six times.

Web link:

<http://lyndonjohnsonmurderedjfk.blogspot.com/2015/03/billie-sol-estes-gave-tom-clark.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billie_Sol_Estes

Eventually, Estes' schemes collapsed, and in 1963 he was tried and convicted on charges related to the fraudulent ammonia tank mortgages on both federal and state charges and was sentenced to 24 years in prison. His state conviction was later overturned by the [United States Supreme Court](#) in *Estes v. Texas*, 381 U.S. 532 (1965). His appeal hinged upon the alleged impossibility of a fair trial due to the presence of television cameras and broadcast journalists in the courtroom. He prevailed by a 5-4 vote. Estes was paroled in 1971. Eight years later, he was convicted of other fraud charges and served four more years.

Tom Clark wrote the Supreme Court's Estes decision:

<https://books.google.com/books?>

[id=MAHELUh58TgC&pg=PA227&lpg=PA227&dq=U.S.Supreme+Court+Justice+Tom+Clark%27s+opinion+in+Billie+Sol+Estes+case&source=bl&ots=rSX3QRtJjV&sig=cq1AZDetyFHUViPoZBxkSWRJFk8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=9Rf2VNG_G8mpogTEv4HIBg&ved=0CB4Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=U.S.Supreme%20Court%20Justice%20Tom%20Clark's%20opinion%20in%20Billie%20Sol%20Estes%20case&f=false](https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/381/532/case.html)

After the JFK assassination, Lyndon Johnson did not want a federal investigation, he wanted a Texas Court of Inquiry run by Tom Clark to do all the (non) investigating in the JFK murder.

Here is the *Estes v. Texas* decision which Justice Tom Clark wrote:
<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/381/532/case.html>

U.S. Supreme Court

Estes v. Texas, 381 U.S. 532 (1965)

Estes v. Texas

No. 256

Argued April 1, 1965

Decided June 7, 1965

381 U.S. 532

CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF TEXAS

Syllabus

Petitioner had been indicted by a Texas county grand jury for swindling. Massive pretrial publicity had given the case national notoriety. On the trial date, following a change of venue, a hearing commenced on petitioner's motion to prevent telecasting, radio broadcasting, and news photography. The hearing, conducted in the presence of some trial witnesses and veniremen later released, was carried live on television and radio, and news photography was permitted. The original jury panel, petitioner, counsel, and the trial judge were highly publicized during the two days the pretrial hearing lasted, emphasizing throughout the community the notorious character that the trial would take. Four of the jurors selected later at the trial had seen or heard all or part of the broadcasts. The profusion of cameramen with their equipment in various parts of the crowded courtroom caused considerable disruption. The trial court denied petitioner's motion, but granted a continuance of almost a month. During the interim, a booth was erected

in the rear of the courtroom to which television cameramen and equipment were restricted. Live telecasting was prohibited during most of the actual trial. The State's opening and closing arguments were carried live with sound (though, because of mechanical difficulty, there was no picture of the former), as were the return of the jury's verdict and its receipt by the judge. The court's order allowed videotapes without sound of the whole proceeding, and the cameras operated intermittently during the three-day trial, which ended with petitioner's conviction. Film clips of the trial were shown, largely on regularly scheduled news programs. Both the trial court and the appellate court rejected petitioner's claim of denial of due process in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment by the televising and broadcasting of the trial.

Held: The televising over petitioner's objections of the courtroom proceedings of petitioner's criminal trial, in which there was widespread public interest, was inherently invalid as infringing the fundamental right to a fair trial guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Pp. [381 U. S. 536](#)-552.

(a) The high degree of publicity given to the two-day hearing, which could only have impressed those present and the community

Frank Sturgis told NYC detective Jim Rothstein that he was one of two shooters on the Grassy Knoll shooting at JFK

March 3, 2015 email to Robert Morrow from Jim Rothstein

"He said he was one of the shooters on the Grassy knoll

Oct. 31, 1977 at approx. 1000pm

Former NYC detective " Jim Rothstein email to Robert Morrow

Jim Rothstein interview with Robert Morrow on 3-4-15:

When Rothstein and his NYPD partner arrested Frank Sturgis at Marita Lorenz's apartment at 10PM on the night of Oct. 31, 1977, they jumped on Sturgis and as Rothstein stuck his .38 in Sturgis' mouth and his partner had his .38 pressed up against Sturgis' heart, Rothstein said "April Fool, motherfucker, don't move, you are under arrest." Rothstein said that "April Fool, motherfucker" was a common phrase the NYPD stake out unit, really the NYPD assassinations squad, would use on criminals they would ambush while the criminals were actively committing crimes.

These were .38 police special service revolvers.

Rothstein then handcuffed Sturgis and put him in a chair and interrogated him for 2 hours.

Jim Rothstein, who had been on the *USS Essex* at the Bay of Pigs, then at one point shook Sturgis hand and said "I want to thank you for killing Kennedy." Rothstein was on Essex when Kennedy called off air support for the Bay of Pigs invaders.

Sturgis was caught on tape saying "Marita, you know what the rules are" before she was to testify to the HSCA relating to the JFK assassination. It being understood that "talking" was violating the oath of silence which could get you killed.

Frank Sturgis, aka Frank Fiorini, who also claimed to have shot JFK, was set up in charge of 3,000 Cuban exiles in 1965, according to Julion Constanzo

Author Scott Kaiser says LBJ personally appointed Constanzo #1 and Frank Sturgis #2 as leaders of this anti-Castro Cuban exile group.

"A CIA report published information acquired in Miami in mid-July 1965, concerning the continuing involvement of Isadore Irving Davidson in the recruitment of Cuba exiles to go to the Dominican Republic as part of the Organization of American States (OAS) Force, and the plans of Cuban exiles hoping to recover Cuban exile Julio Aton Constanzo Palau, Davidson was acting on "orders from President Lyndon Johnson" and Johnson had asked Constanzo to increase the number of Cubans to as many as possible.

Constanzo claimed he was working with President Johnson, and that he appointed Frank Fiorini in charge of about 3,000 men, and their goal was to set up a "Government in Exile."

[Scott Kaiser, *Edwin Kaiser's Covert Life: and His Little Black Book Linking Cuba, Watergate & the JFK Assassination*, p. 39]

Paul Beckner: Kennedy family confidante Tommy Roderick said Kennedy insiders believed Richard Nixon or Lyndon Johnson was involved in JFK assassination

3/8/2015 email from Paul Beckner to Robert Morrow

Hello Rob,

I was just browsing around reading about the 'skull and bones society' and the connections through the history and its influence on us here in the United States and it of course led me to the JFK assassination and to the page where you and others were giving viewpoints on the Nixon and LBJ connection. I joined the discussion. My post is the last one as of now.

I have done some research on my own since I was a kid. I was five when JFK was murdered and will never forget the day. I also had the extreme good fortune to be befriended by one of the family's closest personal aides back in 1988, Tommy Roderick. I was invited to spend many evenings with Tom helping out at the compound in Hyannisport, with fundraisers etc. I was even introduced at an event in Barnstable one evening as Senator Kennedy's personal representative. Pretty cool stuff for a young guy and huge admirer of the family and all they have meant to this country.

As I said in my post, When I asked Tom about the assassination and did the family know who pulled it off? He was reluctant to talk about it for obvious reasons, but when I pushed him on a couple of occasions he repeated that the insiders believed Nixon and LBJ were involved to an extent.

The family officially took the 'Oswald as the lone nut killer' stance, because it was the official version, but not what they believed. As a whole, the family didn't think it would serve any useful purpose to publicly keep pursuing the tragic event, particularly after RFK was taken out. Then Ted almost killed in that plane crash. Now that's not to say that particular family members didn't follow through and find out the whole story, I just don't know. Interestingly enough, he didn't believe Chappaquidick was any part of a plot. It was just an accident and that Ted actually took the fall for one of the young cousins. This is what I was told that most in close connection with the family believed.

My dear friend Tom passed away a few years back shortly after JFK Jr. was killed. I remember the day JFK Jr. Died. Tom was devastated. He told me the family was beyond devastated. He mentioned to me on several occasions that John Jr. was the one they were all getting behind as the next potential President. Not Ted, Not Ted Jr. not Patrick, not Joe, not Kerry, not Courtney, not Bobby Jr. Not Caroline, not Max, certainly not Michael but JFK Jr. There was no hesitation whenever this was spoken about, it was John John.

To show you how close Tom was with the family for 50 years or better, he met RFK when they were ushers at St. Francis church in Hyannis and was invited to

meet the family. He stayed with them ever since. Tom was a pall bearer for Rose Kennedy when she died.

In the picture I have attached, Tom is second on the right. The Cape Verdean man with the red tie in front of Caroline. He was one of the dearest people you would ever be fortunate enough to meet.

Meanwhile, since Tom has been gone I have lost touch with many who I mingled with back then. Like life, everything changes. I have never lost my desire to see the truth finally exposed in these sordid events. Events that have soured America and have allowed corruption to flourish and take command of our once great country.

The Kennedy's help to shape my idealism and my desire to serve the public in an honest and honorable fashion. I have run for local and State positions in recent years only to fall short because of apathy more than any other reason. I see that most registered voters have lost hope and even though they are registered, they don't bother to vote. The most common excuse I hear is that 'it doesn't matter nothing will change' and I have not been able to strike the necessary chord to challenge them enough to get out and vote.

When 88% of the public in a Massachusetts State Representative district election, in a gubernatorial election year, decides not to vote in the Democratic primary where I faced a well know Taxaholic City Councilor for the position, despite all the efforts you could imagine to stir their interest enough to get them out to vote, then the hacks will win all the time, and the same old types will always be handpicked by Unions and special interests and local power brokers. The people don't stand a chance when they don't vote.

So my real reason for writing is that I would love to see what valid information you have on the JFK assassination and would be grateful for your sharing it with me.

My best

Paul Beckner

Brockton, Massachusetts

Seinfeld - the Magic Loogie Reconstructed

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tBz3PqA2Fmc&app=desktop>

LBJ Coloring Book for 1964 election

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/hollywoodplace/sets/72157629952288810/>

Jackie Kennedy never visited Lyndon Johnson in the White House from 1963 until 1969

Dec 2, 1963 telephone call between LBJ and Jackie Kennedy:

<http://www.millercenter.org/presidentialclassroom/exhibits/lbj-and-jacqueline-kennedy>

Gerry Campeau post 4-1-15 <http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/news/lbj-talks-to-jacqueline-kennedy/#comments>

1. Richard Nixon was president in 1971 when the official portraits of John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy were installed at the White House. Though it is customary for former presidents and first ladies to return to the White House for the unveiling of their portraits, Jackie was dreading the visit — she had not been back since she moved out in December 1963, and she knew the memories would be painful. Pat Nixon, understanding Jackie's reluctance, organized a private visit for Jackie, Caroline and John on February 3, 1971. No one was told about the visit, save for four White House staffers, and no photographers were present.

Following the visit, Jackie wrote to the Nixons:

Dear Mr. President, Dear Mrs. Nixon –

You were so kind to us yesterday. Never have I seen such magnanimity and such tenderness.

Can you imagine the gift you gave me? To return to the White House privately with my little ones while they are still young enough to rediscover their childhood — with you both as guides — and with your daughters, such extraordinary young women.

What a tribute to have brought them up like that in the limelight. I pray I can do half the same with my Caroline. It was good to see her exposed to their example, and John to their charm!

You spoiled us beyond belief . . . I have never seen the White House look so perfect. There is no hidden corner of it that is not beautiful now.

It was moving, when we left, to see that great House illuminated, with the fountains playing.

The way you have hung the portraits does them great honor — more than they deserve. They should not have been such trouble to you. . . .

It made me happy to hear the children bursting with reminiscences all the way home. Before John went to sleep, I could explain the photographs of Jack and him in his room, to him. “There you are with Daddy right where the President was describing the Great Seal; there, on the path where the President accompanied us to our car.”

Your kindness made real memories of his shadowy ones.

Thank you with all my heart. A day I always dreaded turned out to be one of the most precious ones I have spent with my children.

May God bless you all.

Most gratefully,

Jackie

“Official White House portrait of John F. Kennedy (Aaron Shikler)”

**Thirteen documents you
should read on JFK
assassination by Randolph
Benson:**

<http://www.indyweek.com/indyweek/13-documents-you-should-read-about-the-jfk-assassination/Content?oid=3192028>

Lawrence Wright on his banker father being asked to provide two prostitutes for Sen. John Kennedy

I suggest you go to the 21 minute mark of Lawrence Wright's speech about the atmosphere of Dallas in 1963. Lawrence Wright's father was a banker in Ponca City, Oklahoma in the year 1950 when Sen. Kennedy came to visit. The advance people for JFK said that he required the services of a prostitute for his trip to Oklahoma.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xB_J0j2RYdg

JFK would often require prostitutes to be provided to him whenever and wherever he traveled. This was true for pretty much his entire political life.

Mrs. Harvey is telling us the 100% truth about JFK demanding two hookers on his trip to Rome. Standard operating procedure for JFK.

Oswald did not try to shoot Gen. Edwin Walker. That is a laugher.

Lee Harvey Oswald did not try to shoot Gen. Edwin Walker. That is just a fantasy concocted up by the government, post JFK assassination as the government, run nationally by Lyndon Johnson and in Texas by LBJ's close friends, was trying to demonize Oswald.

Here is an excellent link on the April, 1963 Walker shooting:

<http://22november1963.org.uk/did-lee-oswald-shoot-general-edwin-walker>

Here is the smoking gun. Gen. Edwin Walker, a former Army general, was adamant that the bullet in evidence for his shooting, was NOT the one that a shooter actually shot at him. [Why is that? Because the bullet in evidence was planted by those trying to frame Oswald for the shooting.] Walker even contacted the HSCA and said the bullet you have is most definitely not the one that was shot at me.

"Not only did the bullet and rifle have no association with Lee Harvey Oswald, but Edwin Walker was adamant that Commission Exhibit 573, the bullet offered in evidence, was not the one he had examined at the time of the shooting; see Justice Department Criminal Division File 62-117290-1473 for Walker's correspondence with the Justice Department on this matter."

4-16-2015 email from Jim Marrs to Robert Morrow:

Howdy Robert,

You are absolutely correct about the fact that the Lee Oswald's 6.5 mm Mannlicher Carcano was not the weapon used to shoot at Gen. Edwin Walker. I personally interviewed Walker in the fall of 1964 when the event was still fresh on his mind. At that time, he was quite adamant that the bullet that struck his wall was from a 30.06 cal. rifle. He also stated that the Dallas police had told him the same thing at the time of the shooting incident. He also told me that the then newly-released Warren Commission Report was wrong in stating that Oswald and Ruby did not know each other. In fact, he told me the entire investigation would have to start over based on the fact that Ruby and Oswald were together prior to the assassination. Keep in mind that at that time, many people suspected Walker and his right-wing followers were involved in the assassination. The fact that Walker repudiated the lone-assassin findings of the Warren Commission convinced me that he was innocent of this charge. Otherwise, he would have accepted, even promoted, the lone-assassin theory.

Best regards,

Jim

4-17-15 Email from JB Campbell to Robert Morrow

QUOTE:

I never thought he did, but that's what Walker told me, standing between the two bullet holes in his office in his house, in '76. He said, pointing out the window at the alley, "That's where Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby were when they shot at me." He said the Dallas cops went right down to the Carousel Club and picked them both up. Maybe he was confabulating, thirteen years later, but that's what he told me. It was definitely a near miss, due to the bullet hitting the window frame and then going right over the top of his head.

I'm surprised that Kennedy would go to Texas with all the crap flying down there, against some pretty good advice. He probably didn't have a clue how treacherous the Secret Service really was. And Hoover. After declaring war on Dulles, he should have been a little more

careful. That crap that Dr Feelgood was giving him made him reckless, they say.

UNQUOTE

GHW Bush was being pandered a black teenage prostitute by Lawrence E. King in 1984. Read the “Franklin Cover-Up,” pp. 175-176.

QUOTE:

Larry King adored Bill Casey, but what about one of Casey's predecessors at Central Intelligence- George Bush? Ever since July 23, 1989, when the lead editorial in the World-Herald said that “one child ... is said to believe that she saw George Bush at one of King's parties,” King's connection with Bush has been a frequently asked question about the Franklin case. Anxiety on this account has run especially high in Omaha's black community, where in December 1990, one young lady stood up at a public meeting and proclaimed, “I think George Bush is involved in this child abuse case, and that is why all these people have been dying.

Before John Kennedy's body is in rigor mortis, a “very cool” Lyndon Johnson, by 1:20 PM is *immediately* telling JFK assistant press secretary Mac Kilduff: “We don't know what kind of a communist conspiracy this might be...”

From Robert Morrow 512-306-1510

Web link to this article:

<http://lyndonjohnsonmurderedjfk.blogspot.com/2015/03/why-was-lyndon-johnson-immediating.html> **(this web link not operative)**

Go to the 11 minute mark of this very important Mac Kilduff interview (11-22-91): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eSpw9w5GGYk> Mac Kilduff was filling in for JFK press secretary Pierre Salinger who did not make the Dallas trip.

Thirty minutes before Oswald's arrest at 1:50 PM or more likely 2PM, Lyndon Johnson is immediately pushing the "communists did it" narrative.

The political world in America and the Kennedy entourage were thinking it was a far right Dallas conspiracy that had just killed JFK - one of the "nuts" from "Nut Country" as John Kennedy had described Dallas just two hours before his death, after reading an assault ad accusing him of treason in the *Dallas Morning News*, on the plane ride over from Fort Worth. (JFK to Jackie: "We're heading into nut country.")

So, how does Lyndon Johnson, with his legendary political ken, immediately deduce with his *paranormal abilities* that it was a "communist conspiracy" within mere minutes (or seconds) of his finding out (1:20PM) that JFK was deceased and a full 30 minutes before patsy Oswald was arrested at 1:50PM or 2PM in the Texas Theater? [Didn't Lyndon Johnson himself have a nasty experience with Dallas's Mink Coat Mob in the 1960 presidential campaign? Just one month before in October 1963, Adlai Stevenson had been assaulted by the far right of Dallas](#) Because of that Adlai Stevenson had in fact personally implored JFK to not go to Dallas. [Not only that, a Dallas citizen Nelle Doyle had written JFK and begged him not to come to Dallas because of fears over his safety in the far right Dallas atmosphere.](#)

Did Lyndon Johnson have divination powers the equal of *Carnac the Magnificent* to immediately *know* that the communists must have murdered John Kennedy?



LBJ left Parkland Hospital at 1:26 PM. U.S. intelligence agent and patsy Oswald not arrested until 1:50PM. LBJ's comments to Kilduff were made sometime just after 1:20PM when he found out JFK was deceased.

1991 MAC KILDUFF INTERVIEW:

MAC KILDUFF:

It was interesting to note in retrospect what his reaction was, Bob. You will recall that Adlai Stevenson had been to Texas a few weeks before that. And we had the far political right was very active in General Walker ... and Adlai Stevenson had been belted with rotten eggs in Dallas. So we all thought this was some sort of you know right, far right activity. Lyndon Johnson was very cool. He said, "Well now Mac [he said] before you make that announcement we don't know what kind of a communist conspiracy this might be." He was thinking a communist conspiracy.

INTERVIEWER BOB HENSLEY OF WTVQ:: "He is saying that it was a conspiracy. He wants to know who was involved."

MAC KILDUFF:

That's right. But he [LBJ] thought said "this could be a communist conspiracy. And I think the best thing for me to do is get back to Air Force One before you make that announcement."

I said "alright."

He [LBJ] said then "We will wait back there. For whatever you are going to do. And then to go back to Washington." So with that we left the trauma room with Johnson, went out the emergency exit of the hospital, put him in his car and he took off for Love Field, to go back to Love Field and Air Force One.

Just one month before, Adlai Stevenson had been assaulted by the far right of Dallas: https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=adlai+stevenson+dallasn

1) "We're heading into nut country"

<http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/were-heading-into-nut-country-president-kennedy-said-this-to-an-aide-as-he-began-his-fatal-visit-to-texas-thirty-years-ago-here-peter-pringle-evokes-dallas-as-it-was-then-a-hostile-place-which-cared-very-little-for-the-dream-that-died-there-1505387.html>

1) <http://www.newrepublic.com/article/115601/jfk-dallas-right-wingers-attack-adlai-stevenson>

2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XWXoAPMcVrE>

3) <http://www.dallasnews.com/news/jfk50/reflect/20131012-extremists-in-dallas-created-volatile-atmosphere-before-jfks-1963-visit.ece>

4) Robert Caro "The Transition: Lyndon Johnson and the events in Dallas," *The New Yorker*, 4-2-12

<http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2012/04/02/the-transition>

5) The JFK assassination was "Operation Northwoods" and LBJ helped to orchestrate it's enactment:

<http://whatreallyhappened.com/WRHARTICLES/northwoods.html>

6) "Dallas 1963" - it was known as the City of Hate

http://www.amazon.com/Dallas-1963-Bill-Minutaglio/dp/1455522090/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1426570529&sr=8-1&keywords=dallas+1963

7) Scott K. Parks, "Extremists in Dallas created volatile atmosphere before JFK's 1963 visit," 10-12-2013

<http://ece.dallasnews.com/news/jfk50/reflect/20131012-extremists-in-dallas-created-volatile-atmosphere-before-jfks-1963-visit.ece>

Lyndon Johnson to Malcolm Kilduff, after
Kiduff asked if he could make a statement
that the president was dead:

"No, wait. We don't know if it's a communist conspiracy or not. I'd better get out of here and back to the plane. Are they prepared to get me out of here?" [*Sam Johnson's Boy*, Steinberg, p. 606]

QUOTE

When they reached the hospital, Johnson jumped out of the car and held his left bicep with his right hand while he rushed indoors with five Secret Service agents, leaving Lady Bird with Yarborough. Rumors spread that he had been shot, that he had suffered a heart attack. Once inside the hospital, Johnson and the agents were ushered to the rear of the Minor Medecine area, where between deep sniffs from his nasal inhalator, he said repeatedly, "The International Communists did it!" ...Nor had Salinger's chief assistant Andrew Hatcher, gone to Texas, because Kennedy had been considerate of the anti-Negro bias in that Southern state. This was the reason Malcolm Kilduff, another assistant press secretary, was present at the hospital and became the first person to call Johnson "Mr. President." Kilduff had come to Booth 13 to ask his permission to make a statement that Kennedy was dead, but Johnson barked at him, "No, wait. We don't know whether it is a Communist conspiracy

or not. I'd better get out of here and back to the plane. Are they prepared to get me out of here?"

UNQUOTE

[Alfred Steinberg, *Sam Johnson's Boy: A Close-Up of the President from Texas*, pp. 605-606]

Pat Speer on Lyndon Johnson telling Mac Kilduff early on 11-22-63 that "we don't know what kind of a communist conspiracy this might be" and "we don't know whether this is a worldwide conspiracy, whether they are after me as well... or whether they are after Speaker McCormick, or Sen. Hayden."

Acting Press Secretary Malcolm Kilduff, for one, admitted in a 11-22-91 interview on WTVQ that he immediately suspected a Dallas-based right-wing conspiracy had killed Kennedy, but that when he spoke to Johnson to ask if he could announce Kennedy's death, Johnson told him, coolly, "*Well, now Mac, before you make that announcement, we don't know what kind of a **communist** conspiracy this might be*" and then asked him to hold off the announcement until he (Johnson) was safely aboard Air Force One.

And this wasn't the first time Kilduff had said such a thing. No, not by a long shot. A 12-23-63 radio interview of Kilduff (quoted by UPI in a syndicated article, which can be found in the next day's Lewiston Morning Tribune) supports that Johnson's first concern was of an international conspiracy. Kilduff quotes Johnson as follows: "*I think I had better get out of here and get back to the plane before you announce it*" (Kennedy's death) ... "*We don't know whether this is a world-wide conspiracy, whether they are after me as well as they were after President Kennedy, or whether they are after Speaker McCormick, or Sen. Hayden. We just don't know.*" Then, as if to confirm the infirmity of human memory, Kilduff recounts how he waited for Johnson to leave the hospital before announcing Kennedy's death (as opposed to his later claim he'd waited till Johnson had arrived on the plane).

Peter Pringle essay on
Dallas 1963, *The
Independent* 11-20-93:

We're heading into nut country

The Dallas Morning News was in the front line of outrage against the nation's capital, suggesting it was inhabited by 'an unknown number of subversives, perverts, and miscellaneous security risks.' But the real security risk was the President's visit.

Dallas already had a reputation for roughing up Democrats. In the 1960 campaign, Lyndon Johnson and his wife, Lady Byrd, were spat on by a group of housewives. A month before Kennedy's arrival, the UN ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, was assaulted in a crowd. Kennedy had been advised against the visit by several aides, unsolicited Dallas residents and by the Texas governor, John Connally, who said people in the city were 'too emotional'. In that year, a kind of fever lay over Dallas, wrote William Manchester in his book *Death of a President*. People carried huge billboards calling for the impeachment of the Chief Justice, Earl Warren. Cowboy-booted executives placed 'KO the Kennedys' bumper stickers on their cars. Jewish stores were smeared with swastikas and Kennedy's name was booed in classrooms. The Dallas city council rushed through an ordinance banning attacks against visiting speakers, but many still feared the worst, especially in a town where guns could be bought without a licence or any kind of registration.

There was more than gunfire. The day of the assassination, 22 November 1963, the Dallas Morning News printed a full-page advertisement, ominously bordered in black, accusing Kennedy, again among a long list of other complaints, of being a Communist patsy. It was signed by the American Fact-finding Committee, which eventually was identified as a group of right-wingers led by Nelson Bunker Hunt, of the oil-rich Dallas family. It was this advertisement that prompted Kennedy's remark: 'We're heading into nut country today'.

Author Phil Shenon describes the Hard-Right Atmosphere of Dallas at the time of the Kennedy Assassination

QUOTE

The two-day, five-city fund-raising trip was the talk of much of official Washington because, to many, it seemed politically risky. The president had been warned that he might face protests from right-wing demonstrators, especially in Dallas. "The Big D," as the city's boosters liked to call it, was home to several far-right extremists groups and had a reputation for discourteous, even disgraceful, treatment of prominent visitors. Only a month earlier, Kennedy's UN ambassador, former Illinois governor Adlai Stevenson, had been heckled outside his Dallas hotel by anti-UN protestors, including a scowling Texas homemaker who hit him over the head with a cardboard placard that read: DOWN WITH THE UN. During the 1960 campaign, then Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Kennedy's vice presidential candidate, and his wife Lady Bird, were swarmed by dozens of screeching anti-Kennedy protestors as they tried to cross the lobby of the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas to reach the hotel's ballroom for a luncheon rally. One protestor carried a defaced copy of a Johnson campaign poster with the words SMILING JUDAS scrawled across it, while another spat on Mrs. Johnson. She described the nearly thirty minutes it took to cross the lobby as among the most frightening of her life.

UNQUOTE

[Phil Shenon, *A Cruel and Shocking Act: The Secret History of the JFK Assassination*, pp. 28-29]

Dallas reporter Hugh Aynesworth was expecting the hateful Dallas Right Wing would "throw something" at John Kennedy to embarrass him.

QUOTE

Aynesworth understood the risk that Kennedy had taken by visiting Dallas: the reporter felt the city deserved its reputation as a hateful place that was full of racists and right-wing extremists. Before the president's trip, he assumed Kennedy might face some

kind of ugly protest in the city. "I never dreamed they would shoot him, but I thought they would embarrass him by throwing something at him."

Aynesworth was ashamed of his employer, a newspaper that he felt brought out the worst in its readers. In his view, the *News* fostered a spirit of intolerance in the city that might have helped inspire the assassination. "I felt badly because the editorial page of my newspaper had really caused it, as much as any other single thing," Aynesworth said later. The paper's shrilly right-wing political slant appalled and embarrassed many people in the newsroom, including me... the *News* had criticized Kennedy mercilessly...

On the morning of the assassination, the paper had run a black-bordered, full-page advertisement placed by a group of right-wing extremists who identified themselves as the American Fact-Finding Committee. The ad accused Kennedy of allowing the Justice Department "to go soft on Communists, fellow travelers and ultra-leftists." Jacqueline Kennedy remembered that, as they prepared to drive into Dallas in the motorcade, her husband showed her the ad and remarked, "We're heading into nut country."

UNQUOTE

[Phil Shenon, *A Cruel and Shocking Act: The Secret History of the JFK Assassination*, p. 130]

Byron Skelton, in 1963 the National Democratic Committeeman from Texas, was extremely worried about the hard right political climate in Dallas and Skelton moved

heaven and earth trying to get John Kennedy to take Dallas off the itinerary of the Texas visit.

QUOTE

But another guest, Ken O'Donnell, had departed with fragmentary memories which would lie dormant and then arise phantom-like over the weekend. David Brinkley's wife had inquired about the unrest in Dallas. O'Donnell, taciturn as always, said little.

Later Bob Kennedy had ask him, "Did you see that letter from Byron Skelton?"

O'Donnell nodded. He had seen it.

All month the Democratic National Committeeman from Texas had been troubled by a premonition. This in itself was unusual, for no one had ever accused Byron Skelton of being skittish. Now in his late fifties, he was senior partner of the law firm of Skelton, Bowmer, and Courtney; director of the First National Bank of Temple, Texas; and past president of Temple's Chamber of Commerce. With his neat black suits, soft voice, and abundant gray hair he was a poster of Southern respectability, and three years earlier he had played a leading role in staging the historic confrontation between the Roman Catholic Kennedy and skeptical Protestant preachers of the Greater Houston Ministerial Association. Skelton's performance in Houston had earned the respect and gratitude of the President. Now Kennedy was returning for a grand tour of the state's urban centers. The National Committeeman should have been proud, even elated.

He wasn't. He was disturbed. The Presidential schedule included a stop in Dallas, and lately Skelton had been eying that city with growing uneasiness. The atmosphere there had become so highly charged by inflammatory statements that he was genuinely concerned. An unstable, suggestible individual - "a nut," as he put it to his friends - might easily be incited. And so, on November 4, he had decided to act. "Frankly," he had written the Attorney General that morning, "I am worried about President Kennedy's proposed trip

to Dallas.” Quoting a famous Dallas resident who recently declared that “Kennedy is a liability to the free world,” Skelton commented that “A man who would make this kind of statement is capable of doing harm to the President,” and concluded that he would “feel better if the President’s itinerary did not included Dallas.” He asked that cancellation of the stop receive “earnest consideration.”

Nor did he stop there. Two days later he wrote Walter Jenkins, Lyndon Johnson’s right-hand man, expressing further misgivings about the city. He would, he told Jenkins, prefer that the President and the Vice President omit it from their itinerary, and to make certain he had touched all the bases he flew to Washington the following week and talked to John Bailey and Jerry Bruno at the National Committee. In a long session with Bruno he carefully reviewed the political climate in Dallas and his own apprehensions about it. It wasn’t safe, he repeated; regardless of previous commitments it should be avoided.

The upshot of all Skelton’s efforts was an enormous zero. On November 8 the Attorney General, who knew him and took him seriously, forwarded his letter to O’Donnell, who decided it was an unsupported hunch. Both Jenkins and Bruno concluded that Skelton was merely annoyed because he and Mrs. H. W. Weinert, Democratic National Committeewoman for Texas, were not included in the Presidential party. In fact they were entitled to feel slighted. The failure to consult either of them about the trip (they learned about it from the newspapers) was a singular breach of political etiquette, arising from Connally’s insistence that the White House deal with no one but him. Bruno conceded as much to Skelton, and Jenkins took the matter up with the Governor. Yet the snub was comparatively trivial. Presidential security was, or should have been, the overriding consideration. Skelton had felt so, and had tried very hard to make his point.

UNQUOTE

[William Manchester, *The Death of a President*, pp. 33-35]

Lyndon Johnson was planning on opening his Austin fundraiser dinner

speech with the line “Mr. President, thank God you made it out of Dallas alive!” on the night of 11-22-63

In the White House, concern over the President's safety had set nerves on edge. A committee of Dallas's leading citizens had alerted the President's men to the danger of assassination, and some White House advisors were urging Kennedy to cancel the trip. A Southern senator, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, told him, “Dallas is a very dangerous place I wouldn't go there. Don't *you* go.” And in a draft of a speech that Lyndon Johnson intended to give in Austin after the Dallas leg of the tour - a draft that the President's advisors had presumably seen and approved - the Vice President planned to open with the line “Mr. President, thank God you made it out of Dallas alive!”

[Edward Klein, *The Kennedy Curse: Why Tragedy has Haunted America's First Family for 150 Years*, pp. 293-294, large print edition]

1978 HSCA Final Report on the JFK assassination, p. 36 - Many perceived Dallas as a violent, hysterical center of right-wing fanaticism

Web link

https://history-matters.com/archive/jfk/hasca/report/pdf/HSCA_Report_1_Intro.pdf

Despite some obvious political reasons for a Texas visit, some members of Kennedy's staff opposed it because the State was not favorably disposed to the President. From 1961 to 1962, the Secret Service had received 34 threats on the President's life from Texas. Political embarrassment seemed a certainty. The decision to travel to Dallas was even more puzzling. Many perceived Dallas as a violent, hysterical center of right-wing fanaticism . There, in 1960, then-Texas

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson had been heckled and spat upon. In October 1963, just a month before the President's scheduled visit, Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson was jeered, hit with a placard and spat upon. Byron Skelton, the National Democratic Committeeman from Texas, wrote Attorney General Robert Kennedy about his concern for President Kennedy's safety and urged him to dissuade his brother from going to Texas.

Dallas 1963 atmosphere: George DeMohrenschildt told journalist and his friend Willem Oltmans in 1970 - in half jest - that if he were involved in the murder of JFK he would have been made a bank president in Dallas

George DeMohrenschildt:

“You know, Willem, if it were ever revealed that I actually did have something to do with the assassination of President Kennedy, I would immediately be offered the position of a major bank in Dallas.”

[Willem L. Oltmans, *Reporting on the Kennedy Assassination*, p.54]

The Kennedy Administration and JFK personally were warned repeatedly not to go to Dallas

because the of Right Wing hatred for him there.

Web link: <https://www.democraticunderground.com/10024063978>

Web link <http://westwingreports.com/jfk-elm-street#sthash.FvIbuB6X.dpuf>

From West Wing Reports:

President Kennedy, complaining about the slow legislative process, tells Congressional leaders: "Things always look so much better away from Washington."

Some lawmakers expressed concern that President Kennedy might encounter trouble in Dallas. U.N. Ambassador Stevenson had been attacked there on Oct. 24, and House Whip Hale Boggs told JFK: "Mr. President, you're going into quite a hornet's nest."

Kennedy replied: "well, that always creates interesting crowds."

It is the latest in a long line of warnings about Dallas. In the wake of the White House announcement that President Kennedy would visit Texas, there were expressions of concern - even alarm - about his safety there; It is notable that those who knew Dallas best were the ones who were most concerned. A sampling:

Senator Ralph Yarborough's two brothers, both Dallas lawyers, sent him almost identical letters warning of widespread local hatred for President Kennedy.

White House press secretary Pierre Salinger received a letter from a Dallas woman: "Don't let the President come down here. I'm worried about him. I think something terrible will happen to him," she wrote.

U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes feared an incident of some sort.

U.S. Attorney H. Barefoot Sanders, the ranking Justice Department official in that part of Texas and Vice-President Johnson's point man in Dallas, told senior LBJ advisor Cliff Carter that the trip was "inadvisable."

"I think we ought to see whether we can persuade President

Kennedy to change his mind about visiting Dallas," Stanley Marcus (of the upscale Nieman-Marcus department store) told fellow executives. "Frankly, I don't think this city is safe for it."

And President Kennedy was personally warned as well by a close friend, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Arkansas), who told him "Dallas is a very dangerous place. I wouldn't go there. Don't you go."

The President was not looking forward to the trip - telling friend Dave Powers on Nov. 18 that he hated visiting Texas and that he had a terrible feeling about going. Mrs. Kennedy also said that she would "hate every minute of it."

Goldwater supporter and Right Winger Lee Edwards and nearly everyone around him thought that a Right Winger had just murdered John Kennedy. Media played up Dallas' right wing nature in the aftermath of the JFK assassination

<https://townhall.com/columnists/leeedwards/2017/11/22/the-day-kennedy-died-n2411912>

Lee Edwards article, "The Day Kennedy Died," for Townhall.com, Nov. 22, 2017

We "kids," as Clif White called us, had been left to answer the phones and take messages on what should have been a lazy fall day. The traffic was light and the lunches were long as they always were when the President was out of town.

But the city was jolted into a frenzy by the bulletin from Dallas—"Kennedy Shot!"—and we were drawn into the vortex. Nearly everyone, including me, thought that someone on our side, a Bircher, a Minuteman, a follower of General Walker, had pulled the trigger...

None of us wanted to go home and sit alone waiting to learn who had killed the President. So we stood before the small TV in the dim light of an old brass desk lamp and watched the networks try to bury Barry Goldwater and his campaign.

"President Kennedy was in Dallas, the heart of Goldwaterland," NBC's Chet Huntley said, "seeking to repair political fences."

"The ultra-right John Birch Society has become increasingly active in Dallas," one network reported. "Last month they made it clear they did not want UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson in their city." There were pictures of angry middle-aged white men and women crowding and jostling Stevenson.

The anti-Goldwater rhetoric crested when Walter Cronkite said: "Senator Goldwater is giving a political speech in Indiana and is not expected to attend President Kennedy's wake and funeral."

I was furious. Anyone covering Goldwater, and that included CBS, knew he was in Muncie, Indiana, with Mrs. Goldwater for her mother's funeral and burial. And every political reporter in Washington was aware that Goldwater and Kennedy were good friends although philosophically as different as Hayek and Keynes. I called the Washington bureau of CBS News, but all the lines were busy.

Dallas still struggles to shake its reputation as the 'City of Hate' - Globe and Mail, Nov. 16, 2013 - by Craig Offman

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/dallas-still-struggles-to-shake-its-reputation-as-the-city-of-hate/article15469543/>

At the Hotel Joule on Dallas's Main Street, Dan Rather is roaming the lobby with a small entourage. Like dozens of other journalists here right now, he's in town to cover the 50th anniversary of the assassination of president John F. Kennedy, and to put Dallas back in the spotlight.

Across Main Street, a nine-metre-tall sculpture of a bloodshot eyeball stares blankly back at the Joule, and you can't help but project a city's anxieties onto that strung-out pupil. Yes, this is the street where the Ku Klux Klan once marched, where the Kennedy motorcade passed before reaching Dealey Plaza, in the city whites fled to after desegregation. But we have changed! We're artsy and liberal. Stop judging us for what happened 50 years ago.

"McKinley was killed in Buffalo and Lincoln in Washington," says the avuncular Texan and former CBS news anchor, "but no city has had to overcome the stigma that Dallas had."

The Kennedy curse is upon Dallas again, yet another chance for baby boomers, liberals, history buffs and conspiracy junkies to hold this city hostage to the early 1960s. More than any other place in the world, Dallas has been defined by a crime scene. Not even Sarajevo, the host to Archduke Ferdinand when he was assassinated in 1914, bears such a burden.

As the country prepares for its national catharsis on Nov. 22, Dallas residents must be wondering if there is an expiration date on contrition. Never mind that tens of thousands of locals lined up to see the crown prince of Camelot roll by in an open convertible. And the inconvenient fact that a communist named Lee Harvey Oswald, not a right-wing extremist, pulled the trigger. The tyranny of demographics keeps Dallas frozen in time. While 9/11 or Oklahoma City may trump the assassination for younger generations, the death of JFK is the personal touchstone for the bulk of an aging U.S. population.

Dallas did it, or it was at least an accomplice. It is the City of Hate, the unforgivable city.

At the bar of CBD Provisions, the city's restaurant of the moment, Phillip Jones, chief executive officer of the Dallas Convention and Visitors Bureau, delivers the same spiel he has doubtlessly given to many curious rubes like me, who land in his city with an overnight bag filled with stereotypes.

Dallas isn't what it was 50 years ago, the former Clinton administration official says. It's an island of political blue in a sea of Texan red. Its mayors are Democrats, and so are its judges. It has elected a Latino lesbian sheriff. There is a thriving Arts District, world-class museums. It's a convention hub that challenges Las Vegas and Atlanta.

"Like it or not, the assassination is part of our history," says Mr. Jones over blasts of Arcade Fire and LCD Soundsystem. "But we don't want to be defined by one event."

Up and down Main Street storefronts – and wherever the Kennedy motorcade went – there are children's drawings proclaiming Dallas to be the "City of Love." Driven by Pulitzer Prize-winning graphic artist Karen Blessen, the Love Project is meant to be proof her town has worked through the pain and shame of the past. Around 18,000 schoolchildren contributed.

You can't blame the city for being defensive. While the country's tens of millions of baby boomers pick at the national wound, the majority of Dallasites may not be feeling anything. It's a young city where many people seem to have come from elsewhere – the Manhattan of the Southwest. Officials throw around the statistic that 95 per cent of residents neither lived here nor were born at the time of the

assassination. Though it's difficult to substantiate the claim, it's not a Texas-sized boast, either. Census figures estimate that 65 per cent of Dallas residents are between the ages of 18 and 65, with a median age of 30.

To them, Mr. Kennedy's grisly end must feel as distant as Mr. McKinley's did to boomers.

An unexpected gift

Arguably, the death of Camelot was Dallas's greatest blessing. Pulitzer-Prize winning journalist Lawrence Wright recently called the JFK assassination "a gift," a pivotal moment that allowed a young city to correct itself. "Dallas became a more open, tolerant and just city as a result," Mr. Wright says over the phone. "It learned the lesson of humility."

Before the assassination, Dallas didn't have much of an identity beyond its oil money and the right-wing radicals who ran the place. There was E.M. (Ted) Dealey, the Dallas Morning News publisher who told JFK at the White House that the nation needed a "man on horseback," not someone "riding Caroline's bicycle." There was the eccentric oil tycoon H.L. Hunt, widely believed at the time to be the world's richest man, bankrolling much of the vitriolic backlash against Mr. Kennedy's New Frontier.

Along with its radical eccentrics, Dallas also had a reputation for crossing the line. Hateful politics were one thing: There were John Birch Society members everywhere. Many Southern states bristled at the idea of Yankees telling them to desegregate.

But these guys in Dallas played it rougher than most. They were literally up in people's faces.

Congressman Bruce Alger, the city's legendary Republican congressman, spearheaded a 1960 protest at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas against Lyndon Johnson, then the U.S. Senate majority leader, who was campaigning for the vice-presidency.

Considered by some to be the spiritual forefather of the Tea Party-affiliated Republican Senator Ted Cruz, Mr. Alger held a placard that said, "LBJ Sold Out to Yankee Socialists." The rally, supported by tony women from North Dallas, grew confrontational, and a protester spat on Lady Bird Johnson. Lady Bird later wrote that she had never feared for her life so much as in those moments. One of the protesters snatched her gloves and pitched them into the gutter.

A month before the assassination, another surreal attack: While visiting Dallas, Mr. Kennedy's ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson, encountered the virulent local opposition to the UN and was hit on the head by a woman carrying a "Down with the UN" picket.

On the day of the assassination, the Dallas Morning News printed a full-page advertisement, bordered in black, accusing Kennedy of being a Communist stooge. The ad provoked Mr. Kennedy's ominous remark about his fatal visit: "We're heading into nut country today."

Hours after the assassination, the Dallas-did-it theory was front of mind. Jacqueline Kennedy was still wearing that pink Chanel knock-off dress, soaked with her husband's blood, at Parkland Memorial Hospital when nurses asked if she needed help cleaning up. "Absolutely not," she said. "I want the world to see what Dallas has done to my husband."

Afterward, people wrote letters to the city. Some were empathetic, others called for more transparency and criticized the way police made Mr. Oswald vulnerable to his killer, strip-club owner Jack Ruby.

But for many letter writers, Dallas was not the scene of the crime – it was a culprit. "I think it would be fitting for you to have the name of Dallas changed to DISGRACE, Texas," wrote one.

"What amazes me is how personally people took the event," says Jeffrey A. Engle, the director of the Center for Presidential History at Southern Methodist University, sitting in the DeGolyer Library next to a collection of pristinely kept letters. "I'm amazed that so many people felt a need to write about their own personal connection to it from around the world."

That personal connection would be felt when Dallasites travelled and got cold-shouldered or insulted. Waiters wouldn't serve them. People wouldn't give them directions. They were stigmatized. Not only was it bad for city morale, it might be bad for business, always a chief concern for the Big D. The city needed to recreate itself.

Within months, it had begun to do just that.

When Dallas became 'Dallas'

As young newspaperman, Darwin Payne chased the assassination story for the now defunct Dallas Times Herald. He interviewed a teary Abraham Zapruder, the balding, middle-aged man who had filmed Mr. Kennedy being shot. Despite Mr. Payne's entreaties to hand over the footage, Mr. Zapruder gave it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A year later, Mr. Payne wrote an anniversary piece that examined the city in the aftermath of the assassination. "I found that in the first nine months of 1964, business activity had been much higher than it had been for the previous nine months," he said at Peggy Sue's, a barbecue joint across from the campus of SMU. "They were worried that economic problems would happen, but they didn't."

Mr. Payne, who later became a historian and SMU journalism professor, said the city's radical right-wing groups went underground after the shooting. The Dallas Morning News transitioned to a new generation of leadership. The mayor, Democrat Earle Cabell, ran for Congress in order to oust Mr. Alger, and the Morning News turned on its former Republican ally.

In 1963, there were nine Democratic organizations in Dallas; the following year, 21 new ones were formed. In the 1964 state election, all Republican candidates from the Dallas area were swept out in favour of Democrats. "It's as if Dallas, embarrassed by what had happened and having sown such negativism, wanted to say, Look, we loved the president," Mr. Payne recalls.

J. Erik Jonsson, the co-founder of Texas Instruments who was elected mayor of Dallas in 1964, ushered in a civic renewal program that included air-conditioning for public schools, a public library system and a new city hall designed by I.M. Pei.

The crowning moment, however, was Dallas/Fort Worth Airport, a partnership of two rival cities that would create the largest airport in the world when it opened in 1973 with the sonic boom of a Concorde jet.

"Without the assassination, it never would have happened," Mr. Payne says.

In the early sixties, Fort Worth and Dallas were cross-town rivals. They had their own separate airfields and just kept making them bigger. But Mr. Jonsson wanted his city to be worldly and, with the help of the federal government, pushed the project forward.

In the seventies, Dallas's reputation diversified, for better or worse. There was the rise of the Dallas Cowboys - "America's team" - a bold bit of branding for the city, given its reputation elsewhere. And then came Dallas, the TV show that made the world forget about Dealey Plaza.

Dallasites might complain that they would never wear cowboys boots like the Ewings - that's more Fort Worth - but no one bothered them much about the assassination any more. The city was moving on. The bullet that killed J.R. was a more riveting topic.

'People just stand and stare'

Long before Tony Tasset's giant eyeball sculpture fixed its sights on Main Street, Dallas was a big booster of art and design. There is a long tradition of support for avant-garde work in the area. When the Kennedys arrived at the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth in 1963, local bigwigs installed works by Thomas Eakins and Franz Kline and sculptures by Henry Moore and Pablo Picasso in the presidential suite.

After the assassination, the Dallas skyline became a tabula rasa for I.M. Pei, who designed a symphony centre and what is now called the First Interstate Bank Tower, along with the City Hall.

Today, the Meadows Museum at Southern Methodist University has one of the largest collections of Spanish works outside Spain. Forbes magazine recently raved about the Dallas Art Fair, calling it a welcome complement to the preening pretensions of New York and Basel.

At the Dallas Museum of Art, I am directed by various women with thick, black eyeliner to the office of Maxwell Anderson, its director. That day, Mr. Anderson was set to announce that an anonymous donor had given \$9-million to keep attendance free. The museum, which features 22,000 works, received \$17-million earlier this year to establish an endowment that would bolster the museum's collections of European art from before 1700.

The former director of New York's Whitney Museum and the Art Gallery of Ontario, Mr. Anderson says Dallas's transformation into an arts hub is mix of recent self-made fortunes and booming population. "There is a concomitant growth spurt, an energy level and drive, entrepreneurial quality and civic-mindedness that is a great cocktail," he says.

AT&T Stadium, where the National Football League's Dallas Cowboys play, is the biggest surprise. The \$1-billion-plus leviathan looms over the suburb of Arlington; as fans walk in, they are not greeted by a huge bust of the late, legendary coach Tom Landry. Instead they are greeted by Sky Mirror, a \$10-million Anish Kapoor sculpture. It's a 21-tonne, 10.6-metre-diameter stainless-steel disc that reflects the eastern sky on its concave side and Cowboy fans on the stadium side. There is a pool below it.

"People just stand and stare," says Phil Whitfield, the stadium's art ambassador, who oversees the collection of more than a dozen mostly abstract murals and installations.

A Dallas resident his whole life, Mr. Whitfield remembers going to see Kennedy's motorcade on Nov. 22, 1963. "I was three years old and the crowds were eight people deep, so I didn't get a chance to see him."

He says Dallas back then was a city where an African-American kid had to be careful at night; where he had to be home by a certain hour or else he'd invite trouble from the police or others.

Asked how the city has changed, he paused in the way people do when talking about something that happened a long time ago.

"Most of those people have died out," he says.

The 'rememberers'

In spite of all the civic improvement in Dallas, Dealey Plaza, named after the newspaper family whose scion despised the Kennedys, isn't much to look at. If there weren't X's marking the spots on Elm Street where the bullets hit the

president, this patch of green and cement could be an egress to any major highway. While the "grassy knoll" looms large in the national imagination, it is a minor patch of green.

Lurking above Dealey Plaza in the infamous book depository is the Sixth Floor Museum. Itself stigmatized, the building has struggled with the weight of its history. It switched hands several times after the assassination. Some of the city's leading figures, including Tom Landry, Mary Kay and Ross Perot, created a group called Dallas Onward, hoping to raise enough money to buy the building and tear it down.

But in 1979, Dallas County purchased it, hoping one day it would be a museum to commemorate the event and the era. In 1989, the Sixth Floor Museum opened, which for many brought closure to a difficult chapter. This museum, unlike others around town, can't count on the largesse of patrons; instead, it relies on proceeds from ticket sales. Around 350,000 visitors come though each year.

The museum is a place of sacred silences and religious attention. On a precious visit seven years ago, I saw teenagers weeping. It's also exhaustingly extensive. You can stand by the blacked-out window from which Mr. Oswald took aim at the motorcade; there is also an engaging panorama of the Kennedy era, riveting oral histories of Nov. 22 and a collection of some 40,000 items related to the assassination.

These days, the demographics of its visitors are changing, says museum executive director Nicola Longford. Now, 60 per cent of its guests are "non-rememberers" – people who were not alive during the assassination.

"It's surprising how many people don't know who President Kennedy was or that he even died here in Dallas," she says. "But once they come inside, it becomes a mystery to them, a treasure hunt. They don't want all the answers provided to them, but they're able to be critical thinkers and understand the power of this place."

Stephen Fagin, the museum's associate curator, says that part of its power is its ability to bridge people's different experiences of catastrophe. Using his own family as an example, for him the country's signal national tragedy was the explosion of the Challenger space shuttle; for his brother it was the Oklahoma City bombing; for his mother, the assassination. JFK isn't just about JFK. It's about sharing catharsis.

Mr. Fagin is also fascinated by the difference in how generations approach the museum. "You have rememberers who are far more inclined to reflect on their own lives and this moment that defined a generation," he said.

"Younger people are interested in it as an ongoing murder mystery with lingering questions. They explore the plaza, point to the building and think about bullet trajectories and evidence."

Which would be a great growth opportunity for the Conspiracy Museum, located around the corner. I had visited the place seven years ago and planned a return, but discovered it had been turned into a Quiznos.

'Everyone loves a mystery'

At a class on JFK at Southern Methodist University outside of Dallas, Camelot's toothy allure isn't the draw. For these Gen Yers, it's the grit and fog of the assassination itself: the lingering contradictions of the crime scenes, the frothy YouTube videos that allege conspiracy, and the perplexing motivations of Lee Harvey Oswald. Or, as he's referred to several times in class by students, "Ozzie."

"Everyone loves a mystery," said the class's lecturer, Tom Stone (no relation to Oliver), who has been teaching variations of this course for 20 years. "It's the crime of the century."

Or, more accurately, the past century. The course, "Teaching JFK to Gen Y," is billed as an opportunity to "experience the zeitgeist of that turbulent time." Many of the students said they went into the course knowing little about the 35th president, except the mistresses he took in the White House, the way in which he was killed and maybe the Bay of Pigs fiasco. But they bore into the grassy knoll with great relish. It's Kennedy CSI.

Every detail is impressively micro-examined. Why on earth would Mr. Oswald go to Dallas, an odd place for a communist sympathizer if there ever were one? (To get away from his mother? posits Prof. Stone impishly.) And could that iconic photo of Mr. Oswald holding that 6.5-mm Carcano rifle have been doctored or, worse, faked? They study everything from Don Delillo's novel *Libra* to the Oliver Stone potboiler JFK.

"I've always been into conspiracies," said Kevin, 19, from Houston. The Sixth Floor Museum piqued his interest and also resonated with another national cataclysm. "For my own life, the closest thing was 9/11."

For many of these students, 9/11 is their 11/22. They want to bridge the trauma of the Dealey Plaza with the World Trade Center and understand why their parents felt the event was so pivotal.

Another student, Jackie Leylegian, was graced with a particle of Camelot dust. Born a week after the death of Jacqueline Kennedy, she was named after America's most glamorous first lady. Though she, too, said she still didn't know many specifics about the event, she wanted to learn more. Her grandmother in Montreal has shelves stacked with JFK books.

"I feel blessed to be taking a course near Dallas," she says. "Where it all happened."

Lyndon Johnson to Madeleine Brown on 12-31-63: It was Dallas, TX oil and “renegade intelligence bastards” who murdered JFK

Madeleine Duncan Brown was a mistress of Lyndon Johnson for 21 years and had a son with him named Steven Mark Brown in 1950. Madeleine mixed with the Texas elite and had many trysts with Lyndon Johnson over the years , including one at the Driskill Hotel in Austin, TX, on New Year's Eve 12/31/63.

Late in the evening of 12/31/63, just 6 weeks after the JFK assassination, Madeleine asked Lyndon Johnson:

"Lyndon, you know that a lot of people believe you had something to do with President Kennedy's assassination."

He shot up out of bed and began pacing and waving his arms screaming like a madman. I was scared!

"That's bullshit, Madeleine Brown!" he yelled. "Don't tell me you believe that crap!"

"Of course not." I answered meekly, trying to cool his temper.

"It was Texas oil and those fucking renegade intelligence bastards in Washington." [said Lyndon Johnson, the new president.] [Texas in the Morning, p. 189] [LBJ told this to Madeleine in the late night of 12/31/63 in the Driskill Hotel, Austin, TX in room #434 which is now known as the Governor's Suite. LBJ kept this room on retainer for business and as a place to tryst with his mistresses. LBJ and Madeleine spent New Year's Eve '63 together here.

None of these folks believed in a lone gunman killing JFK

1. David Regan says:

April 20, 2015 at 8:54 pm

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/21-jfk-cops-who-heard-a-grassy-knoll-shot/#comments>

1. None of these individuals deeply involved in the case believed in a lone gunman:

Senator Richard Russell, member of the Warren Commission
John McCloy, member of the Warren Commission
Rep. Hale Boggs, member of the Warren Commission
Senator John Sherman Cooper, member of the Warren Commission
Rep. Henry Gonzalez, chair of the HSCA
Rep. Don Edwards, chair of the HSCA
Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel for the HSCA
Robert Tanenbaum, Chief Counsel for the HSCA
Richard A. Sprague, Chief Counsel for the HSCA
Gary Cornwell, Deputy Chief Counsel for the HSCA

Lyndon Johnson on Biafra starvation,
1968: “Just get those nigger babies off
my TV set.”

<http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2010/10/11/alms-dealers>

Stick-limbed, balloon-bellied, ancient-eyed, the tiny, failing bodies of Biafra had become as heavy a presence on evening-news broadcasts as battlefield dispatches from Vietnam. The Americans who took to the streets to demand government action were often the same demonstrators who were protesting what their government was doing in Vietnam. Out of Vietnam and into Biafra—that was the message. Forsyth writes that the State Department was flooded with mail, as many as twenty-five thousand letters in one day. It got to where President Lyndon Johnson told his Undersecretary of State, “Just get those nigger babies off my TV set.”

That was Johnson’s way of authorizing humanitarian relief for Biafra, and his order was executed in the spirit in which it was given: stingily. According to Forsyth, by the war’s end, in 1970, Washington’s total expenditure on food aid for Biafra had been equivalent to “about three days of the cost of taking lives in Vietnam,” or “about twenty minutes of the Apollo Eleven flight.” But Forsyth, who was an unapologetic partisan of the Biafran cause, reserved his deepest contempt for the British government, which supported the Nigerian blockade. Even as Nigeria’s representative to abortive peace talks declared, “Starvation is a legitimate weapon of war, and we have every intention of using it,” the Labour Government in London dismissed reports of Biafran starvation as enemy propaganda.

A nice review of Roger Stone's book indicting Lyndon Johnson in the JFK assassination:

http://www.amazon.com/review/R1F3A3BLFUZXGB/ref=cm_cr_rev_detup_redir?_encoding=UTF8&asin=1626363137&cdForum=Fx18GP08U1JRYG7&cdPage=2&cdThread=TxSRTCSK8Y6HAT&newContentID=Mx9TCGR0PUK3UD&store=books#Mx9TCGR0PUK3UD

There is a case to be made about LBJ and his role in the Kennedy Assassination, but I'm not sure this book makes the case. We are told that Roger Stone is a Washington insider of the first order. The back jacket of the book has comments like 'Notorious', and 'The most dangerous man in America...' without reference to any particular book. Apparently, Mr. Stone wants to appear fearsome to his readers. The inside flap shows a dapper man in a fashionable suit with a quizzical smile, and informs us that he also writes a 'Ten best and worst dressed' column for the Huffington Post.

I checked this book out of the library, so I do not own it. I'm still reading it, but I'm not sure if I'm going to finish it or not. It reads not so much like history, or even conspiracy theory, but like the all-time motherload of salacious Washington gossip relevant to the era. No one escapes unscathed. Bobby Kennedy is a ruthless short-tempered crusader alienating and sidelining professionals in the Pentagon and the White House with reckless abandon. John Kennedy is a sex-crazed diseased hypochondriac whose rise (due to the nefarious dealings of his mobster father) manages to make an enemy of nearly everyone on capitol hill in 1960, and Johnson...

Goodness. Where do I start? A homicidal maniac? A penis-twirling neanderthal of the first order, a slaving cut-throat murderer, embezzler, extortioner and lecher to rival Shakespeare's worst villains, but without a single redeeming quality. I'm trying to think if there is a calumny not leveled at LBJ by Roger Stone.

Throughout the first few chapters we are treated to snatches of dialogue, anecdotes and pronouncements by our intrepid insider that give unimpeachable weight to his case, that LBJ killed Kennedy for political gain. State Department briefs, secret conversations, wire-taps, confidences all combine to form a damning and relentless condemnation of the Texas Senator. But a quick look at the notes to these chapters reveals that the source for these quotes is nearly always not the original document cited, but yet another Assassination book written by a prior author. In some cases, Stone quotes journalists and writers directly, as though a reporter reporting on an investigation somehow constitutes 'evidence.' And these citations are from books with titles like 'Bad Blood' and 'Troubled Brothers,' so

that what emerges is a kind of echo chamber of accusations floating without substantiation. If one is going to go on record as citing a White House Press Release, or a Department of Justice brief, or a Pentagon memo, why not cite the original source? Why cite yet another author? It's disingenuous to say the least, and certainly doesn't constitute scholarship.

Not that the book gives any impression of scholarship. Mixed in with the blizzard of damning and cryptic quotes from across the political spectrum, many of the most salacious claims burst suddenly on the reader without any reference at all, so that an injudicious reader might actually believe all of this is as reliable as it appears to be.

I began the book sympathetic to the idea that LBJ indeed plotted against Kennedy. I believe there is evidence to that effect. But if there is a definitive case to be made on that head, this is not the book that makes the case. It's so mean-spirited, so callously unfeeling in exposition, so disorganized and vindictive that one leaves off feeling soiled by the experience.

LBJ might well be the villain Stone claims him to be, but the method of the book, the tone of its expose, and the mixture of rumor, gossip and hearsay with genuine evidence so damages the author's stated intent, that he winds up foiling his argument. In the end, what we're left with is a hatchet job, a (one must conclude) politically motivated character assassination intended to leave no nuance left for the reputation of LBJ.

Lyndon Johnson Meets Frank Sinatra, as described by Kitty Kelley in her book on Sinatra

<https://theintermediateperiod.wordpress.com/2014/03/30/frank-sinatra-meets-lbj/>

“The next night, following a Big Brothers benefit, Drew Pearson and Humphrey took Sinatra to the White House for a late night visit with Lyndon Baines Johnson. Frank’s animosity towards Bobby Kennedy was the only thing that made him partially acceptable to the

President, who had never forgotten Sinatra's rebuke to his fellow Texan, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, at the 1956 Democratic National Convention, nor his idolatry of John F. Kennedy in 1960. Johnson showed his disdain when Sinatra was ushered into the Lincoln bedroom well past midnight.

Lady Bird was already in her nightgown and the President was lying on a table getting a massage. Humphrey stopped by the canopied bed to talk to Mrs. Johnson while Frank walked over to the famous mantelpiece on which Jacqueline Kennedy had hung an inscribed plaque before leaving the White House. He looked closely at the inscription: 'In this room lived John Fitzgerald Kennedy with his wife Jacqueline- during the two years, ten months, and two days he was President of the United States- January 20, 1961- November 22, 1963.'

President Johnson watched him examining the plaque. He then jumped off the massage table, grabbed an old souvenir booklet about the White House dating back to the Kennedy administration, and thrust it in Frank's face.

‘I don’t suppose you read, but this has lots of pictures. Here’s something else,’ he added, handing Frank one of the presidential souvenirs he gave to his women visitors. ‘It’s a conversation piece,’ he said of the lipstick with the White House seal on it. ‘It’ll make a big man of you with your woman.’”

His Way: The Unauthorized Biography of Frank Sinatra, Kitty Kelley, Bantam Books, 1986

Lyndon Johnson was fabulous friends with Billy Graham

<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/living/religion/funk-on-faith-blog/article19991667.html>

By Tim Funk, Charlotte Observer tfunk@charlotteobserver.com May 1, 2015

1 President Lyndon Johnson (1963-69), a Democrat and fellow Southerner, may have been Graham’s closest friend in the world, outside of the evangelist’s immediate associates.

That’s Wacker’s assessment after reading their letters to each other. “They’re just beautiful,” Wacker told the audience. “And they bespeak a profound male friendship. And you wouldn’t expect that because Lyndon Johnson was a rough character.”

Grant Wacker, the author of *America's Pastor: Billy Graham and the Shaping of a Nation*

From Robert Morrow: One of Billy Graham's closest friends was

Lyndon Johnson, a de facto satanist. Remember what I tell you about how the politicians (in all countries) like to use the preachers to validate themselves with millions? LBJ played Billy Graham like a piano and Graham was always at LBJ's beck and call. Graham for decades was considered the "Protestant Pope."

- 1) <http://www.charlotteobserver.com/living/religion/funk-on-faith-blog/article19991667.html>
- 2) <http://www.texasmonthly.com/content/billy-and-lyndon>
- 3) <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1998/04/three-new-revelations-about-lbj/377094/>
- 4) http://www.lbjlibrary.net/assets/documents/archives/oral_histories/graham_b/Graham-B.PDF

5-4-2015 email from from White House Secret Service agent John Carman to Robert Morrow re: LBJ's outrageous behaviors

JOHN CARMAN:

Pretty close, but not as bad as what I had heard.

According to some of my USSS supervisors who were there during the JFK years, they commented on a few things which was part of my special private briefings to allow me to understand better what type of people these previous Presidents/Residents were.

I am sure there is a lot more that is never discussed due to privacy.(i.e. Susan Ford married one of her detail agents! , Which is against policy of "agents" to get personally involved in such a way that will "compromise" Security.(Well stated in that movie The Bodyguard with Kevin Costner)

I detract a bit.....

LBJ would get drunk and piss off the White House balcony on occasion AND shoot a rifle at those Black Starlings cause they made some much racket(NOISE)

His usual abuse to his dogs to make the YELP when he pulled on their ears.

They installed a special speaker system that was suppose to initiate a special "noise" that the birds could not stand, but they got used to it and nothing happened.

Remember, all the years we have had Presidents, the USSS since `1865 made special allowances at the discretion of the POTUS for various reasons. Security was the most important, but keep in mind that WE(the USSS) had another "assumed" responsibility to take care of the President's wishes to make him comfortable and all his other "needs"....

In the past, if the President wanted to be left alone at all costs with a young lady in the Study, he was "protected" from ALL persons including the First Lady.

There were many excuses as "people" can;t always expect to just interrupt the President, even by his own First Family members.

Out of respect we in the USSS kept our mouths shut and if it was for National Security, we did our jobs anyway.

I would suggest you get and read a copy of a book which was a biography on LBJ which went into more detail about how he had "male" aides take care of him, his drinking and horrible Uncouth Texas manners.

I can NOT remember the name of the book as I read it cover to cover about 5 years ago. It was very revealing and written by some Texan oil or rich Rancher. I think there was a picture of a Cowboy on a horse on the cover, or maybe inside. I tried to find it and I just can't remember. The name of the author was very unique.....There was a story about how LBJ had a Kidney stone and he "wimped" out thinking he was going to die and had his "male" Aid lay down with him on the bed.(I've had 3 kidney stones and they are PAINFUL, but having a male aid lay with you or sleep with you???)

I also remember reading how LBJ wanted to FAKE an attack on a U.S. Military ship to help bring the U.S. into a War. This is very scary as it describes how the rich elite Involves US in a war so THEY will benefit and Americans end up dying for their cause.

When LBJ ran for Congress, he used to participate in paying Mexican illegals \$5.00 ea and a shot of whiskey to vote for HIM on a Democrat Ticket. Then they were give a ride back to the border etc...(Actual quote form that book)

I have no doubt whatsoever that LBJ had something to do with the death of JFK. Looking at LBJ's hunger for POWER is a good example of how OUR country is for "SALE" and WE the People are suffering because of these "DEALS";.

I hate it when I see people criticize Vladimir Putin and we have people much worse.(Muslims)

P.S> I had to correct someone on You Tube last night cause they had Ron Kessler listed as a former Secret Service agent....NOT.

KGB Col. Oleg Nechiporenko, stationed in Mexico City: many in the Mexican intelligence service DFS suspected Lyndon Johnson in the wake of the JFK assassination. The CIA helped to create and run the DFS.

QUOTE

I have more concrete information as to how the embassy telephone lines were tapped and how the FBI worked with Mexican special services on the Oswald case. I learned this from a member of el Direccion Federal de Seguridad (DFS) whom I'll call "Jose." He was part of the group that protected the Soviet cosmonauts, and we were friends for several years.

The CIA and FBI conducted a very thorough investigation of Oswald's stay in Mexico, without the assistance of the Mexican special secret service. The DFS was very interested in clarifying individual moments pertaining to Oswald in their country, and all the information that they gathered was presented to representatives of the "legal attache" of the U.S. embassy. This division of the embassy represented the FBI in Mexico, and its employees maintained close contact with Mexican law enforcement. During this period the legal attache was Joseph Garcia, who had long served in this capacity. Traditionally, the FBI had plenty of its own resources in Mexico and, like the CIA, solved problems without the knowledge or participation of the Mexican police.

Shortly after the assassination, Jose said that many in the DFS felt that Lyndon Johnson was responsible. Jose was very interested in pursuing the investigation.

UNQUOTE

[Col. Oleg Maximovich Nechiporenko, *Passport to Assassination, The Never-Before-Told Story of Lee Harvey Oswald by the KGB Colonel Who Knew Him*, pp. 180-181]

The Mexican DFS was like the “CIA of Mexico” and our CIA had a huge role in creating and running it.

Wiki on the Mexican DFS: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direcci%C3%B3n_Federal_de_Seguridad

“According to Peter Dale Scott, the DFS was in part a CIA creation, and "the CIA's closest government allies were for years in the DFS". DFS badges, "handed out to top-level Mexican drug-traffickers, have been labelled by DEA agents a virtual 'license to traffic'".^[3] Scott also said, "The Guadalajara Cartel, Mexico's most powerful drug-trafficking network in the early 1980s, prospered largely because it enjoyed the protection of the DFS, under its chief Miguel Nazar Haro, a CIA asset.”

Air Force officers wanting to impeach JFK

Tracy Riddle: <https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?14863-Air-Force-officers-wanted-to-quot-impeach-quot-JFK>

I found this in Pat Speer's online book - a 12/6/1963 letter from Allen Dulles to James Angleton.

<http://libimages.princeton.edu/loris...0/0/native.jpg>

"Please see enclosed letter from Jose Colon. Over the phone he told me had some information, rather vague, about some plot of Air Force officers to 'impeach' President Kennedy, including an Air Force officer who had been attache in Czechoslovakia. I told him that such information should be brought to the attention of the FBI."

Dulles' papers archived at Princeton:

<http://findingaids.princeton.edu/collections/MC019>

"In Hawaii on Nov. 21/63.....shortly after lunch Honolulu time, U.S.Ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge made a long distance call from the lobby of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Now this distinguished diplomat had acces to phones in privacy from his room or the military circuits at no cost....Yet he was seen, according to the Honolulu Star Bulletin, with a stack of quarters in his hand pitting coin after coin into a pay phone??
Lodge was the only person of the seven member policy-making body to stay at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.....the others stayed in the military quarters."

Millions of people across the country had this immediate reaction to the JFK assassination: LBJ Did It!

Subject: Stumbled Across Your Blog

Date: 5/16/2015

From mikexxxxxx@msn.com
To: Morrow321@aol.com

Bear with me for a paragraph sir. I was 13, living in Alexandria Virginia. On "that day", I came home from jr. high, plopped in front of the TV and watched the continuous CBS coverage. My father [Ben] came through the door about 5:45 and stood behind me watching Cronkite drone on.

Dad was 82nd Airborne during The War. He had an 8th grade education. Unskilled and unlettered, he was a woodcutter by trade.
To this day, I don't think I've ever met a more simple and plainly ignorant man. Without looking at me, still staring at the television he said 3 words. "Johnson did it". He then walked off to shower.

Mike

From mikegillien@msn.com

Gary Cartwright on the Right Wing Atmosphere of Dallas in the 1960's

“Right-wing nutcases had captured Dallas, which was ripe for the taking. Today, Dallas is one of my favorite cities, but back then it had the heart of a weasel. A gang of wingnuts had surrounded the front entrance of the *Times Herald* building, where a man in a monkey suit did a jig and railed against integrating the races. Others, led by Congressman Bruce Alger, clogged downtown sidewalks and blocked the front entrance of the Baker Hotel, where Senator Lyndon Johnson was speaking. As Johnson was leaving, one of them spit at him and another hit him in the eye with a sign. General Edwin Walker, who had been cashiered from the military for spreading right-wing propaganda to his troops, was carrying on his campaign of hate from his mansion on Turtle Creek Boulecard. Always hungry for headlines, Walker flew his American flag upside down, his way of signaling that the nation was in distress.

[Gary Cartwright, *The Best I Recall*, p. 41]

Actually, although LBJ had been also been spit on in 1960, it was Adlai Stevenson who had also been spit on and hit with a placard by one of the Dallas Right Wingers in October, 1963.

John Armstrong on the U.S. intelligence connections of Lee Harvey Oswald

<http://harveyandlee.net/>

In 1964 **The New York Times** quoted Chief Justice Earl Warren as saying, **"Full disclosure was not possible for reasons of national security."** But if "Lee Harvey Oswald" was the lone gunman and if he was not a government agent and if there was no conspiracy, then please tell us, Mr. Chief Justice, why cover up Oswald's background for reasons of National Security? *Because full disclosure concerning the creation and use of multiple "Lee Harvey Oswalds" would expose the US government agency responsible for their creation.*

In 1978 former CIA accountant James B. Wilcott swore under oath before the House Select Committee on Assassinations that **Lee Harvey Oswald was a**

"regular employee" of the Central Intelligence Agency, and that Oswald received "a full-time salary for agent work for doing CIA operational work." He testified that he was told by other CIA employees that money he (Wilcott) had personally disbursed to an encrypted account was for **"the Oswald project** or for Oswald." Wilcott's testimony was kept secret for decades, but can now be read in full by [clicking on this link](#).

In 1996 former Deputy Counsel for the House Select Committee on Assassinations Robert Tanenbaum testified at the ARRB hearing in Los Angeles by saying, "the Attorney General of Texas, Henry Wade the District Attorney and Leon Jaworsky counsel to the Attorney General, on the transcript spoke to the Chief Justice and said in substance, as I recall, that **they had information from unimpeachable sources that Lee Harvey Oswald was a contract employee of the CIA and the FBI.**" ([Click here for full testimony.](#))

Lyndon Johnson blaming Fidel Castro for the JFK assassination to his good friend George Weidenfeld - March 1971

March, 1971

"Of Kennedy's assassination he said: 'I think I know who killed JFK. I can't prove it yet, but one day I will. Goddammit, I know it ... It was Castro. You see, the Kennedy brothers liked playing cops and robbers, and when Bobby was Attorney-General he was responsible for the CIA and they sent people into Cuba to *git* Castro, but they failed and Castro *git* Jack Kennedy.' He continued to expand on his theory. 'I could never understand why Bobby tried to put some CIA people on the Warren Commission. I had Dick Helms here not long ago and I asked him point blank, but he refused to be drawn. Oswald was a communist agent, he was in Cuba, he was in the Soviet Union. One day I will prove it.'

[George Weidenfeld, *Remembering My Good Friends*, p. 350]

JFK Research Bill Kelly on Lyndon Johnson

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/poll-conspiracy-theory-morrow-shennon/#comments>

Bill Kelly:

“Yes – LBJ was a ruthless sociopathic killer who employed Hitleresque tactics – but he was not a trained psych warrior – the type of person fluent in the language and techniques of black propaganda, disinformation and deception – like those employed at Dealey Plaza – though some of his military aides were, though I’m sure they didn’t bother to try to explain it to him.”

Lyndon Johnson’s first “Hitlerite” and “dictat” operation - 1928 at San Marcos State Teachers College

Lyndon Johnson performed his first “psychwar” operation in 1928 at San Marcos State Teachers College when he stuck a knife in the “Black Stars” through his ruthless leadership of the “White Stars.” That is 35 years before the JFK assassination.

LBJ later recalled: “It was my first real big dictat -Hitlerized operation, and I broke their back good. And it stayed broke for a good long time.”

Web site: <http://surftofind.com/johnson>

I wonder what were LBJ’s second, third, fourth and fifth self-described “Hitlerite” operations? Deception, propaganda and running Machiavellian intelligence “dictat” operations were in the lifeblood of Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Mat Wilson on Lyndon Johnson and his first “Hitlerite” operation

<http://surftofind.com/johnson>

Unlike Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson was a defiant character who resented every authority except his own, and the manipulative, artful dodger routinely masterminded schemes in total secrecy in order to

pre-empt thoughtful opposition. The behind-the-scenes operator who pulled strings to consolidate power was clearly anything but a conciliatory negotiator of the Kennedy substance and style. Even as a young man, Johnson mirrored the character traits that guided his political career in Washington. The hunger for power, the extreme defiance and the drive to use and manipulate everyone around him were lifelong traits which dictated the phenomenal achievements as well as the phenomenal blunders of Lyndon Johnson.

The dominant will of Lyndon Johnson was always a triumphant force. When he graduated from high school, he defiantly rejected a parental life-long wish to have a son attend college and traded the opportunity to receive an education for a year of odd jobs -he picked fruit, washed dishes, waited on tables and worked on a road gang driving bulldozers. In the end, it was the toil of paving heat-drenched Texas county highways for a dollar a day, that prompted Lyndon Johnson to attend San Marcos College in 1927.

At San Marcos, campus politics were exclusively controlled by an "in crowd" of athletes known as the Black Stars. Johnson tried to join the Black Stars but he was rejected. Widely known as "the biggest liar on campus" and having earned the nick-name "Bullshit Johnson", the future President was not exactly in a position to open doors on the strength of his credibility.

Nevertheless, Johnson came to dominate the political climate at San Marcos and he cultivated the opportunity through a rival, political group, the White Stars. When they were formed, Johnson promptly set his sights on the effort to join the new, less popular organization, but like the Black Stars, the White Stars also rejected "O1 Bull."

Following rejection, Johnson befriended three quiet country boys who thought that he was entertaining, and after repeatedly submitting his name for nomination, the White Stars finally granted him membership. Members began to feel sorry for him, and according to the co-founder; "What difference did it make? I mean the White Stars weren't supposed to be any big deal." To most, the White Stars were just another opportunity to meet girls. But to Lyndon Johnson, the secretive organization was a vehicle which satisfied his drive for power. Indeed before long, Johnson singlehandedly turned the otherwise obscure organization, the White Stars, into the dominant political force on campus. The success of White Star political

candidates was essentially due to the determination and the tireless campaigning of Lyndon Johnson, whose "greatest forte was to look a man in the eye and do a convincing job of selling him his viewpoint. In one-on-one salesmanship, Lyndon was the best."

When political tact and aggressive campaigning was not enough, Johnson created elaborate plots to defeat meritorious political rivals like Medie Kyle, "a voracious reader, and a brilliant student who received in reality the A's that Johnson only said he received..."

Legitimate tactics did not survive behind-the-scenes manipulations that targeted and destroyed Johnson's political opponents. When fellow student Medie Kyle threatened Johnson's political aspirations, Johnson simply created a regulation that disqualified Kyle's candidacy, and he had worked behind Kyle's back so secretively that his involvement was not even suspected. Indeed Johnson cheerfully greeted him on campus and sustained the impression that he and Kyle were the best of friends, concealing the fact that he was responsible for disqualifying his candidacy. As long as the fact that Lyndon Johnson had deliberately disqualified a worthy political opponent was not publicly promoted, it did not appear to matter. The only real concern was Johnson's well developed ability to maintain secrecy -the factor which was absolutely instrumental to his capacity to develop political influence. Obsessive and secretive to the point where even some of his close allies did not always know what he was doing, Lyndon Johnson was ultimately a master of leak-proof conspiracies, and by the time he graduated from college he had snatched all political power away from the best-qualified candidates and had created a political clique which was entirely under his control.⁴

Under the directorship of Lyndon Johnson, White Star candidates won election after election, and despite repeated victories, even the fact that there existed a political organization called the White Stars was not known outside the group. Indeed, White Star membership was so secretive that: "No three White Stars could ever be seen talking together on campus, for example; should three find themselves together, meaningful glances would indicate which one should leave. White Star meetings, previously held down at the creek or in members' rooms in their boardinghouses, were now, at Johnson's suggestion, moved to the two-story Hofheinz Hotel, where, Johnson pointed out, no passerby could peep through the windows."⁵

The phenomenal secrecy and deception was so absolute that it was "constitutionally" maintained through ingenious laws which provided members the ability to lie with a straight face. The by-law that provided Johnson's White Stars the capacity to lie with a straight face stated that "immediately upon being asked if he is a member of the [White Stars] group, the member is -upon the very asking of the question -automatically expelled, so that he can answer 'No', -he will be readmitted at the next meeting."⁶

Schooled in secrecy and deception and consumed by a ruthless drive to dominate political affairs, the unchallengeable will of Lyndon Johnson invariably triumphed. Robert A. Caro, Johnson's biographer, aptly exposes the dangerous scope of Johnson's obsession to exercise power when he indicates that it was "so fierce and consuming that no consideration of morality or ethics, no cost to himself -or to anyone else -could stand before it." Johnson's peers certainly substantiate Caro's indictment. According to the observations of those who knew him best, "Lyndon was always the string-puller behind the scenes. He found those he could use, and used them, and those he couldn't, he worked behind the scenes to put them down."⁷ Peer-assessment verdicts were practically unanimous in the assertion that Johnson was "the type of character who was snaky all the time. He got power by things you or I wouldn't stoop to".⁸ In retrospect, even the violent allusion that Lyndon Johnson was the type of person who would "cut your throat to get what he wanted", does not appear to be an exaggeration.⁹ Johnson's capacity to be cruel and vulgar is too well documented to ignore, and the most striking thing about the negative assessments is that Lyndon Johnson himself evidently endorsed the violent spirit they promoted. In 1970, two years after leaving the White House, Johnson returned to San Marcos where he and four of his former professors reminisced. Johnson's particular reflection concerned the San Marcos political exploits that he had orchestrated and according to the former President of the United States: "It was my first real big dictat -Hitlerized operation, and I broke their back good. And it stayed broke for a good long time."¹⁰ Had a tape recorder not been running to inadvertently record the fact that San Marcos politicking was merely the first of a series of "big dictats", one would be more inclined to underestimate the profound ruthlessness that Johnson and his thirst to exercise power was capable of. But in the light of his propensity to operate on the level of what he called a "big dictat" or a "Hitlerized operation," it is simply

ignorant to dispute the horrific, unavoidable consequences of the Johnsonian method of operation. In his own words, Johnson's first "big dictat" was a "pretty vicious operation for a while. They lost everything I could have them lose."¹¹ The recording obviously reflected a rare slip of Johnson's disciplined tongue, but the message is very loud and clear -Johnson's determination to exercise power was so absolutely relentless that he never allowed normal democratic restraints to get in the way of his will. Moreover, the rare, candid portrait of Lyndon Johnson cannot be dismissed as the mere rumblings of jealous or ignorant political rivals because it is his own words which describe his capacity to be ruthless, cruel, dictatorial and brutal. While it is difficult to make sense out of his political career because Johnson always imposed an obsessive degree of secrecy, the nature of the manipulations he engaged were so glaringly bold and obvious that they establish a definite, identifiable pattern, -Johnson always engaged schemes which satisfied his obsessive need to dominate. In college, Johnson secretly targeted deserving candidates like Medie Kyle. In Washington, it was the Kennedys who stood between him and his political ambitions and in 1964, when Robert Kennedy refused to withdraw his candidacy for the vice presidency, an impromptu regulation effectively disqualified every cabinet member. By excluding all cabinet members from consideration for the vice presidency, Johnson effectively got rid of Kennedy and blunted criticism (through plausible denial) of the fact that the only target of his sweeping announcement was Robert Kennedy. To be sure, a presidential candidate has every right to choose his own running mate, but the paranoia and insecurity reflected by the obsession to manipulative the entire process in order to target a single individual, reflects Johnson's capacity and propensity to abuse rather than to exercise power.

It is not possible to understand the substance behind the power that Johnson exercised unless one carefully examines his common propensity to deceive. Even in college, Johnson essentially operated on the level of a covert, intelligence operative, and in the absence of a careful analysis which acknowledges orchestrated deceptions, Johnson's entire life does not even make sense. How, for example, does one explain the fact that Johnson was, at once, the most detested individual, as well as the most influential political force at San Marcos? In retrospect, the answer is clear. Lyndon Johnson was a master propagandist and manipulator who imposed a level of

secrecy which was so absolute that he was able to use the framework of a political democracy to execute what he termed his "Hitlerized operations". In the end, he demonstrated the extraordinary capacity to promote the exact opposite of what an open democracy like the United States publicly tolerates. Unlike Kennedy who valued the spirit of Jeffersonian democracy; the idea of equality, freedom, and most of all, the conviction that the people's control over the government was supreme, Johnson valued the triumph of the "big dictat". Politically, Johnson survived because he enlisted "all his energy and all his cunning in a lifelong attempt to obscure not only the true facts of his rise to power and his use of power but even of his youth, he succeeded well."¹²

Johnson carried his obsessive commitment to secrecy to Washington, where the huge credibility gap between his public declarations and his private dealings are also glaringly obvious. Under the scope of analysis, the very same "Bullshit Johnson" as he was called during his college days, actually occupied the White House. It is certainly impossible to determine anything substantive from the public posturing of Lyndon Johnson. The man was such a deliberate fraud artist that a public gesture or comment was frequently nothing more than a calculated ploy to deceive or to further the interest of his "big dictats". When, for example, Johnson publicly promoted the impression that the relationship between himself and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was strictly formal and professional, he masked the fact that the alliance between Hoover and Johnson was so close that Johnson in fact relied upon J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover and Johnson were longtime Washington neighbours, close personal friends, and criminal co-conspirators who evaded criminal prosecution through the capacity to impose secrecy and to abuse power. When Johnson left the White House, he told Nixon that Hoover was the only person that he could entirely trust and rely upon, and he was certainly not referring to the official duties of the Director of the FBI. Johnson used Hoover for such unofficial tasks as spying on his enemies and upon those who opposed the Vietnam war, and the covert relationship between Hoover and Johnson had all the earmarks of the "police state" environment that they created, developed and sustained.

Johnson predictably cultivated the impression that a close alliance between him and Hoover did not exist. At the same time, Washington

insiders were clearly aware of the fact that not a day went by without a direct communication from Johnson to Hoover's FBI. Like the secret relationship between Johnson and the White Stars that dominated political activity at San Marcos but were unknown outside the group, the close working relationship between Johnson and Hoover was not publicly betrayed. Indeed, Johnson's book *Vantage Point* does not even acknowledge Hoover, aside from two very brief mentions that reflects the formal relationship between the Director of the FBI and the President of the United States. Despite the excessive secrecy, the covert relationship between Johnson and Hoover was very close and substantial enough to occupy several unwritten manuscripts.

J. Edgar Hoover on the JFK assassination (1964): “If I told you what I really know, it would be very dangerous to the country. Our whole political system could be disrupted.”

Larry Hancock:

That may explain a particularly suggestive remark made very privately and spontaneously by J. Edgar Hoover. The summer following the assassination, Hoover was vacationing at his standard resort, the Murchison owned Del Charro Hotel. His bungalow was adjacent to Billy Byars, Sr., a Humble Oil millionaire. Byars was close to Hoover; they had frequently vacationed together. In fact, Hoover's phone record shows that on November 22, 1963, Billy Byars was the only person Hoover had called outside the government.

Years later in an interview, Billy Byars, Jr. described his vacation that summer, remembering that his father, Murchison, and Hoover often dined together. As Byars, Jr. was familiar with Hoover, the young college student thought that Hoover seemed to be in a strange frame of mind that summer, getting along better with Johnson than he had with Kennedy, but still not his usual self. On one occasion the young man came out and asked Hoover what he thought of the JFK assassination. The reply was like nothing that he had anticipated. Hoover responded by saying, “If I told you what I really know, it would be very dangerous to the country. Our whole political system could be

disrupted." That was all he said, and it was obvious he was going to say no more.

[Larry Hancock, *Someone Would Have Talked*, p. 244]

Also, [Anthony Summers, *The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover*, p. 383, interview with Billy Byars, Jr.]

Lyndon Johnson on Journalists

LYNDON JOHNSON (1908-1973)

"The fact that a man is a newspaper reporter is evidence of some flaw of character."

<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/spc/character/quotes/>

The first person to mention that John Kennedy was coming to Texas in 1963 *was Lyndon Johnson*. It was not JFK, the White House or John Connally

http://spot.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back_issues/32nd_Issue/jfk_texas.html

"We first hear about JFK coming to Texas in an April 23rd announcement by LBJ given in Dallas for the Second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference. "The April 24th, 1963 edition of the Dallas Times Herald is headlined, "LBJ sees Kennedy Dallas Visit - One Day Texas Tour Eyed." "

William Manchester on JFK withdrawing from Vietnam

(William Manchester's 1988 edition of *Death of a President*):

“...genuine detente with the Russians had begun...Kennedy had inherited a small US commitment to South Vietnam, but after much waffling he realized that it was failing, and he was cutting American losses....His withdrawal operation, which had already begun at the time of his death, would have ended this country's Vietnam commitment in 1965 with the evacuation, as he had put it to me, of 'the last helicopter pilot.' After his funeral Johnson countermanded these orders.”

Zapruder Film shown for first time on national TV on March 6, 1975 on Geraldo's show Good Night America - March 6, 1975.

Dick Gregory and Robert Groden were guests: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nxCH1yhGG3Q>

President Gerald Ford to French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing - JFK assassination was a conspiracy: “We arrived at an initial conclusion: it was not the work of one person, it was something set up. We were sure it was set up.”

Weblink: 1) <http://ctka.net/2013/VGEonJFK.html>

Original article from 11-21-2013:

<http://www.rtl.fr/actu/international/kennedy-le-reve-a-ete-assassine-avec-l-homme-dit-giscard-7767111282>

«Gerald Ford (president of the United States from 1974 to 1977, editor's note) was a member of the Warren Commission», Valéry Giscard d'Estaing resumes. «Once I was making a car trip with him, he was then President as I was myself. I said to him: 'Let me ask you an indiscreet question: you were on the Warren Commission, what conclusions did you arrive at?' He told me: 'It's not a satisfactory [i.e.,

positive (*ntr*)] one. We arrived at an initial conclusion: it was not the work of one person, it was something set up. We were sure that it was set up. But we were not able to discover by whom.'»

The Kennedy Assassination: «The dream was assassinated along with the man», Giscard says.

Radio-Télévision Luxembourg Document. The former President of the Republic tells how he learned about the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy from the mouth of a passerby, and affirms that he believes there were others behind it.

By Jérôme Chapuis (21 November, 2013)

Fifty years ago, «JFK» collapsed in his state convertible while riding through the streets of Dallas, Texas, struck down by several bullets. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States (a Democrat), was assassinated the 22 of October [November, (*ntr*)], 1963, and still today, the truth about this crime has not yet been officially established.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, at that time Minister of Finance for General de Gaulle, became aware of the event that stupefied the world "in a remarkable manner". «I left my office in the Louvre in order to catch a plane to Villacoublay, on the way to the Auvergne, and on the sidewalk to the right, there was a middle-aged man who was gesturing excitedly: he raised his arm, as if he were hitch-hiking», the former head of state relates for the microphones of RTL.

«I said to myself, 'what's going on, what could be happening?', continues Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. We slowed down, I rolled down the window, he leaned over and said to me, '**The President of the United States was just assassinated**, I heard it on the radio, I immediately came out of my house in order to spread the word everywhere.' And he burst into sobbing. Here was someone who had been so traumatized that he could not keep the news to himself.»

For the one who performed the highest functions of state from 1974 to 1981, the emotion of this anonymous figure mirrors the shock felt by «all the French» that day. «Because in the assassination of

Kennedy, there is in a sense the idea of the assassination of a dream», he says. «When one murders a dream, it is not just the person who is murdered, the dream is killed together with [that person].»

The former French President incidentally revealed a few tasty tidbits concerning his relationship with the emblematic American head of state, whom he met in the Oval Office. «**He asked me for advice!**», notably on inflation, he lets on. As for the atmosphere which reined at the White House during that period, «it was youthfulness which was in power. Youth, which wanted to change the world. He profoundly inspired me», he confides.

VGE convinced by the theory there was a conspiracy

But if the myth was not extinguished with the man, a blur remains over the true reasons for his death. One man, Lee Harvey Oswald, was rapidly apprehended; he was accused of having fired upon the young President three times with a carbine in a moment favored by fate. He was never brought to trial, murdered less than 48 hours after his questioning.

Two official inquiries, whose conclusions are controversial, confirm his guilt: the Warren Commission, in 1974 [1964 (*ntr*)], and the Stokes [commission, i.e., HSCA (*ntr*)], from 1976 to 1978. But innumerable theories claim something else: for the conspiracists, Oswald was supposedly remote-controlled by the CIA, the FBI or the extreme Right, depending on the version.

«Gerald Ford (president of the United States from 1974 to 1977, editor's note) was a member of the Warren Commission», Valéry Giscard d'Estaing resumes. «Once I was making a car trip with him, he was then President as I was myself. I said to him: 'Let me ask you an indiscreet question: you were on the Warren Commission, what conclusions did you arrive at?' He told me: 'It's not a satisfactory [i.e., positive (*ntr*)] one. We arrived at an initial conclusion: it was not the work of one person, it was something set up. We were sure that it was set up. But we were not able to discover by whom.'»

«Thus there was an organization, which has never been brought to light, which detested, which hated or which feared President Kennedy, and which decided to get rid of him. That is my conviction»,

the former head of state decisively concludes. Whence we come to learn that two former presidents among the most powerful of their era support the theory of a conspiracy.

For the original interview, go [here](#).

Much of the New Left rejected any role of conspiracy in the JFK assassination: Noam Chomsky, Howard Zinn, I.F. Stone - Nation Magazine published CIA Max Holland

Allen Lowe says:

[June 19, 2015 at 8:12 am](#)

Jeff, you are missing the most obvious and blatant flaw in GREENBERG's theory - which is that anyone who is involved with or follows New Left and post-New Left politics knows that this side of the political spectrum almost completely rejects the idea of a conspiracy in the murder of JFK.

1. *David Talbot says:*

2. [June 28, 2015 at 1:44 pm](#)

3. Exactly! What kind of a historian is Greenberg, to be completely ignorant of the history of the "New Left" in regards to the Kennedy assassination? Prominent voices of the Left — from Noam Chomsky to Howard Zinn to IF Stone — firmly rejected conspiracy theories about Dallas, even as the evidence piled up around them. I think they did so for largely ideological reasons — in the case of Chomsky and Zinn they mechanistically lumped JFK in with Cold War liberalism, seeing him as little different from the rest of the hawkish national security establishment of his day (a profound misreading of the bitter and growing split with the Kennedy administration over the Cold War) — or in the case of Stone and his ilk, they were so worried that the assassination would be pinned on the Soviet Union and/or Cuba, thereby precipitating a dangerous global conflict, that they quickly rallied around the Oswald as lone gunman theory, as patently weak as it was. In other words, the Left's leading intellectuals became part of the cover-up — and Greenberg has it completely upside down.

4. [Reply](#)



5. *David Talbot says:*

[June 28, 2015 at 1:57 pm](#)

PS Greenberg cites New Left activist/writer Carl Oglesby — who did indeed devote his life to understanding the deeper significance of the Kennedy assassination and its connections to the US power structure — as his prime example of the New Left's sponsorship of conspiracy-think. But Oglesby — who deserves respect for his pioneering work in the field — was a New Left outlier when it came to Kennedy research. Besides a handful of people like Oglesby, the New Left hierarchy — particularly on the East Coast — toed the establishment line on Kennedy. It took maverick Left Coast publications like Warren Hinckle's Ramparts magazine, to do serious JFK conspiracy research. Meanwhile, bastions of the East Coast left, like The Nation magazine, continue to publish lone gunman propagandists like Max Holland, who has been acclaimed by the CIA for his scholarship. East Coast power corridor bubble-think is a powerful force field, especially when it comes to the Kennedy assassinatoin, pulling in even bold intellectuals like Chomsky.

Robert Anderson - very close to both Lyndon Johnson and Air Force Gen. Edward Lansdale. Gen. Lansdale - a notorious figure in both the CIA and US military intelligence.

- Oliver North modeled himself off of Gen. Lansdale.
- Texan Robert Anderson - got LBJ his radio station.
- Gen. Edward Lansdale - a protégé of CIA Allen Dulles who ran the Warren Commission cover up
- Lansdale - helped to torture the Japanese General Yamashita's driver to find out where the massive Jap gold/treasure stash was.
- Robert Anderson - helped to launder the massive Jap gold stash.
- Gen. Lansdale present at Dealey Plaza on 11-22-63

- LBJ spoke with Robert Anderson on the next day 11-23-63

From Robert Morrow 512-306-1510

1) Robert Anderson

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKanderson.htm> - laundered WWII Japanese gold. Robert Anderson, from Texas, help put KTBC Austin radio station into the hands of Lyndon Johnson. It was renamed as "KLBJ" and is not in the hands of the Johnson family any more.

LBJ's conversation with Robert Anderson on 11-23-63, the day after the JFK assassination:

<http://millercenter.org/presidentialrecordings/lbj-k6311.01a-11>

2) Lansdale: <http://spartacus-educational.com/COLDlansdale.htm> - tortured his way to WWII Japanese gold

3) Photo of Gen. Edward Lansdale at Dealey Plaza on 11-22-63:

<http://www.prouty.org/photos.html>

4) Gen. Curtis LeMay, who was a special guest of the LBJ Ranch in 1957, called the Kennedys "cockroaches" in his LBJ Library oral history.

5) Senior Air Force officer saw JFK assassination as a military coup.

6) Air Force General Joseph J. Cappucci told Jan Amos and her husband that Lyndon Johnson had murdered JFK. Cappucci, the head of Air Force counterintelligence, was very close to J. Edgar Hoover who in turn was a blood brother to Lyndon Johnson for decades.

7) More on Gen. Joseph J. Cappucci, a very big player in military intelligence: <http://tekgnosis.typepad.com/tekgnosis/2014/08/gen-joseph-j-cappucci-head-of-air-force-counterintelligence-told-jan-amos-and-her-husband-col-willia.html>

BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER

8) Gen. Edward Lansdale identified by Col. Fletcher Prouty and Gen. Victor Krulak as present at Dealey Plaza on 11-22-63.

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=16308>

9) [Gen Krulak identifies Lansdale in letter to Col. Fletcher Prouty:](#)

10) [Oliver North modeled himself off of Gen. Edward Lansdale.](#) The "out of control" foreign policy of criminality in the 1980's modeled on the "out of control" criminal foreign policy of the JFK assassination.

11) According to [Sterling Seagrave](#), Lansdale was sent by General [Charles Willoughby](#) to the [Philippines](#) after the war. Lansdale "joined the torture sessions of Major Kojima Kashii "as an observer and participant". As Seagrave explains: "Since Yamashita had arrived from Manchuria in October 1944 to take over the defense of the Philippines, Kojima had driven him everywhere."

In charge of Kojima's torture was an intelligence officer named Severino Garcia Diaz Santa Romana (Santy). He wanted Major Kojima to reveal each place to which he had taken General [Tomoyuki Yamashita](#), where bullion and other treasure were hidden." [Ray Cline](#) argues that between 1945 and 1947 the gold bullion recovered by Santy and Lansdale was moved by ship to 176 accounts at banks in 42 countries. [Robert Anderson](#) and CIA agent [Paul Helliwell](#) set up these black gold accounts "providing money for political action funds throughout the noncommunist world."

12) Sterling Seagrove's book the Gold Warriors, which has critical passages on Edward Lansdale: http://www.amazon.com/Gold-Warriors-Americas-Recovery-Yamashitas/dp/1859845428/ref=sr_1_fkmr0_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1435975249&sr=8-1-fkmr0&keywords=sterling+seagrove+the+gold+warriors

13) LBJ obviously really ran KTBC and not Lady Bird:
<https://www.tab.org/convention-and-trade-show/ladybird-johnson>

Nelson Rockefeller was a good friend of both Lyndon Johnson and Gen. Edward Lansdale

“Many of the richest families in America learned to avoid drawing attention to themselves - among the Rockefellers for example, only Nelson courted publicity and involved himself personally in covert operations, becoming an intimate friend of General Lansdale and other spooks.” [Sterling and Peggy Seagrave, *The Gold Warriors, America’s Secret Recovery of Yamashita’s Gold*, p. 266]

Connections Lyndon B. Johnson in San Marcos

A Good Web Link on LBJ’s early life:

<http://issuu.com/txstatedos/docs/connections>

Lady Bird Johnson made LBJ’s political advancement her top priority says Michael Gillette who interviewed Lady Bird many times

<http://www.neh.gov/humanities/2013/mayjune/feature/lady-bird-special>

After an intense ten-week courtship by letter, she agreed to marry him. When Lyndon ran for Congress in 1937, she used her inheritance to stake his campaign. When he went off to fight in World War II, she ran his congressional office. Even after the birth of their two daughters, Lynda (1944) and Luci (1947), her involvement continued to grow. “She was faced with a dilemma in her life as to whether she would make her husband’s career her top priority or whether she would stay home with her daughters. She chose the former,” says Gillette.

Robert Caro on the Immense Power that LBJ-insider Ed Clark

Wielded in Texas from 1936 to 1982

QUOTE:

If many of the names above are known to readers familiar with American political history, the name of Edward A. Clark is not. The only high public position he ever held was as United States Ambassador to Australia during Lyndon Johnson's presidency. Because I rely on his recollections quite as much as on those of the more famous figures, however, I feel I should identify him. In 1936, this canny politician was already not only Texas Secretary of State but chief political advisor to Governor James V. Allred. Twenty years later, in 1953, as the most powerful lawyer and lobbyist in Austin, he was named "the Secret Boss of Texas" by *Reader's Digest*. Thirty years after that - in 1982 - he was still identified as "one of the twenty most powerful Texans." Of all the men with whom Lyndon Johnson would be allied in Texas, Clark was the one who would, over the long years to come, acquire and hold the most power in that state. More to the point, so far as my work is concerned, he was Brown & Root's lawyer - and, for twenty years, Lyndon Johnson's. When I finished the first volume of this work, I wrote that "over a period of more than three years, Mr. Clark ... devoted evening after evening to furthering my political education." During the past seven years, the education has continued, to my benefit.

UNQUOTE

[Robert Caro, *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Means of Ascent*, p. 424]

Leon Jaworski in 1977 describing Ed Clark as a "very, very powerful man."

Robert Draper is the grandson of Leon Jaworski who was not just the Watergate special prosecutor but the Texas attorney appointed to investigate a possible connection between Oswald and the FBI.

Needless to say Jaworski did not find any. Tell that to a legion of JFK researchers that there was no Oswald/FBI information connection (working for former FBI Guy Banister in New Orleans) or no relationship between Oswald and the CIA (David Atlee Phillips running Oswald). Oswald was the CIA's pre-selected patsy for the JFK assassination.

As for Ed Clark, in the 1950's the *Reader's Digest* had an article on Ed Clark, calling him the secret political strongman of Texas. Ed Clark would later openly admit (in his law firm) to participation in the murder of John Kennedy as he would tell Barr McClellan, a partner, to "Take care of these papers, Barr. These are for Dallas," as he would slap papers on Barr's desk. The paperwork was for free oil and gas deals for Ed Clark as an after-the-fact award for arranging the JFK assassination. Multiple lawyers (including Don Thomas LBJ ultra insider) in Clark's firm told Barr McClellan that Ed Clark was behind the JFK assassination.

Ed Clark and LBJ were bosom buddies for 35 years.

<http://www.texasmonthly.com/content/death-fixer>

2) More on Jaworski <https://books.google.com/books?id=mfXpBAAQBAJ&pg=PT169&lpg=PT169&dq=leon+jaworski+warren+commission&source=bl&ots=trLO8yIn2F&sig=xNmkaCSOK9WgTJyiTRiHboWhzow&hl=en&sa=X&ei=hx1uVbDNCcGAsQWloYDYAg&ved=0CDsQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=leon%20jaworski%20warren%20commission&f=false>

3) M

<http://jfk.hood.edu/Collection/Weisberg-Watergate%20Files/Jaworski%20Leon/Jaworski%20007.pdf>

Robert Draper on his grandfather Leon Jaworski -

<http://www.texasmonthly.com/content/colonel-truth>

Death of a Fixer

by [Robert Draper](#) for Texas Monthly [November 1992](#)

WHEN I WAS A SOPHOMORE AT THE University of Texas in 1977, my grandfather, a prominent Houston attorney, came to Austin to give a

lecture to the university's law students. After his speech, my grandfather told me he wanted to introduce me to someone. He led me toward a large biscuit-faced man who wore a tentlike suit and a grin that one might term bumpkinish. For a moment I wondered if he was someone my grandfather had once hired as a fishing guide. "Who is he?" I whispered. My grandfather murmured back, "His name is Ed Clark." I asked what Ed Clark's profession was. In fact, Clark was at that time service on UT's Board of Regents; but that was not the reply my grandfather gave me. Instead he said, "He's a very, very powerful man."

Clark greeted us with a disarmingly high-pitched warble. Almost immediately he began to giggle, and I looked at the oversize cherub whose hand I was shaking and thought, "Powerful?" At that moment, my grandfather informed Clark that I was a fine young student who might want to attend law school. Without missing a beat, Clark nodded and said, "Well, you just send him our way. We'll make sure he gets in."

He spoke these words with the easy self-assurance of an El Paso weatherman predicting a dry spell. Looking up at Clark's face, I now discerned a steadiness in his voice and a sort of elegant deviousness in his eyes. Then and there, I realized that what stood before me, buried beneath all that hayseed amiability, was the human essence of power. Leaving campus that afternoon, I had no doubt in my mind that if I wanted to go to law school at the University of Texas, Ed Clark would fix things for me.

That had been Clark's reputation for nearly half a century in Texas politics: He got things done, usually without leaving so much as a fingerprint. If you were Governor Jimmy Allred in 1935 and you needed someone to massage a few recalcitrant anti-New Deal state legislators, you called on your chief political adviser, Ed Clark. If you owned a chain of stores and needed to get the Office of Price Administration off your back in 1943, you contacted attorney Ed Clark, who would then use his influence to see that a crony was hired in the OPA's Austin branch. And if you were Lyndon Johnson and you needed any number of things—money from Brown and Root, votes in Duval County, an endorsement from an East Texas newspaper—then Ed Clark was the man to call.

From the thirties through the seventies, no one in Texas sustained power the way Edward Aubrey Clark did. His influence on the lives of Texans was and still is enormous: He spearheaded social policy reforms under the Allred administration., he orchestrated the taming of the Texas frontier by Brown and Root, and he groomed Lyndon Johnson for the White House. Yet it is a measure of the big man's discreet ways that his death at the age of 86 this past September went almost unnoticed. The Dallas Morning News observed Clark's passing with a small item on the obituary page. No members of the press attended his funeral in Austin, where Lady Bird Johnson and Ralph Yarborough mingled with educators and lawyers. No one recorded the overflow crowd in San Augustine's Christ Church-Episcopal that gathered to pay its final respects to the town's local hero. It was as if Ed Clark, the last of the big-time fixers, had tunneled his way out of a smoke-filled back room and vanished into the night.

Clark was both the product and the beneficiary of an era that saw Texas politics as a purely backstage event. While today's archetypal dealmaker, James A. Baker III, derives much of his effectiveness from his mastery of the news media, Clark thrived in a climate where the press was ineffectual, the public knew nothing, and no one wasted any time fretting over whether ends justified means. "He was one of the true masters of Texas politics," say LBJ biographer Robert A. Caro, "including the more pragmatic, hidden aspects of those politics, such as the raising and using of money." In the nineties, far removed from the frontier realpolitik that defined his day, Clark's mode of operation might seem peculiar. For all his clout, Clark genuinely viewed himself as a public servant who "gave much more than he got," according to former Johnson press secretary George Christian. He was a Democrat who supported Republicans, a New Dealer who aided conservative businessmen, an LBJ ally who later defied the Johnson circle by becoming a crucial source for Caro. If in one moment Clark was raising funds behind closed doors to defeat his friend Ralph Yarborough in the 1954 and 1956 gubernatorial primaries, then in the next he was doing all he could to bolster Yarborough's Senate campaign funds. The same fundraising skill that Clark used to help buy votes he would also apply to bolstering educational institutions. Ed Clark pulled his levers in one direction and then in the other and offered no apologies.

"Clark has to be put in time to be understood," says Christian. "He was low-key, not flashy in the least; he wasn't a media star. But he

knew how to use power.” For those who found themselves on the wrong side of his maneuverings, Clark could appear ruthless—all the more so because his methods eluded public accountability. By age 25, the San Augustine lawyer had already been elected county attorney and subsequently defeated in a bid for district attorney—“A mandate from the people never to run again,” he liked to say. Thereafter Clark routinely waved off any encouragement to run for office by saying, “I’ve been a pallbearer at a lot of funerals, and I’ve never once seen anyone in the coffin who looked as good as the pallbearer.”

Governor Allred’s legislative point man before forming his own law practice at 32. “Clark was a good lawyer,” says Christian, “but it was his political judgment and his contacts that built that law firm. He was close to just so many public officials.” Lucrative clients from the oil and gas, transportation, insurance, and construction industries gravitated toward Looney and Clark, transforming the smallish firm into one of the state’s most powerful entities. Such clients came to rely on the well-connected Clark’s ability to take their money and wield it like a truncheon or a wet kiss, depending upon what was called for. Lobbying on behalf of his clients, Clark, according to Maury Maverick, Jr., “killed more good legislation than any other man in Texas: He’d go in to see a senator you thought was firm, and he’d be laughing and giggling. And he’d come out, and the senator would always be turned around.” In similar backstage fashion, Clark changed the course of history by facilitating in the ballot box stuffing in Duval County in the 1948 U.S. Senate primary. Without ever having to shake a voter’s hand, Ed Clark personally oversaw the demise of Governor Coke Stevenson and the rise of Lyndon Johnson.

That Clark and Johnson rose in parallel ascents is hardly surprising in light of the fact that, as Clark’s daughter, Leila Wynn puts it, “The basis of their friendship was helping each other get going.” Clark did not fear Johnson the way other Johnson loyalists did, and as the letters between the two illustrate, each made good use of the other. Frequently Clark send Johnson lists of important Texans he should get to know and told Johnson what to say and what not to say; the lawyer informed the politician whenever he was making enemies or gaining on an opponent or when he needed to send a gift to key constituents who were getting married. In return Clark requested numerous favors of Johnson—some of them personal (a land deal in Austin, bureaucratic assistance in opening a way-products plant), but most of

them related to the wishes of clients (“Get the naval base for Corpus”; “Urge you to oppose passage of Senate Bill 963”; “Send the autographed photograph at once”).

Clark would tell Caro that he considered young Johnson “a comer” and therefore “bought a ticket” on him. When the long road ended at the White House, Clark’s position of influence became more formidable than ever. But a desire to serve his country overcame Clark in 1965, when he accepted an appointment as ambassador to Australia, a nation of enormous strategic importance during the Vietnam War. In electing to leave his catbird seat for Australia, Clark scripted his own slow decline of political power, while Johnson’s power reached it apex. Yet in the end it was Johnson who fell and Ed Clark who remained the pallbearer.

Upon returning to Texas in 1968, Clark busied himself with the 1970 Yarborough Senate campaign, Richard Nixon’s reelection effort in 1972, and Railroad Commission politics. In later years his attention turned to the University of Texas; later still, to his first love, Texas history. One by one the old war-horses died off. Soon there would be only Ed Clark, shuffling in his baggy attire through the posh offices of Clark, Thomas, Winters, and Newton, surrounded by acres of yuppie attorneys. He passed his final days quietly, spending time with his great-grandchildren and describing to Robert Caro how to alter voting tallies in the courthouse.

Five years before his death, Clark happened to be walking down Congress Avenue when he bumped into Ralph Yarborough. To the former senator the lawyer said, “You know how you used to always say that the ’56 election got stolen away from you? Well, guess what. So was the ’54 election.” And with that Ed Clark went off, giggling.

Joseph McBride on how quickly the JFK murder case was wrapped up

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?14934-The-Fiasco-of-Spartacus/page10>

"J. Edgar Hoover wrote a memo for his eight top aides on November 22, 1963, at 4:01 p.m.

EST (3:01 in Dallas), saying, "I called the Attorney General [Robert Kennedy] at his home and told him I thought we had the man who killed the President down in Dallas at the present time. I stated the man's name is Lee Harvey Oswald . . ." (etc.)

There was also the announcement that afternoon from the White House Situation Room (in charge of Kennedy's national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy) to Johnson and other officials on Air Force One en route back to Dallas that Oswald had acted alone.

Oswald weighed 131 lbs and was 5' 9 1/2" tall on 1-22-63

Thomas Graves: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=22086>

His autopsy report says he weighed an "estimated 150 pounds."

His fingerprint card, made while he was still alive on 11/22/63, says he was 69.5 inches tall (5' 9 1/2") and weighed 131 pounds.

Cliff Varnell on who was first pushing Oswald as the lone nut killer of JFK on 11-22-63.

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?14934-The-Fiasco-of-Spartacus/page10>

Hi Jim,

Looks to me like the Oswald-as-Lone-Nut was first promoted by McGeorge Bundy calling both AF1 and the cabinet plane to report that the lone assassin was in custody.

From **The President Has Been Shot**, by Charles Roberts (p. 141), who saw Bundy at Andrews when the plane arrived:

< quote on>

"I remember looking at (McGeorge) Bundy because I was wondering if he had any word of what had happened in the world while we were in transit, whether this assassination was part of a plot. And he told me later that what he reported to the president during that flight back was that the whole world was stunned, but there was no evidence of a conspiracy at all." <quote off>

From **A Tale Told by Two Tapes**, by Vincent Salandria:

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/in...rt=#entry31073>

< quote on>

In November of 1966, I read Theodore H. White's *The Making of the President, 1964*...

[O]n page 33 I read the following about the flight back to Washington, D.C. from Dallas:

On the flight the party learned that there was no conspiracy, learned of the identity of Oswald and his arrest; and the President's mind turned to the duties of consoling the stricken and guiding the quick.

...* The Situation Room of the White House first fingered Oswald as the lone assassin when an innocent government, with so much evidence in Dealey Plaza of conspiracy, would have been keeping all options open. Therefore this premature birth of the single-assassin myth points to the highest institutional structure of our warfare state as guilty of the crime of killing Kennedy. Such a source does not take orders from the Mafia nor from renegade elements. But such a source is routinely given to using the Mafia and supposedly out-of-control renegade sources to do its bidding.

* McGeorge Bundy was in charge of the Situation Room and was spending that fateful afternoon receiving phone calls from President Johnson, who was calling from Air Force One when the lone-assassin myth was prematurely given birth. (Bishop, Jim, *The Day Kennedy Was Shot*, New York & Funk Wagnalls, 1968), p. 154) McGeorge Bundy as the quintessential WASP establishmentarian did not take his orders from the Mafia and/or renegade elements.

< quote off>

The rush to judgement wasn't restricted to Bundy, apparently.

Max Holland's **The Assassination Tapes**, pg 57:

< quote on>

At 6:55 p.m. Johnson has a ten minute meeting with Senator J. William Fulbright and diplomat W. Averell Harriman to discuss possible foreign involvement in the assassination, especially in light of the two-and-a-half-year sojourn of Lee Harvey Oswald [in Russia]...Harriman, a U.S. ambassador to Moscow during WWII, is an experienced interpreter of Soviet machinations and offers the president the unanimous view of the U.S. government's top Kremlinologists. None of them believe the Soviets have a hand in the assassination, despite the Oswald association.

< quote off>

The problem here is that there was no meeting of the USG's top Kremlinologists.

Other than Harriman, the USG's top Soviet hands were Charles Bohlen and George Kennan.

Bohlen, Amb. to France, was traveling that day; Kennan spent the day quietly mourning at Princeton.

McGeorge Bundy -- Skull & Bones 1940.

W. Averell Harriman -- Skull & Bones 1913.

Gary Mack Believed in a Conspiracy in the JFK assassination because it was "fun." Which I think summarizes the level of scholarship he brought to the table.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/17/us/gary-mack-kennedy-assassination-expert-dies-at-68.html?partner=rss&emc=rss>

Robert Groden - yet another veteran JFK assassination researcher who thinks Lyndon Johnson was involved in the JFK assassination

-
- o Robert Groden - yet another veteran JFK researcher who believes Lyndon Johnson was involved in the JFK assassination up to his ears:
<http://www.texasmonthly.com/story/11222013/page/0/1>
-

TEXAS MONTHLY DEC 2012: "I would bet money LBJ was up to his ears in it," Groden told me after suggesting that the assassination was instigated by some combination of organized crime and the CIA. I half expected the crisply attired waiter hovering over us at a fancy Design District restaurant—my choice—to ask us to leave.

NYT's Max Frankel on how only the newspapers of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth accepted the fantasies of the Warren Report

"We all understood how Oswald needed love or fame and found neither at home or far away. We knew he needed no conspiracy to write away for that gun, delivered by the U.S. mail; anyone in America could write for a gun. And we had faith in the judgment of Earl Warren, the humane chief justice, and his fellow commissioners, among them the straightest shooters in Congress - Richard Russell and John Sherman Cooper, Hale Boggs and Gerald Ford. Those of us who digested and dissected the Warren Report for our readers knew in great detail that none of the counterclaims and conspiracies hatched by shameless profiteers fit *all* the indisputable facts of the case - or all the loose ends. The assassin flourished in America's chaos. Those who could not accept that lived in dark and alien lands.

The pattern of disbelief was both geographic and ethnic. The U.S. Information Agency discovered that only the newspapers of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth, optimistic democracies like our own, accepted the Warren findings. Most of the rest of the world did not."

[Max Frankel, *The Times of My Life: and My Life with the Times*, pp. 267-268]

Martin Hay on who appointed Allen Dulles to the Warren Commission (12-18-2013)

Web link: <http://www.ctka.net/reviews/willens.html>

In 1961, following the Bay of Pigs debacle, President Kennedy fired Allen Dulles from his position as director of the CIA; a position he had held for longer than anyone else. Two years later, Dulles was made a member of the Commission charged with investigating Kennedy's brutal murder. Ever since, critics and researchers have been scratching their heads over how such a thing came to be. Even the least sceptical of minds would have to admit that this is a curious set of circumstances. Dulles had every reason to feel at the very least resentful towards the deceased President and little obvious reason to care about finding those responsible for his death. In fact he was once heard to remark, "That little Kennedy...He thought he was a god." (James W. Douglass, *JFK and the Unspeakable*, p. 16.) So what on earth was he doing on that Commission?

Willens has an answer to this question that he presumably hopes will dispel any sinister implications. He claims that President Johnson asked JFK's brother Robert Kennedy for suggestions on Commission members, and that it was he who recommended Dulles. (Willens, p. 26) This Willens sources to Robert Caro's flawed biography of Johnson, *The Passage of Power*. Obviously I have no way of knowing whether or not Willens really believes this tale, but I do know that it is nonsense and I believe anyone else with an ounce of sense would realise that too. The original source of this lie is Johnson himself. But he did not say it until after Robert Kennedy was dead and, therefore, unable to contradict him. And the fact of the matter is that there is not a shred of evidence to support it.

It is believed that Johnson settled on the idea of appointing a Commission on November 28, 1963. The following day he telephoned Dulles and asked him to serve on the Commission. There is no known record of any meeting or phone call between Johnson and RFK on the 28th or the 29th, so it does not appear that Kennedy even had the opportunity to offer suggestions at that time.

Further, when LBJ floated the names of prospective Commission members past Hoover in a phone call on the afternoon of November 29, he asked him, "What do you think about Allen Dulles?" without mentioning RFK. And when LBJ called Dulles, he said to him "you've got to go on that *for me*", [my emphasis] making no reference to any recommendations by Robert Kennedy. But the capper comes from the call Johnson made to Senator Russell that same day. Russell asked Johnson point blank if he was going to let RFK "nominate someone" and he responded with a simple and direct "No." So the contemporaneous record completely contradicts Johnson's latter day claim.

It is also worth noting at this point that the very notion that Robert Kennedy would have recommended Dulles, of all people, to investigate his brother's death is ludicrous. RFK had served on the board of inquiry into the failure at the Bay of Pigs and, as a result, was heavily involved in the firing of Dulles. Once he was gone, Kennedy asked Secretary of State Dean Rusk if there were any other Dulles family members serving in the administration. When Rusk told him that Dulles's sister Eleanor worked under him at the State Department, RFK told him to fire her too because "he didn't want anymore of the Dulles family around." (DiEugenio,

Destiny Betrayed, p. 395) So the idea that he would then recommend Dulles for the Commission is simply not worthy of serious consideration.

It is well documented that there was great animosity between RFK and Johnson. Kennedy described LBJ as "mean, bitter, vicious; an animal in many ways...incapable of telling the truth." Johnson in turn referred to Kennedy as a "snot-nosed little son-of-a-bitch". By 1969, LBJ was facing a ruined Presidency. His reputation was in tatters and he believed this was partly due to Robert Kennedy, whom he thought was behind the criticism of the Warren Report. Johnson told aides that he was sure that RFK was trying to keep the conspiracy theories alive. (Shenon, p. 509) This is most likely why he tried to cover his own ass by turning the tables and blaming RFK for Dulles's presence on the Commission.

The issue of who got Dulles the job is significant, because he came to play a dominant role on the Commission. At one of the its earliest executive sessions, Dulles handed out copies of a book on Presidential assassination attempts in America. He pointed out that they were all the work of lone nuts, saying, "you'll find a pattern running through here that I think we'll find in this present case." When John McCloy pointed out that the Lincoln assassination was a conspiracy, Dulles countered, "Yes, but one man was so dominant that it almost wasn't a plot." (WC Executive Session, December 16, 1963, p. 52.)

Dulles went on to become the most active member of the Commission. As author Walt Brown pointed out, Dulles attended more full hearings than any other member and also asked the biggest number of questions. This seriously undermines Willens's claim that Warren "probably spent more time on the commission's work than the other six members combined". (Willens, p. 222) In fact, in the number of questions asked, Dulles outdistanced Warren by a considerable margin; asking 2,154 questions to Warren's 608. (Brown, *The Warren Omission*, p. 83-85)

That Dulles had the best interests of the CIA at the forefront of his mind during his tenure on the Commission is proven by the fact that he withheld any and all information about the Agency's repeated attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro. After these plots were made public by the Church Committee in 1975, several members of the Commission's staff expressed their dismay that this obviously relevant information had not been shared with them. As staff lawyer Burt Griffin told the HSCA, "If we had known that the CIA had wanted to assassinate Castro, then all of the Cuban motivations that we were exploring about this made much, much more sense. If we had further known that the CIA was involved with organized criminal figures in an assassination attempt in the Caribbean, then we would have had a completely different perspective on this thing." (11HSCA300) That Dulles kept these details to himself clearly demonstrates that he had an agenda that was of far more importance to him than the truth about Kennedy's murder.

**LBJ made Cliff Carter's CIA
brother Marshall Carter the HEAD
of the National Security Agency
from 1965 to 1969**

Lyndon Johnson loved to spy on people and I can tell you definitively that one of Gen. Marshall Carter's top duties at NSA was to spy on any domestic political opponent of LBJ.

Cliff Carter, born in 1918 in Bryan, TX:

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKcarter.htm>

Cliff Carter was LBJ's top political operative and righthand man.

Billie Sol Estes, LBJ, Cliff Carter all used Malcolm Wallace, LBJ's personal hitman, to murder Henry Marshall in 1961. Estes later said that Cliff Carter told him that LBJ had murdered at least 17 people to keep himself in power: <http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKestes.htm>

his brother Marshall Carter, born in 1909 in Ft. Monroe, VA:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Carter

Head of NSA from 1965 to 1969.

Marshall Sylvester Carter, brother of Cliff Carter, was born on September 16, 1909 at [Fort Monroe, Virginia](#) as a son of future Brigadier general [Clifton C. Carter](#). He graduated from the [United States Military Academy](#) in 1931 and took an [M.S.](#) degree from the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#) in 1936.

He served as an aide to General [George C. Marshall](#) during Marshall's time as [Chief of Staff of the United States Army](#), [Secretary of State](#), and [Secretary of Defense](#).^[1]

Carter, then a [Lieutenant General](#), served as [Deputy Director of Central Intelligence](#) from April 3, 1962, to April 28, 1965. From 1965 to 1969, he served as Director of the [National Security Agency](#). Upon retirement from the military, he served as President of the George C. Marshall Research Foundation until retiring from that position in 1985.

Web link on Cliff Carter and Mayor Earle Cabell riding in same car in Dallas:

https://books.google.com/books?id=x71FAQAAIAAJ&pg=PR5&lpg=PR5&dq=earle+cabell+charles+cabell+marshall+carter+clifton+carter&source=bl&ots=dfzE9k9Js7&sig=q1CnnRRQdKB6GYplqxT_StUC_SA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CDQQ6AEwA2oVChMliL_8lYjQxwIVh5mACh32jQzN#v=onepage&q=earle%20cabell%20charles%20cabell%20marshall%20carter%20clifton%20carter&f=false

See article below*, as well as this link:**

<https://www.giftshop.aogusma.org/Class/crmp/2005/bios/carter.htm>

**"Colonel (Ret.) Marshall Nichols Carter
Cullum No. 24065 · Class of 1962**

BORN ON APRIL 23, 1940, in Virginia, he is the son of Marshall S. Carter, Class of 1931, and grandson of Brigadier General Clifton C. Carter, Class of 1899...When COL Carter's stone broke, he replaced it with a metal piece with three intertwining letter "Cs," representing the three family members who were West Point graduates who preceded him. His grandfather, BG Clifton C. Carter 1899; his uncle, COL Clifton C. Carter '26; and his father, LTG Marshall S. Carter '31. After returning from his second tour as a Marine Corps Infantry Officer in Vietnam, he began wearing his grandfather's Class of 1899 ring and still wears it today.
"

*****From "Computers and People" magazine, March 1975 written by Grace Vale [inc. footnoted citations in brackets]**

**"Clifton C. Carter:
Intelligence Agent In September, 1963, the late Clifton C. Carter,**

VicePresident Lyndon B. Johnson's chief adviser, set up an office in Austin, Texas [Manchester, p. 13].

Carter, a former intelligence agent*, commanded OSS operations in Italy during World War II [R. Harris Smith, "OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency," (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972), p. 98].

His brother was General Marshall S. Carter, Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1963, and later head of the National Security Agency, which engages in communications intelligence [Ibid., and p. 98n]. On November 22 [1963],

Clifton Carter was manning communications in the car following Johnson's. Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell, the brother of General Charles P. Cabell[David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, "The Invisible Government" (New York: Bantam Books, Inc.,1964), p. 107],

General Carter's predecessor as Deputy Director of the CIA, was in the motorcade in a car directly behind Clifton Carter's. After the assassination, Clifton C. Carter remained close to Johnson, staying overnight at his house for the next few days, and continued to meet with him every day in the White House during the first part of his Presidency, although Carter never actually worked in the White House [Michael Amrine, "This Awesome Challenge: The Hundred Days of Lyndon Johnson," (New York: Popular Library, 1964), pp. 25 & 70].

General Marshall S. Carter, His Brother When General Charles Cabell left the CIA after the Bay of Pigs, Nelson Rockefeller was advising the new CIA Director, John McCone, who owned a million dollars worth of stock in Standard Oil in California [James Hepburn, "Farewell America", p. 321].

Governor Rockefeller recommended General Marshall S. Carter as the new Deputy Director of the Agency, according to Lyman B.

Kirkpatrick, Jr., former Executive Director of the CIA [Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., "The Real CIA," (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), pp. 236-237]." ---- My footnoted comments: *as was Secret Service advance agent Winston G. Lawson, a former CIC agent in the Army stationed at Fort Holabird, MD [4 H 318], during roughly the same time period as Richard Case Nagell (fellow agent Louis B. Sims also served here at the same time [RIF#180-10093-10022]).

In addition, a Lt. Col. George Whitmeyer, who taught Army Intelligence, rode in the pilot car with Jack Puterbaugh, DNC advance man from the Agriculture Department [Billy Sol Estes, Henry Marshall, Orville Freeman...Mac Wallace], although Whitmeyer was not scheduled to ride in the car in the first place[RIF#180-10074-10396]! See also: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKcarter.htm>

LBJ on his Killer Instinct

LBJ: "I'm just like a fox. I can see the jugular in any man and go for it, but I always keep myself in rein. I keep myself on a leash, just like you would an animal."

[Robert Caro, Lyndon Johnson and the Passage of Power, p. 585]

JFK on getting out of Vietnam

1) "I've just been given a list of the most recent casualties in Vietnam. We're losing too damned many people over there. It's time for us to get out. The Vietnamese aren't fighting for themselves.

We're the ones who are doing the fighting. After I come back from Texas, that's going to change. There's no reason for us to lose another man over there. Vietnam is not worth another American life."
--President Kennedy, speaking to his Assistant Press Secretary Malcolm Kilduff ...in the Oval Office on 21 November 1963, the day before his assassination, cited by James Douglass, JFK and the Unspeakable: Why He Died and Why It Matters

2) "In my last conversation with him [President Kennedy], I'll always remember that he said, 'As soon as the election is over, I'm going to get the boys out of Vietnam.'" --Tip O'Neill, former House Speaker, interviewed in the documentary, Beyond "JFK": The Question of Conspiracy

3) "If I tried to pull out completely now from Vietnam, we would have another Joe McCarthy red scare on our hands, but I can do it after I'm reelected. So we had better make damned sure that I am reelected." --John F. Kennedy, cited by his special assistant Kenneth O'Donnell, Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye: Memories of John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Luciane Goldberg: She saw Mac Wallace with Cliff Carter at least 3 times in the summer of 1960, including in a Hospitality suite at the Mayflower Hotel

John Simkin: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=5994>

John Simkin: If Billie Sol Estes is telling the truth, it needs to be shown that Clifton Carter knew Mac Wallace. Evidence of this appears in Bill Adler's article in

The Texas Observer (7th November, 1986) :

Three months after Mac Wallace walked out of the Travis County Courthouse, he went to work for Temco, Inc., in its electronics and missiles plant in Garland. Except for a short spell, he remained with the company until February of 1961. It was in January of that year, claims Billie Sol Estes, that Wallace, Billie Sol, Cliff Carter and Lyndon Johnson met at Johnson's house in Washington to discuss killing Henry Marshall. Little is known about Wallace's whereabouts that month, other than at some point he was arrested in Dallas for public drunkenness; it cannot be confirmed that Wallace was in Washington around the time of the inauguration - when the meeting supposedly took place.

But Wallace knew Cliff Carter. The two were in Washington together the previous summer, when Johnson was making a run for the 1960 presidential nomination. Wallace was seen at least three times at campaign functions, always accompanied by Cliff Carter, according to Lucianne Goldberg, who worked in the campaign press office. Goldberg recalled that Carter introduced her to Wallace in a hospitality suite at the Mayflower Hotel. "I just knew him and remember him because that was sort of what we were all about remembering everybody you meet, because you never knew where they were going to end up," said Goldberg, who was 23 and known as Lucy Cummings back then. "We were all on the make, as young people around politicians are."

Goldberg, now a literary agent in New York, told the Observer she noticed Wallace "a couple of times" at Johnson campaign headquarters at the Ambassador Hotel. "I'd be sitting at my desk and there'd be a lot of people milling around and I'd see him with his thumbs hooked into his belt the way those (Texas) guys do. " Goldberg could not recall any conversation she had with Wallace, "other than, 'wanna go have a drink,' that kind of thing, which I never did."

**John Dean: "Old hands" at the FBI
told him that LBJ was the worst**

abuser of the FBI. Nixon: "He used it for everything."

Tape recording: Feb. 27, 1973

http://millercenter.org/images/presidentialrecordings/watergate/wspf_transcripts/WSFP_864-004.pdf

NIXON: "I told Dick a (unintelligible). That's what our Democratic friends did when trying to get information.

JOHN DEAN: "Lyndon Johnson, uh, was probably the , uh, greatest abuser of the FBI, I'm told by people, some of the old hands over there.

NIXON: "He used it for everything."

JOHN DEAN: "He..."

NIXON: "That's ah -"

JOHN DEAN: "used it against the press, he used it against his own party, un, back in '64 when the Walter Jenkins thing broke, uh, he had high officials of the FBI out trying, to strong-arm a doctor to say that this man had a brain tumor, uh, Walter Jenkins, he also, then, turned his, the FBI loose on the Goldwater staff, uh, this sort of thing is starting to seep ..."

CIA director John Brennan, in a speech at the LBJ Library on September 16, 2015

said that the Kennedy Administration had issued an edict telling the CIA that “under no circumstances should the PICL [presidential daily briefing, then called the President’s Intelligence Checklist and nicknamed the “pickle”] be given to [Lyndon] Johnson.”

CIA director John Brennan also said:

"The PDB is among the most sensitive and classified documents in all of our government," Brennan said. "The release of these documents affirms that the world’s greatest democracy doesn’t keep secrets merely for secrecy’s sake."

Read more: <http://www.politico.com/story/2015/09/cia-presidential-intelligence-briefings-213661#ixzz3lyQkew9a>

Here are the heavily redacted President’s Daily Briefs from the JFK and LBJ administrations: <http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB530-Presidents-Daily-Briefs-from-Kennedy-and-Johnson-Finally-Released/>

Web Link for critical Richard Lehman interview:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/kent-csi/vol44no3/pdf/v44i3a05p.pdf>

Bromley Smith, the deputy under McGeorge Bundy, JFK's NSC advisor, told this to Richard Lehman who recounted the story in an interview with Richard Kovar. Richard Lehman was the man who developed President’s Intelligence Checklist in 1961:

Johnson really was not that much of a reader; the thing didn’t appeal to him the way it did to Kennedy. We finally settled by broadening

dissemination so that we sent it to Rusk and McNamara and, after Johnson had a Vice President, we gave it to the Vice President. Incidentally, when Kennedy asked us to include Rusk and McNamara in the dissemination after it had been in business for a couple of months, I had innocently asked the question, "What about the Vice President?" and Bromley said, "Under no circumstances!"

Jim DiEugenio on JFK getting out of Vietnam

10-2-2015 <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=22298>

NSAM 263 was attached to the McNamara Taylor Report. That report was written and edited by JFK through Krulak.

He literally delivered it to those two men on the plane to then present to him. That report includes the entire withdrawal plan.

After that was decided, Kennedy called a meeting of his advisors and essentially rammed it down their throats, it was a take it or leave it discussion: we are getting out.

He then told McNamara to go outside and announce it to the press. And as he was walking out, JFK told him through the window, "And tell them the withdrawal means the helicopter pilots also"

That is all supplemented by the declassified SecDef Meeting of May of 1963 in Hawaii. At that meeting McNamara called in all the State, Defense and CIA heads and made it clear the USA was getting out in 1965. He heard from every chief as to how the progress for withdrawal was going. In most cases he thought it was too slow, and asked it be hurried up. They got the message, as Wheeler wrote that any request for more time would be met by a presidential refusal.

How anyone can argue that this would have been reversed later is simply strange to me. When all the internal evidence points one way, and all the chief advisors-- McNamara, Bundy, Taylor--all agree, and you even have phone calls in which McNamara is saying, "We have to get out of Vietnam!", I mean what else do you want?

Most of this was in Newman's book. But the SecDef meeting and the phone call were declassified by the ARRB. Since then we actually have the evacuation order issued by Kennedy in November. As John Newman has said, Kennedy was worried that Saigon would collapse before 1965. So he had a contingency plan put together for how to evacuate all the civilian Americans there.

I see no convincing evidence to counter this today. Kennedy's speeches are to be discounted since he knew he could not reveal what he was doing before the election. In fact, he even said that.

As for Saigon falling in say 1966, well he was ready to absorb that instead of inserting combat troops. That is the one thing JFK would not do. Which is why he absorbed the loss at Bay of Pigs rather than send in direct American intervention. He knew he would have to work his withdrawal plan around the election, as LBJ worked his escalation plan around the election. See, no one was working on any escalation plan for JFK in the fall of 1963.

That all changed with LBJ at the helm.

Jim DiEugenio on JFK's Foreign Policy: A Motive for Murder

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1gmtA1SLip11bl1_2F2NfrFajNyvP2S1yekoctGkDxe4/edit#slide=id.p4

Barry Ryder post on Amazon, saying a lone nut commie killed JFK

http://www.amazon.co.uk/review/R1RMBXPC0ESB80/ref=cm_cd_notf_reply?ie=UTF8&cdForum=Fx32HNEGIVAN8MZ&cdPage=4&cdShowEdit=Mx28WII7DG1U6IA&cdThread=Tx1FHY9W5XIIRL3#Mx28WII7DG1U6IA

Hi, Casio,

You are quite correct, of course. The three Dallas murders are all solved and have been for half-a-century.

In 1964 the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald murdered JFK and J.D. Tippit

In 1968 The Clark Panel re-examined the photos and X-rays taken during JFK's post-mortem and confirmed that he had been killed by two bullets, fired from his rear. The materials disclosed no other bullet wounds.

In 1969 New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison charged Clay Shaw with

conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. Garrison lost his case and Shaw was acquitted.

On 27 January, 1971 Garrison's star witness - Perry Russo - admitted, on tape, to Shaw's lawyers F. Irvin Dymond, Edward F. Wegmann and William J. Wegmann, that he'd lied about the 'assassination party' which had formed the keystone in Garrison's 'case'. When asked if he thought that Clay Shaw was the man in Ferrie's apartment, he said absolutely not. When asked whether he was ever positive that Shaw was the man, he said "Not really."

In 1975 President Ford appointed the Rockefeller Commission to investigate the CIA and its operational excesses. As part of its remit, the Commission examined the many allegations that had spawned suggesting CIA involvement in JFK's murder. In this regard it concluded, "...that there was no credible evidence of any involvement."

The Commission also reviewed the medical evidence. It concluded - just as the WC and Clark had - that Kennedy was killed by two bullets fired at him from behind, in exactly the way that the WC and Clark had affirmed.

In 1976 the (Frank) Church Committee (which was a select committee of the Senate) was critical of the FBI and CIA's dealings and relationships with the Warren Commission. However, it stated that it had, "...not uncovered any evidence sufficient to justify a conclusion that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

In 1979 HSCA concluded that Oswald had murdered JFK and Tippit in exactly the way that the WC, Clark and Rockefeller had all acknowledged.

Using 'acoustic evidence' which led it to believe that a fourth shot had been fired at the motorcade, the Committee decided that JFK was, "...probably assassinated as a result of a conspiracy."

Three members of the 12-man Committee - Devine, Sawyer and Edgar - rejected the acoustic findings and the 'probable conspiracy' conclusion. Their dissenting views were recorded in the Final Report.

Later in 1979, James C. Bowles prepared an extensive rebuttal of the 'acoustics evidence'. At the time of the assassination, Bowles was the supervisor of the Communications Department of the Dallas Police.

In 1980 In an attempt to resolve the conflicts raised by the 'acoustic evidence', The Department Of Justice engaged the National Research Council to conduct a study of the evidence. The NRC empanelled the Committee on Ballistic Acoustics (CBA) to undertake the task. The CBA was comprised of twelve men who were all experts in the required scientific fields. Each man worked independently on the issue up until January of 1981.

On 31 January, 1981, the eleven members and chairman met, in full session and, collectively and individually concluded that the HSCA's acoustic panel's methods had been poor and its conclusions had been wrong.

On May 14, 1982 the CBA submitted its final report. It criticised the HSCA acoustic work describing it as 'seriously flawed'. The CBA stated that, "...the previously analysed sounds were recorded about one minute after the assassination and, therefore, too late to be attributed to assassination shots."

Between 1994 and 1998, the ARRB was mandated to find, collect and declassify as much material that it could which related, in any way, to the murder of JFK. During its four operative years it recovered and made available vast amounts of material. It found absolutely nothing which might cast even the slightest doubt on the conclusion that Oswald, alone and unaided, killed JFK and Tippit.

MacBird - a 1960's anti-war book and play that had vicious things to say about Lyndon Johnson

<http://www.enotes.com/topics/macbird>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MacBird!>

MacBird - 2006 remake:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/09/04/AR2006090400993.html>

MacBird Summary

Summary (Critical Guide to Censorship and Literature)

Originally written as a skit to be staged at anti-Vietnam War demonstrations in the 1960's, *MacBird* evolved into a full-length play using *Macbeth* as a means of commenting on 1960's politics. When Barbara Garson was unable to find a publisher, her husband, Marvin Garson, had five thousand copies printed at his own expense. After the book sold more than 100,000 copies, Grove Press—which had earlier turned it down—became its publisher. The play had similar problems with television: WCBS-TV had planned to screen a segment of the play, but canceled the broadcast without explanation.

Staging the play was also difficult. Roy Levine, the original director, withdrew for "personal reasons" and was replaced by Gerald Freedman, postponing opening night from February 8 to February 22, 1967. There were also problems with over-zealous city inspectors regarding building and fire regulations. With a cast

of characters including MacBird (modeled on President Lyndon B. Johnson), Ken O'Dunc (assassinated president John F. Kennedy), and the Earl of Warren (Chief Justice Earl Warren), the play was regarded as political dynamite, dividing audiences along ideological lines. *The New Yorker*, which had never before turned down a drama advertisement, refused to advertise *MacBird*; the magazine feared offending readers. Although no violent incidents occurred in the theater, the play's audiences were vocal during its performances and in print.

President Johnson was reportedly furious about Garson's play; however, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy—who was depicted in the play as Ken O'Dunc's younger brother, who deposes MacBird—liked it. *MacBird* enjoyed sell-out crowds; by early May its backers recouped their thirty-thousand-dollar investment. The lack of real political harassment reflected the liberalism of the late 1960's.

The title of *MacBird* was a wordplay on *MacBeth*, Lady MacBeth and the names of Lyndon Baines Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird Johnson.

JFK-RFK-Allen Dulles Relationship- Warren Commission

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/jackie-kennedys-particular-brand-silence/#more-6752>

6-23-64: Over Mississippi civil rights problems

<http://millercenter.org/presidentialclassroom/exhibits/mississippi-burning>

Jean Davison:

-
- o Are you sure it's a "whopper" that RFK recommended Dulles for the WC?
-

The HSCA quotes a memo from Walter Jenkins to LBJ saying:

"Abe [Fortas] has talked with Katzenbach and Katzenbach has talked with the Attorney General. They recommend a seven man commission — two Senators, 2 Congressmen, the Chief Justice, Allen Dulles...."

See paragraph 11 here:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPageId=39612>

6-23-64: Over Mississippi civil rights problems

<http://millercenter.org/presidentialclassroom/exhibits/mississippi-burning>

-
- Two months after he fired Dulles, JFK pinned a medal on Dulles' chest and praised him highly:
-

<http://www.jfklibrary.org/Asset-Viewer/Archives/JFKWHP-KN-C19555.aspx>

<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=8461>

Robert Harper: Fortas left the Court in disgrace and Jenkins left Washington in disgrace, so it is not unjustified to question their comments on anything. It wouldn't be a "lie" if they fudged RFK approval, it would just be par for their course - to give LBJ whatever he wanted.

Also, the image of the Kennedys in a lovefest with Allen Dulles doesn't quite cut it. Giving a medal to the guy who was the director for 9 years and planned the new building doesn't seem out of the ordinary.

At his death, the widow Dulles received a letter from Prescott Bush saying that he "never forgave the Kennedy's" for what "was done" to Allen. Strange comment less than a year after one of them had his head exploded with a bullet. Saying such to the widow, at such a time, seems a reflection of what she would want to hear.

Dulles was also quoted as saying that JFK "thought he was a little god." Of course, Dulles also tried to get Harry Truman to withdraw the op-ed he wrote critical of the CIA on December 22, 1963. I think the Kennedys knew that they couldn't trust Dulles to tell them the time of day.

Lyndon Johnson drinking his Cutty Sark:

<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/jackie-kennedys-particular-brand-silence/#more-6752>

“Joseph Califano, LBJ’s special assistant, once recalled riding with Johnson around the President’s Texas ranch followed by a station wagon full of Secret Service agents. “The President drank Cutty Sark scotch and soda out of a large white plastic foam cup.” Califano continued that, when Johnson wanted more, he “Would slow down and hold his left arm outside the car, shaking the cup and ice. A Secret Service agent would run up to the car, take the cup, and go back to the station wagon.” One can imagine the Kennedyites in Johnson’s administration watching in horror. The President’s rejection of French wine was probably in part an act of rebellion against the worldly sophistication of a Kennedy administration that had marginalized him as a country bumpkin when he served as Vice President. The French wines that Jacqueline Onassis’ carefully chose for state functions represented a different social milieu, and Johnson fought back accordingly by drinking cheap Cutty Sark from a foam cup. –“

<http://baltimore.thedrinknation.com/articles/read/9113-WhatIf-You-Have-Mr-President-A-Look-at-Drinks-in-Politics#sthash.JmdBZFVJ.dpuf>

CIA involvement in the drug trade

<http://home.earthlink.net/~anitaastrologer/drughist.htm>

LBJ bullying Fed chairman William McChesney Martin in 1965 at the LBJ Ranch

Typical LBJ bulling behavior

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/04/02/business/economy/audit-the-fed-timeline.html?_r=0

NYT, April 7, 2015, "America's Endless War Over Money" by Kevin Granville and Binyamin Appelbaum

And in 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson, who wanted cheap credit to finance the Vietnam War and his Great Society, summoned Fed chairman William McChesney Martin to his Texas ranch. There, after asking other officials to leave the room, Johnson reportedly shoved Martin against the wall as he demanding that the Fed once again hold down interest rates. Martin caved, the Fed printed money, and inflation kept climbing until the early 1980s.

<http://www.zerohedge.com/news/2015-11-19/house-passes-fed-transparency-bill-obama-will-veto>

A Sampling of people who thought the JFK assassination was a conspiracy:

Gary Aguilar in the comments section of WhoWhatWhy:

<http://whowhatwhy.org/2015/11/24/the-mystery-of-the-constant-flow-of-jfk-disinformation/>

"The following people to one degree or another suspected that President Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy, and said so either publicly or privately: Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon; Attorney General Robert Kennedy; John Kennedy's widow, Jackie; his special advisor dealing with Cuba at the United Nations, William Attwood; FBI director J. Edgar Hoover [!]; Senators Richard Russell (a Warren Commission member), and Richard Schweiker and Gary Hart (both of the Senate Intelligence Committee), seven of the eight congressmen on the House Assassinations Committee and its chief counsel, G. Robert Blakey; the Kennedy associates Joe Dolan, Fred Dutton, Richard Goodwin, Pete Hamill, Frank Mankiewicz, Larry O'Brien, Kenneth O'Donnell and Walter Sheridan; the Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman, who rode with the president in the limousine; the presidential physician, Dr. George Burkley; Mayor

Richard Daley of Chicago; Frank Sinatra; and '60 Minutes' producer Don Hewitt." [*] One could assemble a list of thoughtful and well-known skeptics that is several times as long as this one.

From Hugh O'Neill (11-28-15): John and Nellie Connally believe in a conspiracy to murder JFK as well

Robert

Have you also listed Governor John Connally and his wife - both of whom in several TV interviews confirmed that JFK was clutching his throat before Connally was hit. When JC was hit he screamed something like OMG they are trying to kill all of us!

Sorry I cannot be more specific off the top of my head.

MORROW REPLY TO O'Neill:

Absolutely true. Because if you DENY the Magic bullet theory, then you must admit JFK got shot from the FRONT. Hence a crossfire of bullets, hence a conspiracy to kill JFK.

**JFK Researcher Robert Dorff says that on the
day of the JFK assassination he saw
television coverage showing bullet holes in
the Stemmons Freeway sign on TV late in
the afternoon of 11-22-63 (email to Robert
Morrow on 11-29-2013)**

BOB:

This confirms our telcon of this date during which I recounted having seen television coverage of Dealey Plaza showing bullet holes in the Stemmons Freeway sign in the late afternoon on November 22nd 1963.

My friend MARY ELIZABETH FERRELL and I discussed this in a telecon in 1981, during which she confirmed having seen these same bullet holes.

Robert Dorff

John Simkin on Hale Boggs and J. Edgar Hoover

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=3733&page=2>

Barnard Fensterwald provides an interesting commentary on Thomas Hale Boggs in Assassination of JFK: Coincidence or Conspiracy (1974) pages 96-105

"You have got to do everything on earth to establish the facts one way or the other. And without doing that, why everything concerned, including every one of us is doing a very grave disservice. Thus House Majority Leader Hale Boggs delivered an admonishment of sorts to his Warren Commission colleagues on January 27, 1964. Along with Senator Richard Russell, and to a lesser degree, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Boggs served as a beacon of skepticism and probity in trying to fend off the FBI and CIA's efforts to "shade" and indeed manipulate the findings of the Warren Commission.

Like Russell, Boggs was, very simply, a strong doubter. Several years after his death in 1972, a colleague of his wife Lindy (who was elected to fill her late husband's seat in the Congress) recalled Mrs. Boggs remarking, "Hale felt very, very torn during his work [on the Commission] ... he wished he had never been on it and wished he'd never signed it [the Warren Report]." A former aide to the late House Majority Leader has recently recalled, "Hale always returned to one thing: Hoover lied his eyes out to the Commission - on Oswald, on Ruby, on their friends, the bullets, the gun, you name it..."

Almost from the beginning, Congressman Boggs had been suspicious over the FBI and CIA's reluctance to provide hard information when the Commission's probe turned to certain areas, such as allegations that Oswald may have been an undercover operative of some sort. When the Commission sought to disprove the growing suspicion that Oswald had once worked for the FBI, Boggs was outraged that the only proof of denial that the FBI offered was a brief statement of disclaimer by J. Edgar Hoover. It was Hale Boggs who drew an admission from Allen Dulles that the CIA's record of employing someone like Oswald might be so heavily coded that the verification of his service would be almost impossible for outside investigators to establish. Boggs and Dulles had the following exchange:

"Thomas Boggs: So I will ask you. Did you have agents about whom you had no record whatsoever?

Allen Dulles: The record might not be on paper. But on paper [we] would have hieroglyphics that only two people knew what they meant, and nobody outside of the Agency would know and you could say this meant the agent and someone else could say it meant another agent."

Congressman Boggs had been the Commission's leading proponent for devoting more investigative resources to probing the connections of Jack Ruby. With an early recognition that "the most difficult aspect of this is the Ruby aspect," Boggs had wanted an increased effort made to investigate the accused assassin's murderer.

Boggs was perhaps the first person to recognize something which numerous Warren Commission critics would write about in future years: the strange variations and dissimilarities to be found in Lee Harvey Oswald's correspondence during 1960 to 1963. Some critics have advanced the theory that some of Oswald's letters - particularly correspondence to the American Embassy in Moscow, and later, to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee - may have been "planted" documents written by someone else. In 1975 and 1976, the investigations of the Senate Intelligence Committee and other Congressional groups disclosed that such uses of fabricated correspondence had been a recurring tool of the FBI's secret domestic COINTELPRO [Counter Intelligence] program as well as other intelligence operations. In any event, Warren Commission member Boggs and Commission General Counsel Lee Rankin had early on discussed such an idea:

"Rankin: They [the Fair Play For Cuba Committee] denied he was a member and also he wrote to them and tried to establish as one of the letters indicate, a new branch there in New Orleans, the Fair Play For Cuba.

Boggs: That letter has caused me a lot of trouble. It is a much more literate and polished communication than any of his other writing."

It is also known Boggs felt that because of the lack of adequate material from the FBI and CIA the Commission members were poorly prepared for the examination of witnesses. According to a former Boggs staffer, the Congressman felt that lack of adequate file preparation and the sometimes erratic scheduling of Commission sessions served to prevent those same sessions from being adequately substantive. Consequently, Boggs cut down his participation in these sessions as the investigation stretched on through 1964.

Author Sylvia Meagher has cited one of the more telling examples of the frequent inability of the Warren Commission to coordinate its members' involvement in these sessions, as illustrated by the following exchange in Warren Commission Volume 3:

"Chairman Warren: Senator Cooper, at this time I am obliged to leave for our all-day conference on Friday at the Supreme Court, and I may be back later in the day, but if I don't, you continue, of course.

Sen. Cooper: I will this morning. If I can't be here this afternoon whom do you want ' to preside?

Chairman Warren: Congressman Ford, would you be here this afternoon at all?

Rep. Ford: Unfortunately, Mr. McCloy and I have to go to a conference out of town.

Chairman Warren: You are both going out of town, aren't you?

Sen. Cooper: I can go and come back if it is necessary.

Chairman Warren: I will try to be here myself. Will Mr. Dulles be here?

Mr. McCloy: He is out of town."

On April 5, 1971, House Majority Leader Hale Boggs took the floor of the House to deliver a

speech that created a major stir in Washington for several weeks. Declaring that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was incompetent and senile, and charging that the FBI had, under Hoover's most recent years adopted "the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo"; Boggs demanded Hoover's immediate resignation. Boggs also charged that he had discovered that certain FBI agents had tapped his own telephone as well as the phones of certain other members of the House and Senate. In his emotional House speech, Boggs went on to say Attorney General Mitchell says he is a law and order man. If law and order means the suppression of the Bill of Rights . . . then I say "God help us." As the Washington Post noted, "The Louisiana Democrat's speech was the harshest criticism of Hoover ever heard in the House . . . It was the first attack on Hoover by any member of the House leadership."

At the time, Boggs' startling speech created a sensation in Washington. Observers were uncertain as to his exact motivations in demanding Hoover's resignation, and there was an immediate critical reaction from Hoover's various defenders. It has been reported that sources within the FBI and the Attorney General's office began spreading stories that Boggs was a hopeless alcoholic. However, it was not until almost four years later that the motivation behind Boggs' outburst came into clearer focus.

On January 20, 1975, the Washington Post and other news organizations reported that solid evidence had been uncovered about the existence of what Hoover and the FBI had long denied they possessed: secret damaging dossiers on various members of the House and Senate, compiled through various forms of surveillance. On the following day, January 21, 1975, Washington Post reporter Ron Kessler made a further disclosure:

"The son of the late House Majority Leader Boggs has told The Post that the FBI leaked to his father damaging material on the personal lives of critics of its investigation into John F. Kennedy's assassination. Thomas Hale Boggs, Jr. said his father, who was a member of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination and its handling by the FBI, was given the material in an apparent attempt to discredit the critics [of the Warren Commission].

The material, which Thomas Boggs made available, includes photographs of sexual activity and reports on alleged communist affiliations of some authors of articles and books on the assassination.

Boggs, a Washington lawyer, said the experience played a large role in his father's decision to publicly charge the FBI with Gestapo tactics in a 1971 speech alleging the Bureau had wiretapped his telephone and that of other Congressmen."

As will be seen, the details about the FBI's secret surveillance of the leading critics of the Warren Commission were later reviewed by the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1975. The Senate investigators finally established that FBI Director Hoover not only had prepared secret "derogatory dossiers" on the critics of the Warren Commission over the years, but had even ordered the preparation of similar "damaging" reports about staff members of the Warren Commission. Whether FBI Director Hoover intended to use these dossiers for purposes of blackmail has never been determined.

Although it was not until eleven years after the murder of John F. Kennedy that the FBI's crude harassment and surveillance of various assassination researchers and investigators became officially documented, other information about it had previously surfaced.

Mark Lane, the long time critic of the Warren Report has often spoken of FBI harassment and surveillance directed against him. While many observers were at first skeptical about Lane's characteristically vocal allegations against the FBI, the list of classified Warren Commission documents that was later released substantiated Lane's charges, as it contained several FBI files about him. Lane had earlier uncovered a February 24, 1964 Warren Commission

memorandum from staff counsel Harold Willens to General Counsel J. Lee Rankin. The memorandum revealed that FBI agents had Lane's movements and lectures under surveillance, and were forwarding their reports to the Warren Commission.

In March, 1967, the official list of secret Commission documents then being held in a National Archives vault included at least seven FBI files on Lane, which were classified on supposed grounds of "national security." Among these secret Bureau reports were the following: Warren Commission Document 489, "Mark Lane, Buffalo appearances;" Warren Commission Document 694, "Various Mark Lane appearances;" Warren Commission Document 763, "Mark Lane appearances;" and Warren Commission Document 1457, "Mark Lane and his trip to Europe."

In at least one documented instance, the CIA had been equally avid in "compiling" information on another critic, the noted European writer Joachim Joesten, who had written an early "conspiracy theory" book, titled Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy (Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., 1964, West Germany). A Warren Commission file (Document 1532), declassified years later, revealed that the CIA had turned to an unusual source in their effort to investigate Joesten. According to the document, which consists of a CIA memorandum of October 1, 1964, written by Richard Helms' staff, the CIA conducted a search of some of Adolph Hitler's Gestapo files for information on Joesten.

Joachim Joesten, an opponent of the Hitler regime in Germany, was a survivor of one of the more infamous concentration camps. The Helms memorandum reveals that Helms' CIA aides had compiled information on Joesten's alleged political instability - information taken from Gestapo security files of the Third Reich, dated 1936 and 1937. In one instance, Helms' aides had used data on Joesten which had been gathered by Hitler's Chief of S.S. on November 8, 1937. While the CIA memorandum did not mention it, there was good reason for the Third Reich's efforts to compile a dossier on Joesten. Three days earlier, on November 5, 1937, at the infamous "Hossbach Conference," Adolph Hitler had informed Hermann Goering and his other top lieutenants of his plan to launch a world war by invading Europe."

In late 1975, during a Senate Intelligence Committee hearing that featured the questioning of top FBI officials, Senator Richard Schweiker disclosed other secret FBI surveillance of Warren Commission critics. Senator Schweiker disclosed new information from a November 8, 1966 memorandum by J. Edgar Hoover, relating to other dossiers on the critics. According to Schweiker, "Seven individuals [were] listed, some of their files... not only included derogatory information, but sex pictures to boot.

During the Senate Committee session, Schweiker also disclosed that "we came across another FBI letter several months later on another of the critic's personal files. I think it is January 30, 1967. Here, almost three months apart, is an ongoing campaign to personally derogate people who differed politically. In this case it was the Warren Commission [critics].

As will be seen in the chapter on "Links to Watergate," copies - of the FBI's "derogatory dossier" on another leading Warren Commission critic, associated with Mark Lane, were later distributed through the Nixon White House by secret Nixon investigator John Caulfield, John Dean, and H. R. Haldeman's top aides.

Still further information relating to FBI-CIA surveillance of the Warren Commission critics was disclosed in January, 1975 by Senator Howard Baker and the New York Times. On January 17, 1975, the Times disclosed that Senator Baker had come across an extensive CIA dossier on Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., the Director of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, during the course of Baker's service on the Senate Watergate Committee. Senator Baker was then probing various areas of CIA involvement in the Watergate conspiracy. The New York Times reported that Baker believed the dossier on Fensterwald indicated that the Agency was

conducting domestic activities or surveillances - prohibited by the Agency charter's ban on domestic involvement.

Among the items contained in the CIA dossier on Fensterwald was an Agency report of May 12, 1972 titled "#553 989." The CIA report indicated that this detailed surveillance was conducted under the joint auspices of the CIA and the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Police Intelligence Unit. D. C. Police involvement with the CIA, which in some cases was illegal, subsequently erupted into a scandal which resulted in an internal police investigation in 1975 and 1976, as well as a Congressional investigation.

The May 12, 1972 CIA report on Fensterwald states:

"On 10 May 1972, a check was made at the Metropolitan Police Department Intelligence , Unit concerning an organization called The Committee To Investigate Assassinations located at 927 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. . . .

On 10 May 1972, a check was made (DELETION)

On 11 May 1972, a physical check was made of 927 15th Street to verify the location of the above-mentioned organization. This check disclosed that the Committee To Investigate Assassinations is located in room 409 and 414 of the Carry Building."

After setting forth a room by room analysis of the offices and businesses located on the same floor as the Committee, the report went on:

"A discreet inquiry was made with (DELETION) of this building showing no government interest concerning the Committee To Investigate Assassinations. This source stated that on a daily basis that traffic coming and going from this office is very busy. This source stated that on a daily basis the office is operated by two individuals one of whose name is Jim."

Former Warren Commission member Hale Boggs would no doubt have been pleased that these activities of the FBI and CIA were finally brought to light. As his son has pointed out, Boggs' denunciation of J. Edgar Hoover in April of 1971 was based in part on his knowledge of the FBI's murky surveillance of Warren Commission critics. Whether Boggs believed the FBI's surveillance of him was based on the fact that he himself had privately become a fierce critic of Commission's conclusions is not known.

On October 16, 1972, Hale Boggs vanished during a flight in Alaska from Anchorage to Juneau. Despite a thirty-nine-day search by the Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard, no trace of the twin-engine plane on which Boggs was traveling has ever been found.

Had he been alive today, Boggs would probably have become Speaker of the House, having held the number two leadership post in the Congress at the time of his disappearance. There is no doubt Boggs would have been a singularly important figure in any re-opening of the Kennedy case.

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry thought that JFK was probably shot from the

front and that there was more than one shooter of JFK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qcd_3tBtRu4

Donald Trump: thinks Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed John Kennedy

Heilemann also asked Trump to weigh in on two historical questions: whether he believes that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated John F. Kennedy alone and whether he believes Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas over Anita Hill, the woman who accused him of sexual harassment.

"I believe he acted alone," Trump said of Oswald. "I think he probably acted alone."

<http://dailycaller.com/2015/08/26/donald-trump-repudiates-david-duke-says-lee-harvey-oswald-acted-alone/>

Donald Trump on the father of Ted Cruz

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/world/historians-and-jfk-conspiracy-theorists-agree-secret-files-will-not-tell-all/ar-AAy39h?li=AAAnZ9Ug&ocid=mailsignout>

His father was with Lee Harvey Oswald prior to Oswald's being—you know, shot. I mean, the whole thing is ridiculous," Trump said in May 2016, during a phone interview with Fox News. "What is this, right prior to his being shot, and nobody even brings it up. They don't even talk about that. That was reported, and nobody talks about it...What was he doing with Lee Harvey Oswald shortly before the death, before the shooting? It's horrible."

‘I will be releasing ALL JFK files’: Trump pivots from earlier decision to redact records

- by David Choi for Business Insider, 10-27-2017

Note: Trump actually Withheld many, many critical JFK files. He lied about releasing them.

Web link <http://www.businessinsider.com/jfk-files-summary-trump-release-documents-2017-10>

President Donald Trump on Friday [announced](#) on Twitter that he would authorize the release of "all" of the much-awaited documents on the John F. Kennedy assassination, walking back his earlier [decision](#) to allow redactions based on recommendations from the FBI and CIA.

"After strict consultation with General Kelly, the CIA and other Agencies, I will be releasing ALL JFK files other than the names and addresses of any mentioned person who is still living," Trump's statement said. "I am doing this for reasons of full transparency and in order to put any and all conspiracy theories to rest."

On Thursday, Trump blocked the release of hundreds of files on the Kennedy assassination, saying he had "no choice" because of "potentially irreversible harm" to national security. Trump also ordered the redactions to undergo a review to ensure they were essential. The National Archives eventually released nearly 3,000 previously undisclosed documents in relation to the assassination.

The newly released files were made available in compliance to a 1992 law that mandated its release within 25 years. Although a trickle of documents were released, conspiracy theorists have been fueled by the preexisting redactions and lingering questions surrounding Kennedy's assassination.

Charles Briggs, a former executive director of the CIA, served as a liaison for the

creation of the Sixth Floor Museum in Dallas. He also spent 5 years as Chairman of the Board for the Association of Former Intelligence Officers. Wash Post: "In 1999 he was awarded the distinguished David Atlee Philips Founder's Award by AFIO for sustained and exceptional contributions"

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/washingtonpost/obituary.aspx?n=charles-a-briggs&pid=176359949&fhid=17018>

BRIGGS Charles A. Briggs, Sr. Charles Ackerly Briggs, Sr. of Brookside Lane in Vienna, VA passed away in his home while surrounded by loving family on November 4, 2015. He was born on August 1, 1926 in Erie, PA to Robert and Edith (Ackerly) Briggs. He served as a Corporal for two years in the US Army during WWII. He attended Wesleyan University and was an active member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He married Catherine (Murphy) on April 22, 1950. In September of 1952 he was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency and over the course of the following 34 years he climbed the governmental service ladder from a Junior Officer Trainee to the top position of the CIA Executive Director. He served his country in administrative roles in all four divisions within the Agency, including postings as Inspector General, Comptroller, Director of Services Staff, Congressional Liaison and Executive Director. His participation in the US Government's Senior Seminar in 1970 was a highlight of his life. He holds the unique distinction (in June of 1983) while serving as the Executive Director, of being briefly designated as the Acting Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and Acting Deputy Director (DDCI), serving in all 3 positions simultaneously. He was awarded the Distinguished Intelligence Medal in honor of his service and accomplishments. After retiring in 1986, he was called back in to serve the intelligence community as a private contractor with a combined total of 60 years. A notable contribution was serving as liaison for the creation of the Sixth Floor Museum in Dallas, TX dedicated to the JFK Assassination. He served five years as Chairman of the Board for the Central Intelligence Retirement Association (CIRA) and also four years as Chairman of the Board for the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO). In 1999 he was awarded the distinguished David Atlee Philips Founder's Award by AFIO for sustained and exceptional contributions. He also served the local Vienna community as PTA President at Madison High School and was active with his children in numerous local sports leagues and organizations. He was preceded in death by his wife Caty in 2008 and is survived by three brothers: Bob Briggs, David Briggs and Larry Briggs, all of Erie, PA. He was the loving father of nine children who survive him: Cath,

Carrie, Steve, Deb, Pam, Mike Charley, Sarah and Martha. He was the beloved Bompas of 20 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren and Uncle Chuck to 11 nieces and nephews with an additional 29 grand nieces and nephews. He was a true "leader of the band," bringing music into the lives of his family and inspiring all to appreciate the printed word. He will be missed. Visitation and viewing services will be held at Money and King Funeral Home in Vienna, VA on Sunday, November 8 from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Memorial Service and Life Celebration will be held at the Unitarian Universalist Congregation of Fairfax at 2 p.m. on Monday, November 9. In lieu of flowers, donations and/or memorial contributions can be made to Capitol Caring Hospice, 2900 Telestar Court, Falls Church, VA 22042. Reference: IMO Charles A. Briggs (In Memory Of). In lieu of flowers, donations and/or memorial contributions can be made to Capitol Caring Hospice, 2900 Telestar Court, Falls Church, VA 22042. Reference: IMO Charles A. Briggs (In Memory Of). - See more at:

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/washingtonpost/obituary.aspx?n=charles-a-briggs&pid=176359949&fhid=17018#sthash.YmMnNR55.dpuf>

David Atlee Phillips helped to created the AFIO:

https://www.afio.com/01_about.htm

Our History

During the 1970s the Intelligence Community was buffeted by a number of leaks and revelations, culminating in the Church and Pike Congressional investigations. CIA officer David Atlee Phillips took early retirement in 1975 to respond to the growing sentiment that the CIA was a "rogue elephant." As part of this effort, Phillips founded this organization, known then as the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers (ARIO). Although much attacked at the time when many people called for the dismantlement of the CIA, Phillips toured the world to speak out in favor of the need for a strong intelligence community. He was subsequently personally accused of being a participant in the Kennedy and Letelier assassinations. He successfully sued several publications for libel, retractions were issued and monetary damages awarded. Phillips donated some of these proceeds to ARIO for the purpose of creating a legal defense

fund for American intelligence officers who felt they were the victims of libel. This defense focus was later moved to a separate group called Charter, which disbanded in the early 1980s, and AFIO's focus narrowed to public education within its 501(c)3 charter.

The first ARIO convention was held in September 1975, and the organization defined its purpose to explain to the nation the function of intelligence and what intelligence officers can and cannot do. From the very beginning it sought to reach out to teachers and students across the country as well as to the media, through publications, such as *Periscope* and through periodic luncheons. These early efforts have grown into the robust academic outreach and support programs present today, including scholarships, civic outreach, a variety of print and online publications and media fora, an annual symposium as well as the quarterly luncheons featuring senior officials from the Intelligence and Policy Communities, authors and media representatives.

In 1978 the name of the organization was changed to Association of Former Intelligence Officers to reflect a pool of members who were not necessarily retired, which widened the pool of eligible members and reflects the current dynamic membership. From its inception in Dave Phillips' living room and a few hundred members in 1975, AFIO has grown to over 5000 members, with 24 active chapters across the United States.

AFIO is more than a professional or fraternal organization. Its distinguishing mission is educational...to reach out to the public and explain what intelligence organizations do, and to build a nation-wide constituency for intelligence as a profession. In many ways, AFIO is the public face of the Intelligence Community.

Dick Cheney and Gerald Ford removed assassination plots from the Rockefeller Commission - Post by Anthony Thorne at Deep Politics Forum

- 1) <https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?15529-Dick-Cheney-and-Gerald-Ford-removed-assassination-plots-from-the-Rockefeller-Commission-Report>
- 2) http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB543-Ford-White-House-Altered-Rockefeller-Commission-Report/#_edn1

Dick Cheney and Gerald Ford removed assassination plots from the Rockefeller Commission Report

A lot of food for thought at this link. I find it pertinent (obviously) to the JFK assassination cover-up, but also to Cheney's later career, where (according to Seymour Hersh, who wrote about this in 2009) Cheney oversaw an 'Executive Assassination Ring' as part of the war on terror.

http://nsarchive.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB543-Ford-White-House-Altered-Rockefeller-Commission-Report/#_edn1

Washington, DC, February 29, 2016 - The Gerald Ford White House significantly altered the final report of the supposedly independent 1975 Rockefeller Commission investigating CIA domestic activities, over the objections of senior Commission staff, according to internal White House and Commission documents posted today by the National Security Archive at The George Washington University (www.nsarchive.org). The changes included removal of an entire [86-page section on CIA assassination plots](#) and numerous edits to the report by then-deputy White House Chief of Staff Richard Cheney.

Today's posting includes the entire suppressed section on assassination attempts, Cheney's handwritten marginal notes, staff

memos warning of the fallout of deleting the controversial section, and White House strategies for presenting the edited report to the public. The documents show that the leadership of the presidentially-appointed commission deliberately curtailed the investigation and ceded its independence to White House political operatives.

This evidence has been lying ignored in government vaults for decades. Much of the work of securing release of the records was done by the John F. Kennedy Assassinations Records Board in the 1990s, and the documents were located at the National Archives and Records Administration at College Park, Maryland; or at the Gerald R. Ford Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Additional mandatory declassification review requests filed by Archive fellow John Prados returned identical versions of documents, indicating the CIA is not willing to permit the public to see any more of the assassinations story than we show here. The documents in this set have yet to be incorporated into standard accounts of the events of this period.

Among the highlights of today's posting:

- o White House officials of the Ford administration attempted to keep a presidential review panel—the Rockefeller Commission—from investigating reports of CIA planning for assassinations abroad.

- o Ford administration officials suppressed the Rockefeller Commission's actual report on CIA assassination plots.

- o Richard Cheney, then the deputy assistant to the president, edited the report of the Rockefeller Commission from inside the Ford White House, stripping the report of its independent character.

- o The Rockefeller Commission remained silent on this manipulation.

- o Rockefeller Commission lawyers and public relations officials warned of the damage that would be done to the credibility of the entire investigation by avoiding the subject of assassinations.

- o President Ford passed investigative materials concerning assassinations along to the Church Committee of the United States Senate and then attempted—but failed—to suppress the Church Committee's report as well.

- o The White House markup of the Rockefeller Commission report used the secrecy of the CIA budget as an example of excesses and recommended Congress consider making agency spending public to some degree.

Dallas Attorney and GOP activist Steven Heath on Hillary Clinton's Domestic Violence and GHW Bush's New Orleans Mistress when he was CIA director in 1976

From: "Steven Heath" <sheathlaw@att.net>

To: stone@stonezone.com;

Dated: 2/20/2016 6:58:33 PM

Subject: Expereince with US Secret Service and Clintons

Roger:

I am a long time Republican political activist and an attorney. Among many other activities, I was Campaign manager for Tom Pauken's Texas republican State Chairman Race that defeated Congressman Joe Barton in 1994, in a campaign directed by Karl Rove, who was colluding with Senator Phil Gram. One of the biggest political blackeyes ever suffered by Rove and Gram. I have pretty much

abandoned the Republican Party politics of late, though I was a local leader helping organize Ron Paul's Texas campaign in 2008 and 2012. I have voted for third party Candidates for President in every election since 1992, despite being a Republican state convention delegate every year for 24 years. I am a current and enthusiastic supporter of Donald Trump.

In the early to mid 1990's I headed up a task force responsible for investigating very large and organized insurance and credit card fraud rings. During the course of my investigation I uncovered substantial evidence of millions of dollars of fraudulent insurance claims being perpetrated by Nigerian nationals in Dallas, Texas and the North Texas region. In 1993-1995 I began working closely with the United States Secret Service who had established a special unit called the "Metro-Alien Task Force" which was responsible for investigating the phenomenal level of financial and especially credit card fraud being perpetrated by a large majority of the 20,000 Nigerian nationals living in the Dallas Fort Worth area at this time. The 17 man unit of Secret Service Agents was headed by Special Agent Dana Brown, who headed their unit set up in Las Colinas, Irving, Texas, a suburb of Dallas. During the time I was working closely with this special unit of Secret Service Agents, I developed close professional relationships with several of their agents.

During this time, there had been a lot of friction between the Clinton's and the agents in the US Secret Service. Many of the agents despised the Clinton's and their personal lifestyles and they were talking freely to people such as myself about their disgust and dislike for the Clinton's, especially Hillary. They told both myself and several of my colleagues (including close friends of mine who were federal prosecutors) various stories of the sexual escapades of both Bill and Hillary Clinton. One agent told me that while on the campaign trail leading up to the general presidential election, Hillary Clinton was known to have engaged in numerous sexual relationships with people other than her husband, including both heterosexual and homosexual sexual relationships.

With regard to alleged physical acts of violence against her Husband, President Clinton, one agent told me of an encounter in or near the Oval Office in which he had been told by a fellow agent who witnessed Hillary approaching Bill Clinton and then engaging in a screaming tirade of insults and abuses against him. At the end of her

tirade, she reached back and proceeded to punch him in his chest area with great force, and then angrily walked away. After she left and Bill Clinton remained standing there, the confused and shocked Secret Service agent looked at President Clinton and stated "Mr. President, next time that happens, what do you want me to do". Clinton paused and grinned sheepishly and replied " Next time, shoot her."

Some time later, I was at a banquet with Secret Service Task Force head Dana Brown and I discussed with him some of the stories his agents had been relating to me and others. This was just weeks after the mainstream press had been reporting that the Clinton's were considering replacing the Secret Service with the US Marshall's Service for their own protection because of the conflict and personal animosity between them and the numerous reports that had been leaked out concerning their disputes. Special Agent Dana Brown looked at me and replied very soberly that I would not be hearing any more such reports any more. They had been given orders from the highest levels in Washington that all such discussions involving the Clinton's would no longer be tolerated, as it was essential that the president have the complete trust and confidence of the Agents he relied upon for his security and protection.

I was also a prosecutor in New orleans from 1986 to 1988. My investigator, Leo Girrard (whose wife was a criminal District Judge) was on the NOPD detail that accompanied then CIA Director George HW Bush [1976 year] to drop him off at this mistresses apartment in the French Quarter on several occasions, while son Jeb [Neil Bush was the Bush son at Tulane] was attending school at Tulane University. They picked him up the following morning. Peanuts compared to what the Bush Crime family has alleged to have done. I haven't read either of your books on the Clintons and Bushes yet -I will buy them soon - but I am very sure most of it will be things I have been aware of for many years. I'm glad someone of your prominence and stature has finally managed to get these stories out. Perhaps they will be given more credibility and attention they deserve.

Steven J. Heath
Attorney and Counselor
State Bar No. 09352020
3010 LBJ Freeway, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75234

Information on J. Edgar Hoover who was a longtime blood brother and neighbor of Lyndon Johnson from 1943 until 1961

THE SECRET LIFE OF EDGAR HOOVER

For half a century, the FBI director waged war on homosexuals, black people and communists. Now, a controversial film by Clint Eastwood is set to reveal some of the explosive truth about him. Here, his biographer Anthony Summers tells all

Anthony Summers

Sunday 1 January 2012 00.06 GMT

Last modified on Sunday 10 January 2016 10.13 GMT

J Edgar Hoover was a phenomenon. The first Director of the FBI, he remained in office for 48 years, from his appointment after the First World War to his death in 1972, achieving fame and extraordinary power. For public consumption when he died, President Richard Nixon eulogised him as: "One of the giants... a national symbol of courage, patriotism and granite-like honesty and integrity." He ordered flags to fly at half-mast and that Hoover's body lie in state in the Capitol.

In private, on hearing that he had died, Nixon had responded merely: "Jesus Christ! That old cocksucker!" Months earlier, closeted with key advisers, he had held forth on the need to persuade the elderly Hoover to resign. "We have on our hands here a man who will pull down the temple with him, including me."

Sign up to our Bookmarks newsletter

Read more

Nixon, soon to be disgraced and forced to resign, was of course himself no paragon. Most presidents before him, though, had had cause to fear Hoover or been troubled by what his FBI had become. Harry S Truman wrote during his presidency: "We want no Gestapo or secret police. FBI is tending in that direction. They are dabbling in sex-life scandals and plain blackmail... Edgar Hoover would give his right eye to take over, and all congressmen and senators are afraid of him."

Hoover himself, meanwhile, had a personal secret that - in his era - could have destroyed him if revealed. Clint Eastwood referred to it this year before the launch of his movie, when he assured the J Edgar Hoover Foundation that J Edgar would not "portray an open homosexual relationship" between Hoover and his long-time male companion, Clyde Tolson.

Eastwood stretched the truth. Though there is just one passionate kiss between Leonardo DiCaprio and Armie Hammer, the two actors portraying them in the movie, the relationship with Tolson is a central theme. In real life, all Washington knew was that the pair dined daily together, vacationed together, did everything but move in together, and the whispers flew. When a magazine article in the 1930s referred to Hoover's "mincing" gait, and a diplomat commented on his "conspicuous perfume", Hoover struck back. He gathered derogatory information on the offending journalist, and asserted - falsely - that he did not use perfume. Real information on the Hoover-Tolson relationship surfaced only long after both men were dead, during research for my book.

A surprising find was the account by Luisa Stuart, once a celebrated model, tracked down because she featured in a droll photograph taken with Hoover and Tolson one New Year's Eve in the late 1930s at the Stork Club - the place to be seen in New York at the time. In the photo, Hoover is shown holding his hands up as Stuart, armed with a toy shotgun, "threatens" him. Later that night, in the dark of a limousine when they left the club, she remembered: "I noticed they were holding hands all the way, just sitting there talking and holding hands with each other... I was so young and those were different times. But I'd never seen two men holding hands."

Joseph Shimon, a former Washington police inspector, recalled a taxi driver reporting the pair had been "kissing and ass-grabbing" during a cab journey. Harry Hay, founder of America's first gay rights group, remembered that on vacation in California, in "a circle in which they didn't have people who weren't gay... They were nodded together as lovers."

The Eastwood movie includes a bizarre scene that depicts Hoover, after his mother's death, donning one of her dresses. It is a nod towards allegations I first reported, that he on occasion cross-dressed. I had information from three sources, two men who said an "easily recognisable" photograph of Hoover in an evening gown circulated in the gay community in 1948, and an account by a millionaire's former wife of secret sex parties that she claimed to have witnessed in the late 50s. Hoover, the woman said, had been "dressed like an old flapper, like you see on old tintypes".

Bill Clinton, who as president in 1993 was mulling over who to appoint as FBI Director, thought the cross-dressing reports were hilarious. "It's going to be hard," he grinned during a speech at a press function, "to fill J Edgar Hoover's... pumps." That I published such allegations at all, however, to this day draws roars of fury from old Hoover loyalists.

Other accounts of the Director's alleged sexual activity, if true, would certainly have destroyed him had they become public. A former Bureau inspector and trusted associate named Jimmy Corcoran said years later that Hoover, youthful at the time, had once asked him to deal with a serious "problem". He had been arrested on sex charges involving a young man during a trip to New Orleans. Corcoran, who had powerful contacts in the state, said he intervened to hush the matter up.

There is, too, a claim that as late as 1969, when Hoover was in his early 70s, he dallied with teenage boys during his habitual summer break in California. An element of corroboration came from Don Smith, an officer on the Los Angeles police vice squad, who told me of interviews he conducted with youngsters during a paedophile investigation. "The kids," Smith said, "brought up several famous names, including those of Hoover and his sidekick".

For me, the most significant, credible information on Hoover's sexuality came with the discovery that Hoover for a while consulted Marshall de G Ruffin, a Washington psychiatrist who became president of the Washington Psychiatric Society. De Ruffin's widow Monteen recalled learning from her husband that his distinguished patient was "definitely troubled by homosexuality". After several sessions, however, "Hoover got very paranoid about anyone finding out he was a homosexual, and got scared." As if to compensate, Hoover lashed out at and sought to expose other homosexuals. For years he had his agents infiltrate and monitor homosexual-rights groups, while he sounded off publicly about "sex deviates in government service".

My conclusion after five years' research was that while Hoover may have spent much of his life repressing his private urges while building an image of himself as the acme of sexual purity, he did sometimes lapse - risking catastrophe every time. Having studied the information I assembled, two noted specialists in psychiatry and psychology said they believed Hoover's sexual torment was very pertinent to his use and abuse of power as America's top law-enforcement officer.

Dr John Money, professor of medical psychology at Johns Hopkins University, thought Hoover "needed constantly to destroy other people in order to maintain himself. He managed to live with his conflict by making others pay the price." Dr Harold Lief, professor emeritus of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania, concluded that Hoover suffered from "a personality disorder, a narcissistic disorder with mixed obsessive features... paranoid elements, undue suspiciousness and some sadism. A combination of narcissism and paranoia produces what is known as an authoritarian personality. Hoover would have made a perfect high-level Nazi."

The eight decades of Hoover's life tell their own story. As early as his teen years, his mind was closing on issues that were to dominate his era. In the school debating society, he argued against women getting the vote and against abolition of the death penalty. He could never bear to come second in anything. When his father began to suffer from mental illness, a niece told me, Hoover "couldn't tolerate the fact. He never could tolerate anything that was imperfect." Another relative said: "I sometimes have thought that he really had a fear of becoming too personally involved with people." William Sullivan, a close FBI associate, thought his boss "didn't have affection for one single solitary human being".

Hoover joined the Bureau - at that time just the Bureau of Investigation (the word "Federal" was only added in the 1930s) - as America's first great Communist scare was getting under way, and handpicked as his assistant a man named George Ruch. One of two key associates to name their own sons J Edgar, Ruch expressed astonishment that left-wingers should even "be allowed to speak and write as they like". Hoover and Ruch favoured deporting people merely for being members of radical organisations, and used the Bureau to spy on lawyers representing those arrested in the infamous Red Raids of 1920. One of them, on whom he was to keep tabs for half a century and deem "the most dangerous man in the United States", was future Supreme Court justice Felix Frankfurter.

Hoover never joined a political party and claimed he was "not political". In fact, he admitted privately, he was a staunch, lifelong supporter of the Republican party. He secretly aspired to be president and considered running against Franklin D Roosevelt, whom he thought suspiciously left-wing. Hoover publicly expressed support for Senator Joe McCarthy shortly before McCarthy claimed Truman's State Department was harbouring 200 members of the Communist party. His agents slipped file material to the senator for use in his infamous inquisition, while publicly denying doing so.

The favourable publicity Hoover enjoyed was partially deserved. He cleaned up a Bureau that had been notorious for corruption and inefficiency, replacing it with an agent corps that became a byword for integrity. One veteran defined the ideal new recruit as a man who had to represent "the great middle class", who "will always eat well and dress well, but will never get that sleek Packard or sumptuous house. He belongs to the Bureau body and soul".

Hoover brought modernity and co-ordination at a time of disorganisation. He built the first federal fingerprint bank, and his Identification Division would eventually offer instant access to the prints of 159 million people. His Crime Laboratory became the most advanced in the world. He created the FBI National Academy, a sort of West Point for the future elite of law enforcement.

While all this was positive, Hoover's Division 8, euphemistically entitled Crime Records and Communications, had a priority mission. Crime Records pumped out propaganda that fostered not only the image of the FBI as an organisation that spoke for what was right and just, but of the Director himself as a champion of justice fighting "moral deterioration" and "anarchist elements". Hoover used the department to preach the notion that the political left was responsible for all manner of perceived evils, from changing sexual standards to delinquency.

Crime Records portrayed Hoover as the dauntless scourge of serious crime. In the movie J Edgar, long sequences are devoted to his supposed role in tracking down the murderer of the aviator Charles Lindbergh's baby son. In real life, while Hoover postured as the Sherlock who led the probe, the case was in fact broken thanks to work done by another federal agency. Similar phoney self-promotion featured in the fight against the bandits of the 30s, Bonnie and Clyde, Machine Gun Kelly, John Dillinger and Alvin Karpis. Hoover hogged the limelight when the thugs were killed or captured and was jealous and vindictive when it fell instead on one of his proteges.

Late in the Eastwood movie, his companion, Clyde Tolson, peruses a memoir Hoover has just completed about his life and career. Then, reproachfully, he remarks that the account is a pack of lies. There was no real-life memoir, but the line is perceptive. Issues of fact versus fabrication and distortion, truth versus outright lie or self-delusion, dominate Hoover's story.

Hoover's public position on race, Southerner that he was, was that of the paternalistic white nativist. Less openly, he was racially prejudiced. He shrugged off the miseries of black Americans, preferring to claim they were outside his jurisdiction. "I'm not going to send the FBI in," a Justice Department official recalled him saying testily, "every time some nigger woman says she's been raped." FBI agents paid more attention to investigating black militants than pursuing the Ku Klux Klan.

In the 60s, Hoover went to extreme lengths to establish that Martin Luther King and his movement were under Communist control. When surveillance established only that King was having sex with women other than his wife, FBI aides worked to "neutralise" him by slipping prurient information to the press. When the civil rights leader was awarded the

Nobel Peace Prize, Hoover was enraged. When thousands mourned King's assassination, Hoover went to the races. He later tried to prevent King's birthday being declared a national holiday.

All this took place against a personal background of which few are today aware - a rumour that Hoover himself had black ancestry. Early photographs do show him looking somewhat negroid, with noticeably wiry hair. Gossip along those lines was rife in Washington and - true or not - Hoover must have been aware of it. Did anxiety on that front shape the way he behaved towards blacks - just as he lashed out at homosexuals while struggling with his own homosexuality?

Research into the sex angle, meanwhile, may explain why - at the very time in US history that organised crime was on the rise and could have been effectively countered - Hoover failed to act. The man who had found fame for hunting down the bank robbers and bandits of the 30s let the Mafia flourish.

It seemed at first, before the Second World War, that Hoover would clamp down on the mob. Then, abruptly, he turned off the pressure. In the 50s, he actively obstructed the Kefauver Committee, which concluded there was indeed "a nationwide crime syndicate known as the Mafia". Not so, said Hoover. When a 1958 report by his own agents also said the Mafia was real, he dismissed it as "baloney". The FBI would take vigorous action only very belatedly, in the 1960s, under pressure from Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Former officials I interviewed, including three former attorney generals and several former assistant directors of the FBI, were at a loss to explain why Hoover refused to tackle the threat of organised crime. "Hoover's attitude," said Neil Welch, a senior former agent who eventually distinguished himself fighting the Mafia, "was so contrary to reality as to be a reason for great speculation."

Hoover himself, it is now clear, had contacts with organised criminals or their associates in circumstances that made it possible - likely even - that they learned of his sexual proclivities. More than one top mobster claimed the outfit had a hold on Hoover. Meyer Lansky, the syndicate's

co-founder, was said to have "pictures of Hoover in some kind of gay situation" and an associate quoted Lansky as claiming, "I fixed that sonofabitch." Carmine Lombardozzi, who was known as "the Italian Meyer Lansky", said: "J Edgar Hoover was in our pocket."

Blackmail was the tactic that worked for Hoover, too, in his dealings with politicians. The title of my biography of him, *Official and Confidential*, derives from the name of a file group that was held in locked cabinets in Hoover's office. By an official count after his death, the Director held 883 files on senators and 722 on congressmen. Many documents were shredded after Hoover's death, but those that survive speak for themselves. An example is this 1959 report:

Dear Mr Hoover,

You may be interested in the following information... (NAME WITHHELD) [said] she had spent the afternoon of 3 June 1959, with Senator (NAME WITHHELD) in his private office. She also said she had sexual intercourse with the senator during the afternoon "on the couch in the senator's office..."

Sincerely yours,

James H Gale, Special Agent in Charge

Such reports, I learned, were used to bend politicians to Hoover's will. He might need their co-operation to procure funds, to gain political muscle, or to avert investigation of operations he preferred kept hidden. An aide to Senator Edward Long, the Democrat from Missouri, was to swear an affidavit describing what occurred when Long was planning hearings on the FBI - with a special focus on electronic eavesdropping. A senior Hoover aide came to call, and the conversation went as follows: "Senator, I think you ought to read this file that we have on you. You know we would never use it, because you're a friend of ours... We just thought you ought to know the type of stuff that might get around and might be harmful to you... They handed him the folder... Long read it for a few minutes. [Then] they went on their way. The next thing I knew we had orders to skip over the FBI inquiries."

Hoover snooped not just on politicians but on officials high and low, on Supreme Court justices - at least 12 of them - even on presidents. He built files on writers, actors, on citizens across the spectrum who caught his malignant eye. Many feared what the Director might have found - whether he had compromising information on them or not.

In life, Hoover denied time and again that there were such "secret dossiers". Acting Attorney General Laurence Silberman, the first person to peruse the secret files after Hoover's death in 1972, learned otherwise. "J Edgar Hoover," he told me, "was like a sewer that collected dirt. I now believe he was the worst public servant in our history."

The Director more than got away with his excesses. He was showered with honours. Even today, in spite of the ugly truths that have surfaced since his death - an official probe found that on top of everything he had also been personally corrupt - the sign on the façade of FBI headquarters in Washington proclaims, in gold lettering, that it is the "J EDGAR HOOVER BUILDING".

J. Edgar Hoover had black ancestors

Seán Mac Mathúna

Best site: The COINTELPRO Papers

COINTELPRO: FBI Activities in Hollywood

Cointelpro Revisited - Spying & Disruption

COINTELPRO STILL LIVES!

Armies of Repression: The FBI, COINTELPRO and Far Right Vigilante Networks

COINTELPRO: The Sabotage Of Legitimate Dissent

"Not all slave masters abused their slaves - Some actually treated them like family and bore children by them, like the Mississippi plantation owner, William Hoover. He had eight children by my Great Grandmother, Elizabeth Allen. One of those children was my Grandfather William Allen, and one was his brother, Ivery Hoover, who later had one son; J. Edgar." Millie McGhee, author of Secrets Uncovered, J Edgar Hoover - Passing For White?

A new book entitled Secrets Uncovered, J Edgar Hoover - Passing For White? has been published revealing that J Edgar Hoover, the head of the FBI for most of its early history from 1924 until his death in 1972, had black ancestors. The author, Millie McGhee is an African-American who says she was told as a little girl in McComb, Mississippi, USA, of her families links with Hoover, described by the author Edward Spannaus, his article The Mysterious Origins of J. Edgar Hoover as "one of the most virulent racists to hold a top government position" in the USA in the 20th century.

She says that her grandfather told of her of a "very powerful" man in Washington who was related to the family but did not want the links to be known and passed himself off as white. She reveals in her book that this man was Hoover, who was born in 1895, was apparently anxious that no one should know of his black origins.

McGhee, a former teacher in Los Angeles, contacted a genealogist in Salt Lake City, Utah, for help in tracing her family's history back over 200 years. Her research shows that Hoover's grandfather and great-grandfather lived in a segregated black area of Washington and were once classified in a census as "coloured". In the search of census records into the family of his father, Dickerson Naylor Hoover (who died in 1921 after a long illness) both the Hoover and Naylor families were living in areas of Washington D.C. - then itself a mostly segregated city - where blacks and whites were listed as living in close proximity. Some of the

white Hoover families had blacks living with them, not as servants, but blacks being of the same occupation, such as "butcher" or "clerk." There are also alterations and other oddities in a number of the Hoover family census records, and also in the racial listings which were then included in census records.

According to McGhee, her relatives were warned of "dire consequences" if they spoke publicly of his background. She said that as a little girl she believed that they would be killed if they mentioned the secret.

"Is this man so ashamed of his race that he would spend his whole life passing for white? . . . How has our race offended him ?"

She says that his obsession with the assassinated Civil Rights leaders Martin Luther King and Malcolm X, stemmed in part from a repressed anger about his secret life. Apparently, although members of the Hoover family have contacted her and said that they are not angry about the disclosures, McGhee's own family were unhappy with her decision to go public, as, understandably, they never wanted to be associated with him.

According to Spannaus, apparently it was well-known both inside and outside the FBI, that there were rumours about Hoover's possible black ancestry - which were widespread during his long reign. There were also reports that Hoover deployed the FBI to track down who was behind rumours of his black ancestry - just as he did regarding rumours and reports about his homosexuality. The American writer Gore Vidal, who grew up in Washington, D.C. in the 1930s, told the writer Anthony Summers that when:

"Hoover was becoming famous, and it was always said of him - in my family and around the city - that he was mulatto. People said he came from a family that had "passed.' It was the word they used for people of black origin who, after generations of inbreeding, have enough white blood to pass themselves off as white. That's what was always said about Hoover." (Anthony Summers, Official and Confidential: The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover, 1993).

Summers also found evidence that blacks referred to Hoover as "some kind of spook" and even "soul brother," and realized that in some black communities in the eastern part of the USA, it was generally believed that Edgar had black roots. Hoover's ancestry was always a subject of speculation within the FBI, because of his lack of documented heritage that was always required when someone joined the FBI. Wesley Swearingen, a former FBI Special Agent (from 1951 to 1977), and author of the 1995 book FBI Secrets: An Agent's Exposé, said that it was always viewed as a mystery the lack of documented evidence on Hoover's background:

"Because for all the FBI agents, they'd go back and check everything about your family, your relatives, and everything else, to make sure they're squeaky clean . . . and here, the Director, and nobody knows really where he came from . . . agents would get into topics like that where they on a surveillance or something, when they finished the crossword puzzle, and had nothing else to do, and they'd start talking about Hoover . . . all the agents would get onto the subject of his real tight hair, his tight, wirey hair, and speculation that maybe there was a little hanky-panky in his family . . . and then his facial characteristics were really unusual"

Spannaus has done excellent research himself, which along with McGhee, have also confirmed that there are substantial discrepancies concerning Hoover's early biography. He observes how:

Strikingly, there does not appear to be {any} contemporaneous record of Edgar's birth in Washington. Hoover's own autobiographical account - on which virtually all biographers have relied - states that he was born January 1, 1895, at his parents' home on Seward Square, in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Washington, D.C., with a physician, Dr. Mallan, in attendance.

However, despite the fact that it was legally required to report a birth to the District of Columbia Health Department, and that this had been done for the first two children born in the family (Dickerson, Jr. and Lillian), there was no certificate of birth filed for Edgar by Dr. Mallan.

The entry for John Edgar Hoover in the Washington D.C. index of births was clearly added at a much later date, and the certificate number contains the suffix "D" - signifying a delayed filing.

Thus Spannaus obtained a certified copy of Edgar's actual birth certificate - which was not filed until 1938, when Hoover was 43 years old ! The verification of birth is provided by an affidavit executed by Edgar's older brother Dickerson N. Hoover, Jr., who states that he was present when Edgar was born, and that he himself was 15 years old at the time. Oddly, Dickerson's affidavit does not mention a doctor being present, in contrast to Edgar's own account. He found out that, curiously, Hoover had never applied for a birth certificate until after his mother's death in February 1938. It seems obvious that his mother Annie Hoover - if she in fact was his mother - would have been by far the best witness, rather than a 15-year-old boy.

The writer Anthony Summers, described Hoover as "the offspring of a disturbed father and an ambitious mother." Apparently the relationship to his father, Dickerson Naylor Hoover, was virtually non-existent. He was never known to have ever spoken about his father even to his closest friends. His relationship with his mother however, was one of extreme dependency. As a child, he was described as "high-strung", "sickly", and even "excessively fearful" by relatives. He was said to have a terror of separation from his mother, whom he lived with until her death in 1938. As Spannaus notes:

"Of course, were it the case that Edgar had already been separated from his real mother at an early age, and Annie Hoover was actually his adoptive or surrogate mother, this psychological profile would be entirely consistent with such a scenario"

Spannaus also found indications that his Dickerson and Naylor ancestors (through Hoover's paternal grandmother) were involved in a post-Civil War "underground railroad" which was used to assist light-skinned blacks to make the transition from black society to white society. (An academic study cited in McGhee's book, reports that more than three-quarters of African-Americans have some white ancestry, and that at least 23% of white Americans have an African-American element in their background.)

Hoover's obsession with fighting those who were struggling for black liberation from was an state of apartheid in the USA up until the 1960's is well-known. For example, in 1956, in the wake of the US Supreme Court's decision to end segregation of black and white children in schools, Hoover fought with Attorney General Brownell over his proposals for new civil rights laws and enforcement provisions. Hoover declared that "the specter of racial intermarriage" was behind the tensions over "mixed schooling," and he on one hand attacked the civil rights organizations, while defending and praising the racist and Ku Klux Klan supporting White Citizens Councils in the South. It was also in 1956 that Hoover launched the FBI's COINTELPRO (Counter-Intelligence Programme) which targeted civil rights groups and leaders, among others. Hoover's FBI was literally an unofficial extension of the illegal racist groups that were burning down Black churches in the South and lynching Black people - At the time of Hoover's death in 1972, blacks still constituted less than 1% of FBI special agents. In the early 1960s, one FBI agent reported that:

"In about 90% of the situations in which Bureau personnel referred to Negroes, the word 'Nigger' was used and always in a very derogatory manner." (Richard Gid Powers, Secrecy and Power: The Life of J. Edgar Hoover, 1987, p. 367).

While at George Washington University in 1917, Hoover had became active in what is politely called the "Southern Fraternity," the Kappa Alpha Order - according to Spannaus others have likened it to the "college auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan". His "official" mother, Annie Hoover was the honorary "housemother" for Kappa Alpha at George Washington University, and Hoover remained active in it for the rest of his life. Many of his closest associates at the FBI were also Kappa Alpha members. Ironically, Hoover's remarkable career path would undoubtedly never have been possible, had it been known to have had black ancestry in his family background. In the decade of his birth, so-called Jim Crow laws were re-instituted through the South. Under the infamous Democratic Presidency of Woodrow Wilson (when Hoover began his career in the Justice Department), segregation was reinstituted throughout the Federal civil service, which had been exempted from Jim Crow laws. And under the prevailing "one drop" rule, any amount of black blood or ancestry would exclude a person from most positions or careers - and certainly from high government positions.

Hoover had first waged a campaign against Marcus Garvey and the black nationalist movement from 1919 to 1923. He launched the infamous campaign to destroy Dr. Martin Luther King when in 1957, Hoover ordered the FBI to monitor King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, when it began a campaign to register eligible black voters in the racist South. Throughout his life in the 1960's before he was murdered by persons unknown suspected of working for the US government, the FBI ruthlessly targeted King. Thus, it is no surprise that when the news came through over the radio that King had been killed shot in Memphis on April 4th, 1968 there were jubilant cries of "They got the SOB!" that reverberated through the Atlanta FBI office. One former FBI agent recalled another agent shouting "We finally got the son of a bitch!" (Curt Gentry, *J. Edgar Hoover: The Man and the Secrets*, 1991, p. 606; Anthony Summers, *Official and Confidential: The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover*, 1993, p. 364). Hoover's FBI also waged an total war against other Black liberation figures such as Malcolm X and the Black Panthers - 38 of whom were killed in suspicious circumstances.

It is clear that McGhee's book has contributed substantially to understanding the complex figure of J. Edgar Hoover - we can only wait and wonder now if the FBI will change it's official history to reflect a more accurate picture of his life and his time as the head of FBI when it ruthlessly attempted to crush the black liberation struggle. He is certainly a person who does not deserve to have public buildings and institutions named him.

The Mysterious Origins of J. Edgar Hoover

by Edward Spannaus

Printed in the *American Almanac*, August, 2000.

One of the most virulent racists to hold a top government position in this country in the 20th Century was J. Edgar Hoover, the long-time director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Hoover was notorious for his targetting of blacks: civil rights leaders, elected officials, newspaper publishers, or even artists such as the great singer Paul Robeson.

But yet, during Hoover's tenure as head of the FBI, which lasted from 1924 until his death in 1972, there were persistent rumors--both inside and outside the FBI--that Hoover himself was descended from African-Americans.

The recent publication of a book by a descendant of Mississippi slaves, who believes that her family is related to J. Edgar Hoover, has re-opened the issue, and investigations by EIRNS, and other researchers, is shedding new light on the subject of Hoover's racial origins.

Both as a matter of historical record--and more importantly, because the racist legacy of Hoover still lives on in sections of the United States Department of Justice and the FBI--we hereby publish the results of this ongoing investigation.

Hoover's Racist Legacy

On January 27, 1988, Rep. Mervyn Dymally, then the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, put into the Congressional Record a sworn affidavit from former FBI special agent Hirsch Friedman, exposing an FBI program called ``Operation Fruehmenschen" (German for ``primitive" or ``early man.") Friedman's affidavit, originally filed in Federal court in Atlanta, and provided to the relevant committees of the House of Representatives, declared:

``The purpose of this policy was the routine investigation without probable cause of prominent elected and appointed black officials in major metropolitan areas throughout the United States. I learned from my conversations with special agents of the FBI that the basis for this policy was the assumption by the FBI that black officials were intellectually and socially incapable of governing major governmental organizations and institutions."

During Ad Hoc Democratic Platform Hearings June 22, that were facilitated by Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign committee, former Tennessee judge and legislator Ira Murphy testified about Operation Fruehmenschen, which he has studied extensively. Judge Murphy stated that he and others believe that the operation began ``under the late Richard Nixon, and J. Edgar Hoover, and it has continued since that time." Judge Murphy said that some of the investigations of

Fruehmenschen show that over 300 black and minority officials have been investigated by the FBI and the Justice Department.

Hoover's obsession with blacks was well-known. In 1956, in the wake of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions, Hoover fought with Attorney General Brownell over Brownell's proposals for new civil rights laws and enforcement provisions. Hoover declared that ``the specter of racial intermarriage" was behind the tensions over ``mixed schooling," and he attacked the NAACP and other civil rights organizations, while defending and praising the White Citizens Councils in the South. It was also in 1956 that Hoover launched the FBI's COINTELPRO (Counter-Intelligence Program) which targetted civil rights groups and leaders, among others.

<="" a=""> During the Kennedy Administration, and especially when Robert Kennedy, as Attorney General, took over the Justice Department and became Hoover's nominal boss, tensions over the racism which pervaded Hoover's FBI, came to the fore under pressure from the new Administration. Agents would mock Robert Kennedy: ``Boys, if you don't work with vigah, you'll be replaced by a niggah." In the early '60s, one agent reported, ``in about 90% of the situations in which Bureau personnel referred to Negroes, the word `nigger' was used and always in a very derogatory manner."[\[fn1\]](#)

As would be expected under the climate set by Hoover, there were absolutely no African-American FBI agents during this time. At the time of Hoover's death in 1972, blacks still constituted less than 1% of FBI special agents.

Hoover's infamous campaign to destroy Dr. Martin Luther King was not the first time he had undertaken such an effort. Author Richard Gid Powers points out the parallel to the campaign, which Hoover coordinated, against Marcus Garvey and the black nationalist movement, from 1919 to 1923.

As early as 1957, Hoover ordered his agents to monitor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, when the SCLC began a campaign to register eligible black voters in the South. By the beginning of the 1960s, the FBI was routinely carrying out illegal break-ins of SCLC offices, and wiretapping Rev. King's telephones.

Hoover's obsession with destroying King--or, in Bureau-speak, ``neutralizing" him--became notorious. In 1964, Hoover sent out a memo to field offices urging them to gather ``information concerning King's personal proclivities ... in order that we may consider using this information at an opportune time in a counterintelligence move to discredit him." Hoover also urged agents to use their media contacts to defame King. And FBI Headquarters sent out derogatory reports on King to the White House, the news media, universities, and religious organizations--especially to discourage the latter two groups of institutions from granting any honors or awards to King.

The most outrageous, proven action undertaken by Hoover's FBI against Dr. King was the late-1964 letter to King, purporting to be from a black leader, urging King to kill himself under the blackmail threat that compromising tape recordings of himself would be made public.

Thus, it is no surprise that jubilant cries of ``They got the SOB!" reverberated through the Atlanta FBI office when the news first came over the radio that Dr. King had been shot in Memphis on April 4, 1968. One former FBI agent recalled another agent shouting ``We finally got the son of a bitch!"[\[fn2\]](#)

On March 4, 1968, FBI Headquarters issued a memorandum expanding its COINTELPRO activities against ``Black Nationalist--Hate Groups," and warning that Dr. King, among others, could emerge as a ``|`messiah' who could unify and electrify the black nationalist movement." The memorandum called for the use of ``imaginative" techniques, and required a report on accomplishments within 30 days. Exactly 30 days later, on April 4, Dr. King was assassinated. Hoover's cooperation with military intelligence units conducting surveillance and more deadly operations against King has been documented in Dr. William Pepper's book *Orders to Kill*.

(Such COINTELPRO operations--including efforts to foment violence and assassinations--didn't stop in 1971, as the FBI claims, nor did they stop with Hoover's death in 1972. In late 1973, an FBI memorandum from its New York office called for the ``elimination" of Lyndon LaRouche, by means of orchestrating FBI assets inside the Communist Party USA; the FBI memorandum opined that, without LaRouche's leadership, the association he had founded ``would fall apart with strife and conflict.")

`Black Like Me'

Hoover's obsessive hostility and hatred toward African-Americans was well-known throughout his career, especially in later years. What is less well-known is that rumors about J. Edgar Hoover's possible black ancestry were also widespread during his reign, both inside and outside of the Bureau. There are reports that Hoover deployed his agents to track down rumors of his black ancestry, just as he did regarding rumors and reports about his homosexuality.

Author Anthony Summers, in researching his book *Official and Confidential*, interviewed writer Gore Vidal, who grew up in Washington, D.C. in the 1930s. ``Hoover was becoming famous," Vidal told Summers, ``and it was always said of him--in my family and around the city--that he was mulatto. People said he came from a family that had `passed.' It was the word they used for people of

black origin who, after generations of inbreeding, have enough white blood to pass themselves off as white. That's what was always said about Hoover."

Summers also cited a *New York Post* reporter, who, while researching an article on Hoover, found that blacks referred to Hoover as ``some kind of spook" and even ``soul brother," and realized that in African-American communities in the East, it was generally believed that Edgar had black roots.

Many former FBI agents recall that rumors about Hoover's ancestry were prevalent within the Bureau.

Wesley Swearingen, a former FBI Special Agent (from 1951 to 1977), and author of the 1995 book *FBI Secrets: An Agent's Exposé*, told EIRNS that it was always a bit of a mystery among FBI agents why Hoover didn't have a better-documented heritage. ``Because for all the FBI agents, they'd go back and check everything about your family, your relatives, and everything else, to make sure they're squeaky clean," Swearingen said. ``And here, [he's] the Director, and nobody knows really where he came from."

The paucity of information on Hoover's background was noted in the opening chapter of Ovid Demaris's book *The Director*, first published in 1975. Demaris opened with about a 500-word summary of Hoover's early life, and then reported that this summary--taken from a 1937 profile in the *New Yorker* magazine written by one Jack Alexander--contained almost everything that was known about Hoover's early years. Demaris commented that Alexander might have been ``the most plagiarized writer in America" because so many later writers had relied on his skimpy profile.

With respect to Hoover's early childhood, we might add, this recycling of Alexander's profile has continued up to the present day.

Now, back to Swearingen's account. He says that the questions about Hoover's background wouldn't be discussed inside the FBI office, because if a supervisor or a Hoover ``hatchetman" overheard such talk, that could be the end of an agent's career. But outside the office--at least in Chicago in the 1950s--it was different.

``Agents would get into topics like that where they on a surveillance or something, when they finished the crossword puzzle, and had nothing else to do, and they'd start talking about Hoover," Swearingen recalls. They would discuss how Hoover couldn't document his background. ``All the agents would get onto the subject of his real tight hair, his tight, wirey hair, and speculation that maybe there was a little hanky-panky in his family. And then his facial characteristics were really unusual.|..."

``In later years," Swearingen continued, when Hoover became so hostile to Martin Luther King, ``agents always knew he was a racist. It just didn't seem to

fit, why he would be so anti-black. And agents would discuss that. I never heard Presidents at that time speak out against black people the way Hoover did."

The Mississippi Hoovers

So, as we see, the rumors about Hoover's ancestry have been known for years.

But now, out of Mississippi, comes another story, which has spurred a new round of genealogical research into J. Edgar Hoover's family background.

In the late 1950s, a ten-year-old black girl came home from school, where her class had been studying history and the role of J. Edgar Hoover had come up. The girl had heard stories from her grandfather about their own white ancestors named Hoover; her family was descended from slaves on a plantation in Pike County, Mississippi, which had been owned by a Hoover family.

As Millie McGhee, now 52, tells the story in her book *Secrets Uncovered*, and also in interviews with EIRNS, her grandfather, whom she called ``Big Daddy," asked her how J. Edgar Hoover's name had come up.

``In my history class I learned that he is the director of the FBI," young Millie answered. ``Someone said he has even more power than the President of the United States."

``Well, that could be true," her grandfather responded. ``He does have a lot of power." He then shrugged, and went on: ``That old goat is related to me, he is my second cousin."

Her grandfather warned her not to tell anyone. ``This is a family secret," the girl was told. Her grandfather said that Hoover was ``passing," and that he could have them all killed, that they could be burned in their beds as they sleep. ``He doesn't want the secret out, and he is a powerful man!" the trembling young girl was told.

When the young girl asked her grandfather if there wouldn't be records, such as a birth certificate, which would show him to be related to the family of former slaves, her grandfather told her: ``J. Edgar Hoover has a lot of power. He can destroy files, and he's already done it."

According to McGhee's account, she was so frightened that she suppressed the memory, which only gradually came back while she was writing a fantasy-story of her family's history as slaves. After inquiring of her mother, she was told that,

indeed, Hoover was a cousin. One thing led to another, and soon she was consulting a professional genealogist,

In November 1998, Millie McGhee, by now an educator in California, retained George Ott of Heritage Consulting in Salt Lake City, Utah, to assist her in attempting to document her family history, and to see if there were any links to the family of J. Edgar Hoover.

Through his research, with some assistance from others researching the Hoover family, Ott found that some aspects of Millie's story bore a remarkable correspondence to the documentary record, but that other aspects could not be documented or corroborated.

According to McGhee's account, a composite of the family's oral history, reconstructed memories, and fantasy, the Washington, D.C. Hoovers, a mixture of black and white, were related to the Mississippi Hoovers. The part of the family's oral history which was very specific, and oft-repeated, was that she and her family are descended from the union of a slave-woman and her master, which resulted in the birth of a daughter in 1814 in Virginia, named Elizabeth Allan.

Elizabeth, according to the oral history, was taken to Maryland by a Hoover man. Her first born was Emily, very light-skinned, who was taken away from her, and brought to Mississippi, where she became the mistress of a plantation owner, William Hoover, and bore many children by him. Meanwhile, according to the oral tradition, Elizabeth, still in the Maryland/D.C. area, married another William Hoover, and passed for white, and had seven Hoover children.

But, there were other stories Millie had heard through her family. One was that J. Edgar himself was not the son of Dickerson N. Hoover of Washington, as officially reported, but that he was actually the son of one Ivy (Ivery) Hoover, and was born in the South, probably New Orleans, and then taken to Washington, D.C. at a very young age, and raised by the Hoovers in Washington.

This spring, McGhee published her recollections and her preliminary findings in a book called *Secrets Uncovered: J. Edgar Hoover--Passing for White?*^[fn3] A second, revised edition has just been published, which contains the results of additional research, plus some material supplied by this author and other researchers.

Ott, the genealogist, found that some records coincided quite well with Millie's oral history. For example, the 1860 census for Washington, D.C. shows a William Hoover, born 1804 in Maryland, married to Elizabeth A., born 1814 in Virginia. The next entry in the census is for a John T. Hoover, who has a son named Dickerson N. Hoover; this is certainly the Dickerson N. Hoover considered to be the father of J. Edgar Hoover.

In subsequent research, conducted since the publication of the first edition of McGhee's book, Ott has found census records for Mississippi that also

correspond to the family oral tradition regarding ``Emily," and he has recently found records which appear to link the Maryland and the Mississippi Hoover families. Ott also found strange--and highly unusual--alterations and erasures in some of the census records pertaining to other Hoovers in Washington.

Neither McGhee or Ott have yet been able to provably document the stories that Ivery or ``Ivy" Hoover was the actual father of J. Edgar Hoover--although McGhee has additional material suggesting that this may be the case.

Who Was J. Edgar?

With his interest piqued by McGhee's account, this writer has confirmed that there are substantial discrepancies and oddities concerning J. Edgar Hoover's early biography.

Strikingly, there does not appear to be {any} contemporaneous record of Edgar's birth in Washington. Hoover's own autobiographical account--on which virtually all biographers have relied--states that he was born January 1, 1895, at his parents' home on Seward Square, in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Washington, D.C., with a physician, Dr. Mallan, in attendance.

However, despite the fact that it was legally required to report a birth to the District of Columbia Health Department, and that this had been done for the first two children born in the family (Dickerson, Jr. and Lillian), there was no certificate of birth filed for Edgar by Dr. Mallan.

The entry for John Edgar Hoover in the Washington D.C. index of births was clearly added at a much later date, and the certificate number contains the suffix ``D"--signifying a delayed filing.

This writer obtained a certified copy of Edgar's actual birth certificate--which was not filed until 1938, when Hoover was 43 years old! The verification of birth is provided by an affidavit executed by Edgar's older brother Dickerson N. Hoover, Jr., who states that he was present when Edgar was born, and that he himself was 15 years old at the time. Oddly, Dickerson's affidavit does not mention a doctor being present, in contrast to Edgar's own account.

(Curiously, Hoover never applied for a birth certificate until after his mother's death in February 1938. It seems obvious that his mother--if she in fact was his mother--would have been by far the best witness, rather than a 15-year-old boy.)

John Edgar Hoover was baptized at age 13, during the time he was under the tutelage of his brother Dickerson, who took him from one church to another, looking for the most prestigious congregation. The church baptismal record, obtained by this writer, lists his date of birth as June (not January) 1, 1895.

A question also might be raised as to why Edgar was not baptized until age 13, since the various churches with which his family was associated (Catholic, Lutheran, and Presbyterian), all practice infant baptism.

About the same time that Hoover's birth certificate was filed, in September 1938, he also obtained a letter from the church, certifying his baptismal record. The letter also gives Edgar's date of birth as June 1, 1895, with ``Jan." written over ``June" in an obviously different hand than the signature of the church's then-current pastor.

Photographic Evidence

A second area of discrepancy involves photographs. The most famous photograph purporting to show Edgar as a young child, is the oval ``family photograph," published in most biographies of Hoover. But there is strong evidence suggesting that this is not Edgar, but his brother Dickerson.

Around 1989, the curators of the exhibit in the J. Edgar Hoover Room at the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple in Washington--Hoover loyalists from the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation--changed the identification of the child from Edgar, to Dickerson, and is how it is now so-labelled in the exhibit in the J. Edgar Hoover Room.

This writer has located a photograph showing both Edgar and Dickerson, taken in 1935. This photograph, published here apparently for the first time, not only displays the sharply differing appearances of the two brothers, but it also supports the notion that the famous ``family photograph" portrays Dickerson rather than Edgar.

By most accounts, Hoover's family life--if it was his actual family--was less than ideal. Writer Anthony Summers, among others, describes Hoover as ``the offspring of a disturbed father and an ambitious mother."

Edgar's relationship to his father, Dickerson Naylor Hoover, was virtually non-existent. According to even his closest friends and associates, he never discussed his father. In 1913, his father was placed in a sanatorium for what was described as a ``nervous breakdown." He was released after a few months, but his condition steadily deteriorated, and in 1917, he was forced to resign his job with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He went back to the sanatorium numerous

times, and died in 1921. The causes of death were listed as ``melancholia" and ``inanation," i.e., depression and the loss of the will to live.

By contrast, Edgar's relationship with his mother was one of extreme dependency. As a child, he was described as high-strung, sickly, and ``excessively fearful" by relatives. That fearfulness apparently included a terror of separation from his mother: Edgar lived with her, in the same house on Seward Square, until her death in 1938.

(Of course, were it the case that Edgar had already been separated from his real mother at an early age, and Annie Hoover was actually his adoptive or surrogate mother, this psychological profile would be entirely consistent with such a scenario.)

The two sides of Hoover's family seem to play distinct roles in our story. It seems likely that Hoover's black ancestry would have come through the Hoover side of the family--either perhaps through his great-grandmother, or possibly directly from his parents, if the hypothesis about his being born elsewhere turns out to be correct.

There are also indications that his Dickerson and Naylor ancestors (through Hoover's paternal grandmother) were involved in a post-Civil War ``underground railroad" which was used to assist light-skinned blacks to make the transition from black society to white society. (An academic study cited in McGhee's book, reports that more than three-quarters of African-Americans have some white ancestry, and that at least 23% of white Americans have an African-American element in their background.)

In the search of census records undertaken by McGhee and the genealogist retained by her, both Hoover and Naylor families were living in areas of Washington D.C.--a mostly segregated city--where blacks and whites were listed as living in close proximity. Some of the white Hoover families had blacks living with them, not as servants, but blacks being of the same occupation, such as ``butcher" or ``clerk." There are also alterations and other oddities in a number of the Hoover family census records, and also in the racial listings which were then included in census records.

His mother's side of the family seems to have played the major role in Edgar's rapid rise to power. There is also more documentation of Hoover's ancestry on the mother's side of the family than the father's.

Annie Scheitlin Hoover was regarded by her family and others as having married ``beneath her station" when she married Dickerson Hoover in 1879. Annie's mother, Margaret Hitz Scheitlin, was the daughter of a Swiss-born mining engineer, John (Hans) Hitz, who came to the United States around 1820, and who also became the Swiss Counsel to the United States in 1853. Upon his death, his son (and Margaret's brother) John Hitz then became the Swiss Counsel. Margaret's mother (and Annie's grandmother) Anna Hitz was known as

``Mother Hitz" during the Civil War, when she provided nursing services, food, and other comforts of life to Union soldiers quartered on Capitol Hill.

Although one cousin on the Hoover side--John E. Hoover--was a Justice Department lawyer and may have aided Edgar's rise to power, the most significant assistance clearly came from the Hitz branch of the family.

Annie's cousin William Hitz held the position of special assistant to the Attorney General in 1916, when he was appointed a judge for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. William Hitz was well-connected, and it is almost certain that it was he who got Edgar his first job in the Justice Department.

Harold Hitz Burton, later a Supreme Court justice, was also a distant cousin of Hoover's--as well as being a 33rd-degree Mason, as was Edgar in later life.

Edgar attended night school at George Washington University and obtained a law degree in 1917, the same year he passed the D.C. bar.

The `Southern Fraternity'

While at GWU, he became active in what is politely called the ``Southern Fraternity," the Kappa Alpha Order; others have likened it to the college auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan. Annie Hoover was the honorary ``housemother" for Kappa Alpha at GWU, and Hoover remained active in it for the rest of his life. Many of his closest associates at the FBI were also Kappa Alpha members.

In July 1917, while other young men were being drafted to fight and die in World War I, Hoover got himself appointed to a clerkship in the Justice Department. (In a typical J. Edgar Hoover re-write of history, later accounts said he had been declared ``essential" by the Attorney General and thus couldn't enlist in the Army; the problem with this is that the U.S. entered the war more than three months {before} Edgar went to work at the Justice Department.)

Within six months, Hoover had been twice promoted, and he was put in charge of the Enemy Aliens Registration Section. This position was secured for him by John Lord O'Brian, the special assistant to the Attorney General for war work. It also seems that O'Brian obtained for Hoover the designation of ``Special Agent" in 1917--earlier than many accounts indicate.

O'Brian appears to be the key figure in Hoover's early career and his rapid advancement. A prominent lawyer and progressive Republican from Buffalo, New York, O'Brian was a close friend of William Hitz and a fellow member of the

Cosmos Club, one of Washington's leading establishment social clubs. O'Brian was also a law partner and mentor of William Donovan, who later headed the OSS (the wartime Office of Strategic Services, the predecessor to the CIA), and became a bitter rival of Hoover.

Despite his ``progressive" and liberal political profile, O'Brian was one of the key promoters of the anti-radical hysteria which dominated the Justice Department at the time. He prosecuted Socialist Party leader and Presidential candidate Eugene Debs, and it was O'Brian who urged Attorney General Thomas Gregory to deputize the vigilante American Protective League for the round-ups of labor radicals and draft-age men, and later for the notorious ``Palmer Raids," in which perhaps 10,000 suspected radicals were rounded up in coordinated raids in 33 American cities.

Like almost everything else in Hoover's early life, there is also some mystery about Hoover's duties in the Justice Department during the First World War. A 1930s account of the early history of the FBI--suppressed by Hoover--was used by former Attorney General Homer Cummings in the writing of his 1937 book *Federal Justice*. In writing about the creation of the General Intelligence Division in 1919, Cummings says that it was organized ``under the direct administration of J. Edgar Hoover, since 1917, in charge of counter-radical activities as special assistant to the attorney general."

As author Curt Gentry points out in his 1991 book *J. Edgar Hoover: The Man and his Secrets*, this means that Hoover was involved in anti-radical activities as early as 1917--two years before the official FBI histories say he was involved. It also means that Hoover was involved in anti-radical activities {prior} to the 1919-20 Palmer or ``Red" Raids.

A word about the formation of the FBI. First known as the ``Bureau of Investigation," or BI, it was created over the opposition of the U.S. Congress, through an executive order, by President Theodore Roosevelt and his Attorney General, Charles Bonaparte (a nephew of Napoleon III). When Congress objected and launched an investigation, which included allegations that members of Congress were being surveilled and their mail opened, Teddy Roosevelt denied it--but he admitted that sometimes, through the ``accidental breaking of such [a mail] package, the contents are exposed." To emphasize the point, TR then proceeded to publish the private correspondence of Sen. Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina, an outspoken critic of Roosevelt's Administration.

In 1919, at the height of the Red Scare, the General Intelligence Division (GID) was created within the Justice Department to collect and collate information on radicals supplied by the BI, military intelligence agencies, other government agencies, local police, and the private sector. Hoover was named chief of the GID. Within three to four months, the GID had assembled files on 60,000 suspected radicals; soon the GID's files contained over 200,000 names.

In 1921, Hoover was named assistant chief of the Bureau of Investigation, and in 1924--at 29 years of age--Hoover was made head of the Bureau by Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone, who had been named by President Calvin Coolidge to replace Mitchell Palmer, notorious author of the Palmer Raids. This was the position that Hoover was to hold for 48 years, until his death in 1972.

(In 1935, Congress renamed the Bureau of Investigation the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the name implied an independent agency status, although it nominally remained part of the Department of Justice.)

Hoover was supposedly brought in to clean up the BI; as part of this, the GID--tainted by the Palmer Raids--was disbanded. In another example of the rewriting of history, Hoover and his spokesman would later try to disassociate the Director from the GID and the Palmer Raids.

But in 1936, the intelligence function of the FBI was revived, and in 1939 President Franklin Roosevelt ordered that all domestic intelligence concerning subversion, espionage, sabotage, etc. to be referred to the FBI by military intelligence agencies. It was certainly at this time, if not earlier, that Hoover formalized his alliance with Military Intelligence (Army) and with Naval Intelligence, which persisted for decades.

At the same time, Hoover revived the GID as Division Five of the FBI, first renamed the Security Division, then the Domestic Intelligence Division, and then the Intelligence Division, with jurisdiction over counterintelligence and internal security. As part of this arrangement, Hoover established a close working relationship with British Intelligence's Special Operations Executive headed by Sir William Stephenson--although that relationship cooled from time to time, because of Hoover's competitive and adversarial attitude toward the OSS and its director William Donovan, as well as toward the OSS's successor, the Central Intelligence Agency.

'All of Us Negroes'

Hoover's remarkable career path would undoubtedly never have been possible, had Hoover been known to have been partly black in his family background. In the decade of his birth, Jim Crow laws were re-instituted through the South. Under the infamous Democratic Presidency of Woodrow Wilson (when Hoover began his career in the Justice Department), segregation was reinstituted throughout the Federal civil service, which had been exempted from Jim Crow laws.

And under the prevailing ``one drop" rule, any amount of Negro blood or ancestry would exclude a person from most positions or careers--and certainly from high government positions.

Was Hoover's legendary enmity toward blacks, a form of self-hatred, or self-protection, against his knowledge or suspicion that he himself was partially black?

And consider, in this light, the FBI's ``suicide" letter sent to Dr. King in 1964, drafted by William Sullivan at the personal direction of Hoover:

``King, look into your heart. You know, you are a complete fraud and a greater liability to all of us Negroes.... King, like all frauds your end is approaching. You could have been our greatest leader.... King, there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is.... There is just one way out for you. You better take it before your filthy fraudulent self is bared to the nation."

The FBI-authored letter was accompanied by a tape purporting to consist of sounds of King's bedroom activities.

Not Ancient History

Determining the truth about J. Edgar Hoover's ancestry is not merely a matter of historical interest, or simply a question of setting the record straight. As we noted at the beginning of this article, to this day, the Justice Department and the FBI have continued the targetting of African-American elected officials which began under Hoover's reign.

It is not unrelated, that the senior career official in the Justice Department's Criminal Division, who oversees the targetting and prosecution of public officials, is John Keeney--a man who got his start working in the Justice Department's Internal Security Division in 1951, working hand-in-glove with Hoover's FBI. Think of it: Keeney spent the 1930s first two {decades} of his career working side-by-side with J. Edgar Hoover; Hoover has been dead for almost 30 years, but Jack Keeney is still a top official in Justice Department headquarters.

A significant number of investigators and journalists are now pursuing the story of J. Edgar Hoover's ancestry, and it is quite likely that over the coming months, more and more of the truth will emerge.

Meanwhile, there is no reason to wait, to undertake the task of eradicating the last vestiges of Hoover's hateful legacy from today's FBI and Justice Department.

Notes

1. Richard Gid Powers, *Secrecy and Power: The Life of J. Edgar Hoover*, 1987, p. 367.
 2. Curt Gentry, *J. Edgar Hoover: The Man and the Secrets*, 1991, p. 606; Anthony Summers, *Official and Confidential: The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover*, 1993, p. 364
 3. Millie L. McGhee *Secrets Uncovered: J. Edgar Hoover--Passing for White?*, Rancho Cucamonga, Calif., Allen-Morris, 2000
-

[Top of Page](#) [American System](#) [Site Map](#) [Overview Page](#) [Home Page](#)

The preceding article is a rough version of the article that appeared in *The American Almanac*. It is made available here with the permission of *The New Federalist* Newspaper. Any use of, or quotations from, this article must attribute them to *The New Federalist*, and *The American Almanac*

Publications and Subscriptions for sale. See: [Publications and Subscriptions](#)

**Readings from the *American Almanac*. Contact us at:
american_almanac@yahoo.com.**

**Website to Download Rare and
very Valuable JFK Assassination
Books:**

<https://app.box.com/s/8b408e6999f8799dfd0a>

Here is another fabulous link put up by Larry Rivera:

<https://app.box.com/s/a4y7dixzu5govp6wc4y9>

LBJ on Civil Rights in 1948:

https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson

Speech in Austin (1948)[\[edit\]](#)

- This civil rights program about which you have heard so much is a farce and a sham; an effort to set up a police state in the guise of liberty. I am opposed to that program. I fought it in the Congress. It is the province of the state to run its own elections. I am opposed to the anti-lynching bill because the federal government has no business enacting a law against one kind of murder than another... If a man can tell you who you must hire, he can tell you who not to employ. I have met this head on.

LBJ "Nigger quotes"

https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson

Attributed[\[edit\]](#)

If you can convince the lowest white man he's better than the best colored man, he won't notice you're picking his pocket. Hell, give him somebody to look down on, and he'll empty his pockets for you.



Negroes, they're getting pretty uppity these days and that's a problem for us since they've got something now they never had before, the political pull to back up their uppityness. Now we've got to do something about this.



I'll have them niggers voting [Democratic](#) for two hundred years.

- I'll tell you what's at the bottom of [it](#). If you can convince the lowest white man he's better than the best colored man, he won't notice you're picking his pocket. Hell, give him somebody to look down on, and he'll empty his pockets for you.
 - As quoted in ["What a Real President Was Like: To Lyndon Johnson, the Great Society Meant Hope and Dignity"](#), by [Bill Moyers](#), *The Washington Post* (13 November 1988).
- As long as you are black, and you're gonna be black till the day you die, no one's gonna call you by your goddamn name! So no matter what you are called, nigger, you just let it roll off your back like water, and you'll make it! Just pretend you're a goddamn piece of furniture!
 - Said to his chauffeur, Robert Parker, when Parker said he'd prefer to be referred to by his name rather than "boy," "nigger" or "chief." As quoted in Parker, Robert; Rashke, Richard L. (1989). [Capitol Hill in Black and White](#). United States: Penguin Group. p. v. [ISBN 0515101893](#). Retrieved on 6 January 2015.
- I'm going to have to bring up the nigger bill again.
 - Said to a southern U.S. Senator upon the occasion of the Republicans re-introducing the Civil Right Act of 1957, according to LBJ's Special Counsel Harry McPherson. As quoted in McPherson, Harry. Interview with Michael L. Gillette. ["Transcript, Harry McPherson Oral History Interview VI, 5/16/85, by Michael L. Gillette, LBJLibrary."](#) 16 May 1985.

- Let's face it. Our ass is in a crack. We're gonna have to let this nigger bill pass.
 - Said to Senator John Stennis (D-MS) during debate on the Civil Rights Act of 1957. As quoted in Caro, Robert A. (2002). [*The Years of Lyndon Johnson: Master of the Senate, Volume 3*](#). New York: Knopf. p. 954. [ISBN 0394528360](#). Retrieved on 6 January 2015.
- Sam, why don't you all let this nigger bill pass?
 - Said to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-TX) regarding the Civil Rights Act of 1957. As quoted in Dallek, Robert (1991). [*Lone Star Rising: Lyndon Johnson and His Times, 1908-1960*](#). Oxford, England: Oxford University Press. p. 519. [ISBN 0195054350](#). Retrieved on 5 July 2014.
- These Negroes, they're getting pretty uppity these days and that's a problem for us since they've got something now they never had before, the political pull to back up their uppityness. Now we've got to do something about this, we've got to give them a little something, just enough to quiet them down, not enough to make a difference. For if we don't move at all, then their allies will line up against us and there'll be no way of stopping them, we'll lose the filibuster and there'll be no way of putting a brake on all sorts of wild legislation. It'll be Reconstruction all over again.
 - Said to Senator Richard Russell, Jr. (D-GA) regarding the Civil Rights Act of 1957. As quoted in [*Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream*](#) (1977), by Doris Kearns Goodwin, New York: New American Library, p. 155.
- Son, when I appoint a nigger to the court, I want everyone to know he's a nigger.
 - Said to an aide in 1965 regarding the appointment of Thurgood Marshall as associate justice of the Supreme Court. As quoted in Dallek, Robert (1991). [*Lone Star Rising: Lyndon Johnson and His Times, 1908-1960*](#). Oxford, England: Oxford University Press. p. 519. [ISBN 0195054350](#). Retrieved on 5 July 2014.
- I'll have them niggers voting [Democratic](#) for two hundred years.
 - Said to two governors regarding the Civil Rights Act of 1964, according to then-Air Force One steward Robert MacMillan. As quoted in [*Inside the White House*](#) (1996), by Ronald Kessler, New York: Simon and Schuster, p. 33.

JFK researcher John Simkin on Hale Boggs and his doubts about the Warren Report: <http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?s=926d1890d8aabb12c846a8116d237c5&showtopic=3733&page=2>

Education Forum post 10-27-2006:

Barnard Fensterwald provides an interesting commentary on Thomas Hale Boggs in Assassination of JFK: Coincidence or Conspiracy (1974) pages 96-105

"You have got to do everything on earth to establish the facts one way or the other. And without doing that, why everything concerned, including every one of us is doing a very grave disservice. Thus House Majority Leader Hale Boggs delivered an admonishment of sorts to his Warren Commission colleagues on January 27, 1964. Along with Senator Richard Russell, and to a lesser degree, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Boggs served as a beacon of skepticism and probity in trying to fend off the FBI and CIA's efforts to "shade" and indeed manipulate the findings of the Warren Commission.

Like Russell, Boggs was, very simply, a strong doubter. Several years after his death in 1972, a colleague of his wife Lindy (who was elected to fill her late husband's seat in the Congress) recalled Mrs. Boggs remarking, "Hale felt very, very torn during his work [on the Commission] ... he wished he had never been on it and wished he'd never signed it [the Warren Report]." A former aide to the late House Majority Leader has recently recalled, "Hale always returned to one thing: Hoover lied his eyes out to the Commission - on Oswald, on Ruby, on their friends, the bullets, the gun, you name it..."

Almost from the beginning, Congressman Boggs had been suspicious over the FBI and CIA's reluctance to provide hard information when the Commission's probe turned to certain areas, such as allegations that Oswald may have been an undercover operative of some sort. When the Commission sought to disprove the growing suspicion that Oswald had once worked for the FBI, Boggs was outraged that the only proof of denial that the FBI offered was a brief statement of disclaimer by J. Edgar Hoover. It was Hale Boggs who drew an admission from Allen Dulles that the CIA's record of employing someone like Oswald might be so heavily coded that the verification of his service would be almost impossible for outside investigators to establish. Boggs and Dulles had the following exchange:

"Thomas Boggs: So I will ask you. Did you have agents about whom you had no record whatsoever?

Allen Dulles: The record might not be on paper. But on paper [we] would have hieroglyphics that only two people knew what they meant, and nobody outside of the Agency would know and you could say this meant the agent and someone else could say it meant another agent."

Congressman Boggs had been the Commission's leading proponent for devoting more investigative resources to probing the connections of Jack Ruby. With an early recognition that "the most difficult aspect of this is the Ruby aspect," Boggs had wanted an increased effort made to investigate the accused assassin's murderer.

Boggs was perhaps the first person to recognize something which numerous Warren Commission critics would write about in future years: the strange variations and dissimilarities to be found in Lee Harvey Oswald's correspondence during 1960 to 1963. Some critics have advanced the theory that some of Oswald's letters - particularly correspondence to the American Embassy in Moscow, and later, to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee - may have been "planted" documents written by someone else. In 1975 and 1976, the investigations of the Senate Intelligence Committee and other Congressional groups disclosed that such uses of fabricated correspondence had been a recurring tool of the FBI's secret domestic COINTELPRO [Counter Intelligence] program as well as other intelligence operations. In any event, Warren Commission member Boggs and Commission General Counsel Lee Rankin had early on discussed such an idea:

"Rankin: They [the Fair Play For Cuba Committee] denied he was a member and also he wrote to them and tried to establish as one of the letters indicate, a new branch there in New Orleans, the Fair Play For Cuba.

Boggs: That letter has caused me a lot of trouble. It is a much more literate and polished communication than any of his other writing."

It is also known Boggs felt that because of the lack of adequate material from the FBI and CIA the Commission members were poorly prepared for the examination of witnesses. According to a former Boggs staffer, the Congressman felt that lack of adequate file preparation and the sometimes erratic scheduling of Commission sessions served to prevent those same sessions from being adequately substantive. Consequently, Boggs cut down his participation in these sessions as the investigation stretched on through 1964.

Author Sylvia Meagher has cited one of the more telling examples of the frequent inability of the Warren Commission to coordinate its members' involvement in these sessions, as illustrated by the following exchange in Warren Commission Volume 3:

"Chairman Warren: Senator Cooper, at this time I am obliged to leave for our all-day conference on Friday at the Supreme Court, and I may be back later in the day, but if I don't, you continue, of course.

Sen. Cooper: I will this morning. If I can't be here this afternoon whom do you want ' to preside?

Chairman Warren: Congressman Ford, would you be here this afternoon at all?

Rep. Ford: Unfortunately, Mr. McCloy and I have to go to a conference out of town.

Chairman Warren: You are both going out of town, aren't you?

Sen. Cooper: I can go and come back if it is necessary.

Chairman Warren: I will try to be here myself. Will Mr. Dulles be here?

Mr. McCloy: He is out of town."

On April 5, 1971, House Majority Leader Hale Boggs took the floor of the House to deliver a speech that created a major stir in Washington for several weeks. Declaring that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was incompetent and senile, and charging that the FBI had, under Hoover's most recent years adopted "the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo"; Boggs demanded Hoover's immediate resignation. Boggs also charged that he had discovered that certain FBI agents had tapped his own telephone as well as the phones of certain other members of the House and Senate. In his emotional House speech, Boggs went on to say Attorney General Mitchell says he is a law and order man. If law and order means the suppression of the Bill of Rights . . . then I say "God help us." As the Washington Post noted, "The Louisiana Democrat's speech was the harshest criticism of Hoover ever heard in the House . . . It was the first attack on Hoover by any member of the House leadership."

At the time, Boggs' startling speech created a sensation in Washington. Observers were uncertain as to his exact motivations in demanding Hoover's resignation, and there was an immediate critical reaction from Hoover's various defenders. It has been reported that sources within the FBI and the Attorney General's office began spreading stories that Boggs was a hopeless alcoholic. However, it was not until almost four years later that the motivation

behind Boggs' outburst came into clearer focus.

On January 20, 1975, the Washington Post and other news organizations reported that solid evidence had been uncovered about the existence of what Hoover and the FBI had long denied they possessed: secret damaging dossiers on various members of the House and Senate, compiled through various forms of surveillance. On the following day, January 21, 1975, Washington Post reporter Ron Kessler made a further disclosure:

"The son of the late House Majority Leader Boggs has told The Post that the FBI leaked to his father damaging material on the personal lives of critics of its investigation into John F. Kennedy's assassination. Thomas Hale Boggs, Jr. said his father, who was a member of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination and its handling by the FBI, was given the material in an apparent attempt to discredit the critics [of the Warren Commission].

The material, which Thomas Boggs made available, includes photographs of sexual activity and reports on alleged communist affiliations of some authors of articles and books on the assassination.

Boggs, a Washington lawyer, said the experience played a large role in his father's decision to publicly charge the FBI with Gestapo tactics in a 1971 speech alleging the Bureau had wiretapped his telephone and that of other Congressmen."

As will be seen, the details about the FBI's secret surveillance of the leading critics of the Warren Commission were later reviewed by the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1975. The Senate investigators finally established that FBI Director Hoover not only had prepared secret "derogatory dossiers" on the critics of the Warren Commission over the years, but had even ordered the preparation of similar "damaging" reports about staff members of the Warren Commission. Whether FBI Director Hoover intended to use these dossiers for purposes of blackmail has never been determined.

Although it was not until eleven years after the murder of John F. Kennedy that the FBI's crude harassment and surveillance of various assassination researchers and investigators became officially documented, other information about it had previously surfaced.

Mark Lane, the long time critic of the Warren Report has often spoken of FBI harassment and surveillance directed against him. While many observers were at first skeptical about Lane's characteristically vocal allegations against the FBI, the list of classified Warren Commission documents that was later released substantiated Lane's charges, as it contained several FBI files about him. Lane had earlier uncovered a February 24, 1964 Warren Commission memorandum from staff counsel Harold Willens to General Counsel J. Lee Rankin. The memorandum revealed that FBI agents had Lane's movements and lectures under surveillance, and were forwarding their reports to the Warren Commission.

In March, 1967, the official list of secret Commission documents then being held in a National Archives vault included at least seven FBI files on Lane, which were classified on supposed grounds of "national security." Among these secret Bureau reports were the following: Warren Commission Document 489, "Mark Lane, Buffalo appearances;" Warren Commission Document 694, "Various Mark Lane appearances;" Warren Commission Document 763, "Mark Lane appearances;" and Warren Commission Document 1457, "Mark Lane and his trip to Europe."

In at least one documented instance, the CIA had been equally avid in "compiling" information on another critic, the noted European writer Joachim Joesten, who had written an early "conspiracy theory" book, titled Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy (Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., 1964, West Germany). A Warren Commission file (Document 1532), declassified years

later, revealed that the CIA had turned to an unusual source in their effort to investigate Joesten. According to the document, which consists of a CIA memorandum of October 1, 1964, written by Richard Helms' staff, the CIA conducted a search of some of Adolph Hitler's Gestapo files for information on Joesten.

Joachim Joesten, an opponent of the Hitler regime in Germany, was a survivor of one of the more infamous concentration camps. The Helms memorandum reveals that Helms' CIA aides had compiled information on Joesten's alleged political instability - information taken from Gestapo security files of the Third Reich, dated 1936 and 1937. In one instance, Helms' aides had used data on Joesten which had been gathered by Hitler's Chief of S.S. on November 8, 1937. While the CIA memorandum did not mention it, there was good reason for the Third Reich's efforts to compile a dossier on Joesten. Three days earlier, on November 5, 1937, at the infamous "Hossbach Conference," Adolph Hitler had informed Hermann Goering and his other top lieutenants of his plan to launch a world war by invading Europe."

In late 1975, during a Senate Intelligence Committee hearing that featured the questioning of top FBI officials, Senator Richard Schweiker disclosed other secret FBI surveillance of Warren Commission critics. Senator Schweiker disclosed new information from a November 8, 1966 memorandum by J. Edgar Hoover, relating to other dossiers on the critics. According to Schweiker, "Seven individuals [were] listed, some of their files... not only included derogatory information, but sex pictures to boot.

During the Senate Committee session, Schweiker also disclosed that "we came across another FBI letter several months later on another of the critic's personal files. I think it is January 30, 1967. Here, almost three months apart, is an ongoing campaign to personally derogate people who differed politically. In this case it was the Warren Commission [critics].

As will be seen in the chapter on "Links to Watergate," copies - of the FBI's "derogatory dossier" on another leading Warren Commission critic, associated with Mark Lane, were later distributed through the Nixon White House by secret Nixon investigator John Caulfield, John Dean, and H. R. Haldeman's top aides.

Still further information relating to FBI-CIA surveillance of the Warren Commission critics was disclosed in January, 1975 by Senator Howard Baker and the New York Times. On January 17, 1975, the Times disclosed that Senator Baker had come across an extensive CIA dossier on Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., the Director of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, during the course of Baker's service on the Senate Watergate Committee. Senator Baker was then probing various areas of CIA involvement in the Watergate conspiracy. The New York Times reported that Baker believed the dossier on Fensterwald indicated that the Agency was conducting domestic activities or surveillances - prohibited by the Agency charter's ban on domestic involvement.

Among the items contained in the CIA dossier on Fensterwald was an Agency report of May 12, 1972 titled "#553 989." The CIA report indicated that this detailed surveillance was conducted under the joint auspices of the CIA and the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Police Intelligence Unit. D. C. Police involvement with the CIA, which in some cases was illegal, subsequently erupted into a scandal which resulted in an internal police investigation in 1975 and 1976, as well as a Congressional investigation.

The May 12, 1972 CIA report on Fensterwald states:

"On 10 May 1972, a check was made at the Metropolitan Police Department Intelligence , Unit concerning an organization called The Committee To Investigate Assassinations located at 927 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. . . .

On 10 May 1972, a check was made (DELETION)

On 11 May 1972, a physical check was made of 927 15th Street to verify the location of the above-mentioned organization. This check disclosed that the Committee To Investigate Assassinations is located in room 409 and 414 of the Carry Building."

After setting forth a room by room analysis of the offices and businesses located on the same floor as the Committee, the report went on:

"A discreet inquiry was made with (DELETION) of this building showing no government interest concerning the Committee To Investigate Assassinations. This source stated that on a daily basis that traffic coming and going from this office is very busy. This source stated that on a daily basis the office is operated by two individuals one of whose name is Jim."

Former Warren Commission member Hale Boggs would no doubt have been pleased that these activities of the FBI and CIA were finally brought to light. As his son has pointed out, Boggs' denunciation of J. Edgar Hoover in April of 1971 was based in part on his knowledge of the FBI's murky surveillance of Warren Commission critics. Whether Boggs believed the FBI's surveillance of him was based on the fact that he himself had privately become a fierce critic of Commission's conclusions is not known.

On October 16, 1972, Hale Boggs vanished during a flight in Alaska from Anchorage to Juneau. Despite a thirty-nine-day search by the Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard, no trace of the twin-engine plane on which Boggs was traveling has ever been found.

Had he been alive today, Boggs would probably have become Speaker of the House, having held the number two leadership post in the Congress at the time of his disappearance. There is no doubt Boggs would have been a singularly important figure in any re-opening of the Kennedy case.

A Nazi assassin (from 1933) Werner von Alvensleben traveled to Dallas, TX in late 1963 to be the guest of D.H. Byrd

Book Review: Spies in the Congo by Susan Williams

Spies in the Congo: America's Atomic Mission in World War II

<http://aarclibrary.org/book-review-spies-in-the-congo-by-susan-williams/>

Author: Susan Williams

Publisher: Public Affairs Books | 9 August, 2016

An important new book has just been published by Susan Williams, author of the 2011 work "Who Killed Hammarskjöld?" that has led to the United Nations reopening the investigation of the death of Dag Hammarskjöld. Williams' new book is titled "Spies in the Congo: America's Atomic Mission

in World War II". It reveals previously little known information about the US atomic bomb project, the Manhattan Project. The story opens with Albert Einstein's 1939 letter to President Franklin Roosevelt warning of a possible Nazi program to build an atomic bomb. Einstein, writing also on behalf of other atomic scientists, alerted Roosevelt to the three potential sources of uranium ore for a bomb- small and less concentrated deposits in Canada and Czechoslovakia, and the best source for almost unbelievably concentrated uranium ore, in the Belgian Congo.

Williams describes how FDR soon established U.S. bases in West Africa, as well as air and sea routes from the U.S. to the region. Gen. Groves, head of the Manhattan Project, designated obtaining the uranium from the Congo mines a top priority. Williams describes the Manhattan Project as a secret 'state within the state', known to a select few government officials and financed through secret accounts.

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS), predecessor to the CIA, was assigned a highly secret task of preventing smuggling of uranium from the Congo to Germany. OSS opened offices in West Africa, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa, and operated under a cover story of preventing the transfer of industrial diamonds to Germany for its war effort. Williams had access to released OSS records, which tell a previously unknown story of top priority U.S. intelligence activity in Africa during World War II.

It may not surprise students of Cold War struggles in the Congo to learn that the uranium mine in the Congo was located in the Katanga province. Katanga was the site of prolonged and violent clashes backed by the Cold War adversaries, not to mention its relevance to the murder of Congolese nationalist leader Patrice Lumumba on January 17, 1961. Control of the uranium mine is a likely cause of these events.

Williams writes of OSS personnel who are virtually unknown even to students of intelligence, and may have as yet unknown significance. An emerging story is that of Huntington Harris, who served as the head of OSS in West Africa, as well as its principal in Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). In 1945 he was sent to Rome by OSS as part of a 'special Vatican project'. James Angleton was chief of station for OSS in Italy at this time and involved in Vatican projects.

According to released OSS records available at the National Archives, in Portuguese East Africa, Huntington Harris was case officer for Werner von Alvensleben, a German who was a valued double agent for OSS, and a subject of a pending Freedom of Information Act lawsuit in the federal court in Washington D.C. Harris tried mightily to get von Alvensleben and wife admitted to live in the U.S. after the war, but was blocked by the U.S. Department of State. Von Alvensleben's personal history included serving as an assassin for the Nazis in 1933 in the Austrian Tyrol while he was a member of the Bavarian Military Police headed by Heinrich Himmler. Von Alvensleben remained in Portuguese East Africa after World War II where at first he worked for the U.S. consulate and later established the largest big game hunting operation in Africa, Safarilandia.

Of interest to Americans in particular is that von Alvensleben journeyed to Dallas, Texas in late 1963 as the guest of D. Harold Byrd, owner of the Texas School Book Depository building. Byrd was reported to be at Safarilandia on the date in November 1963 on which President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, allegedly as a result of shots fired from Byrd's Texas School Book Depository building. Byrd, an oil producer and defense contractor, is also a subject of a pending Freedom of Information Act lawsuit in federal court in Washington, D.C.

Werner von Alvensleben was widely known in big game hunting circles for his proficiency with the Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle, described by firearms experts as the "World's Finest Rifle". Kennedy was said to have been assassinated by shots from a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle which used ammunition virtually identical to that fired in the Mannlicher-Schoenauer. Warren Commission member (and former High Commissioner for Germany) John McCloy, in the official investigation of Kennedy's assassination, questioned the FBI's firearms expert as to whether the ammunition of

the two rifles could be fired interchangeably. The FBI expert said he did not know the answer as he was unfamiliar with the Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle.

“Spies in the Congo” is a major work that significantly broadens our understanding of World War II and the Cold War in Africa, and opens up the possibility of other major breakthroughs in our knowledge and understanding of the period.

- Review by Dan Alcorn, AARC Board member

Robert Morrow 11-17-2016 interview with Chris Niven of Houston, TX. His uncle Robert Niven was in the CIA. They had a conversation around 1967 regarding the JFK assassination

Chris Niven email address: CNiven@idc.com Email below is dated
11-17-2016

Hi Robert,

Here is a brief write up about our discussion today

When I was about 14-15 years old my grandfather and I would visit my Uncle Robert Niven who was a resident of Leander, Texas and owned about 217 acres in the Cedar Park area where the San Gabriel river ran by his house which had 2 different fences around his home with 9 dogs to protect him. My Uncle used to tell me about his exploits in the CIA for several years and how he was shot down 5 times and it was a miracle he was even alive. I learned a lot about other countries and their people from my Uncle but always regarded him as kind of a nut himself because he talked so violently about everybody on the planet and if a race riot didn't kill us the communists were going to.

One day, around 1967 my grandfather Francis Niven, Architect and Engineer in Houston and I drove to my Uncle's ranch and met with my Uncle Robert Niven (born around at his home in Leander, TX as seen below (I don't know where his alias came from Clemens Braunschiedel. We got into an interesting discussion about his exploits in CIA and I mentioned to him that I wanted to join the CIA when I got older and defend my country like he did. He suddenly got very serious and told me he would block me from joining because they would ruin my life and make me do things I would regret the rest of my life. That wasn't what I wanted to hear so I questioned him about what he meant. He grinned and said "what if I told you that the CIA sent a message to a very close friend of mine that

he was being instructed how to handle the Kennedy Assassination one day before Kennedy was shot. I thought he was just trying to scare me and I thought he was just exaggerating because he wanted me to lose interest, but he was also smiling and I didn't sense any compassion for Kennedy at all, in fact he seemed to like what the CIA did, or again maybe he just wanted to scare me.

Over the years I have done some research about who really shot Kennedy and to my horrors I am coming to the conclusion that my Uncle was not lying. In fact, when I rode home with my GrandFather it was pretty quiet as I think he was as astounded as me. He told me that his brother went a little crazy being in the CIA and that they were always pretty close and that Robert never lied to him. At the time, I couldn't fathom the United States CIA who is supposed to protect us take out our own President. It is only recently that I believe my Uncle and the reality behind our CIA and I wanted to share this with someone. I know it doesn't prove anything to anyone else, but in my heart, I know my Uncle was telling the horrible horrible truth about how my President died at the hands of monsters.

It would be great to know more about my Uncle in the CIA but I have a feeling there are no records and he would be about 112 years old today

The National Security State and the Assassination of JFK: The CIA, the Pentagon, and the "Peace President" by Andrew Gavin Marshall

Excellent article for the CIA/military reasons for the murder of JFK. Lyndon Johnson had his very personal reasons

<http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-national-security-state-and-the-assassination-of-jfk/22071>

Robert Kennedy by 1960 was fully aware that Lyndon Johnson hated the guts of his brother John Kennedy

From *The Kennedy Men: 1901-1963* by Lawrence Leamer, p. 435:

Bobby sensed that Johnson was not a worthy man, as he defined the term. He knew, moreover, that Johnson bore the Kennedys no goodwill. Indeed, he learned a few months later from journalist Peter Lisagor that just before the Los Angeles convention, Johnson had berated Jack in language streaked with profanity, excoriating his brother as a scrawny, sickly mite so unable to govern that "old Joe Kennedy would run the country."

"I knew he hated Jack," Bobby admitted sadly that day, "but I didn't think he hated him that much." Even without this confirmation, though, everything Bobby knew and thought and felt told him Johnson should not stand beside his beloved Jack as his running mate, bonded forever to him as his political brother.

[Lawrence Leamer, *The Kennedy Men: 1901-1963*, Lawrence Leamer, p. 435]

Attorney General Robert Kennedy authorized wiretaps on Martin Luther King on October 10, 1963

<http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2002/07/the-fbi-and-martin-luther-king/302537/>

[David Garrow, "The FBI and Martin Luther King," July/August 2002 *The Atlantic*]

DAVID GARROW:

On October 10, 1963, U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy committed what is widely viewed as one of the most ignominious acts in modern American history: he authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation to begin wiretapping the telephones of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. Kennedy believed that one of King's closest advisers was a top-level member of the American Communist Party, and that King had repeatedly misled Administration officials about his ongoing close ties with the man. Kennedy acted reluctantly, and his order remained secret until May of 1968, just a few weeks after King's assassination and a few days before Kennedy's own. But the FBI onslaught against King that followed Kennedy's authorization remains notorious, and the stains on the reputations of everyone involved are indelible.

Harvey “Bum” Bright, Edgar R. Crissy and Nelson Lamar Hunt (a son of LBJ insider H.L. Hunt) paid for the anti-Kennedy advertisement that ran in the Dallas Morning News on the day of the JFK assassination. Bum Bright later bought the Dallas Cowboys from the Murchison family, who also hated the Kennedys.

<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKbrightH.htm>

JOHN SIMKIN:

In a speech made on 17th January, 1963, President Kennedy suggested that he intended to bring an end to the depletion allowance. As he pointed out: "no one industry should be permitted to obtain an undue tax advantage over all others." It was estimated that Bright and his friends might lose around \$300 million a year if the oil depletion allowance was removed.

Bright, along with Edgar R. Crissey and Nelson Lamar Hunt, helped to pay for the full-page, black-bordered anti-Kennedy advertisement that ran in the *Dallas Morning News* on the day that [John F. Kennedy](#) was assassinated. The advert, placed by [Bernard Weissman](#), attacked Kennedy's foreign policy as being anti-American and communistic. This included the claim that [Gus Hall](#), "head of the U.S. Communist Party praised almost every one of your policies and announced that the party will endorse and support your re-election in 1964". It also attacked Kennedy's domestic policies. Another passage asked why [Robert Kennedy](#) had been allowed "to go soft on Communists, fellow-travelers, and ultra-leftists in America."

Here is that advertisement: <http://www.orwelltoday.com/jfkadhate.jpg>

Also: <http://www.orwelltoday.com/jfkjbsdallasad.shtml>

This is an example of the wanted for treason fliers that were passed out in Dallas with a pastel paper colors. <http://www.orwelltoday.com/jfkadtreason.jpg>

Lyndon Johnson a very big supporter of Israel; a sharp contrast to JFK

<https://en.dailypakistan.com.pk/opinion/blog/the-jfk-assassination-and-israel/>

Piper's research also focussed on what happened to US policy with regard to Israel after JFK's assassination. An article posted on www.john-f-kennedy.net summarises the change in US policy as a consequence of JFK's assassination. The article, titled *Mossad And The JFK Assassination*, points out:

"If you're still not convinced; how about some numbers? In Kennedy's last fiscal budget year of 1964, Israeli aid was \$40 million. In LBJ's first budget of 1965, it soared to \$71 million, and in 1966 more than tripled from two years earlier to \$130 million! Plus, during Kennedy's administration, almost none of our aid to Israel was military in nature. Instead, it was split equally between development loans and food assistance under PL 480 Program. Yet in 1965 under the Johnson administration, 20% of our aid to Israel was military, while in 1966 71% was used for war related materials."

"Can you see what's happening here? Within two years of JFK's assassination, Israel went from being a weak, outmatched member of a volatile Middle Eastern community that was not allowed to develop nuclear weapons to one that was well on its way to becoming an undeniable military force on the world stage. John Kennedy adamantly put his foot down and refused to allow Israel to develop a nuclear program, while LBJ bent over backward to facilitate and bolster them. Or as Seymour Hersh wrote in the Samson Option, 'By 1968, the president had no intention of doing anything to stop the bomb.'"

Lyndon Johnson looked the other way as Israel developed the nuclear bomb

<http://www.afrocubaweb.com/news/mossadjfk.htm>

According to historian Stephen Green: "Perhaps the most significant development of 1963 for the Israeli nuclear weapons program, however, occurred on November 22 on a plane flying from Dallas to Washington, D.C., Lyndon Baines Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President of the United States, following the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Green writes: "In the early years of the Johnson administration the Israeli nuclear weapons program was referred to in Washington as 'the delicate topic.' Lyndon Johnson's White House saw no Dimona, heard no Dimona, and spoke no Dimona when the reactor went critical in early 1964."

Thus it was that the critical point of dispute between John F. Kennedy and the Mossad-dominated government of Israel was no longer an issue. The new American president—so long a partisan of Israel—

allowed the nuclear development to continue. This was just the beginning.

JFK vs. the Military

JFK vs. the Military

President Kennedy faced a foe more relentless than Khrushchev, just across the Potomac: the bellicose Joint Chiefs of Staff argued for the deployment of nuclear weapons and kept pressing to invade Cuba. A presidential historian reveals that Kennedy's success in fending them off may have been his most consequential victory.

By Robert Dallek for *The Atlantic*

<https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2013/08/jfk-vs-the-military/309496/>

TO TOP ↑

Lyndon Johnson did his best to get black civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer off national TV at the 1964 Democratic convention

“Fannie Lou’s speech on the floor of the Democratic convention had been so riveting - and so powerful, broadcast as it was on national television - that President Johnson had sent word to the press corps that he had an urgent announcement to make, just to preempt the live coverage of Fannie Lou, then nattered away about nothing as the cameras rolled.”

[Harry Belafonte, *My Song: A Memoir*, p. 292]

Civil Rights Activist Harry Belafonte, a man extremely close to Martin Luther King, says in that the spring of 1964 top Civil Rights leaders were wondering of Lyndon Johnson was secretly trying to kill the Civil Rights bill

"We spent a lot of time strategizing, in the spring of 1964, about how to help get the civil rights bill passed, and speculating on whether President Johnson was secretly trying to kill it. At that moment it, its outcome was uncertain at best. The House had passed it, but in the Senate, West Virginia's Robert Byrd was leading a filibuster that would last fifty-seven days. Even if it did pass, we'd come to realize, it was only half a loaf. It outlawed discrimination in public places based on race, color, or national origin, and it called for desegregating public schools. But while it also declared that voters be treated equally, it failed to rule out literacy tests and other Jim Crow tactics meant to keep poor blacks from the voting booth. Integrating lunch counters, bathrooms, and schools was important, but without a free and fair vote, southern blacks would still be second-class citizens in a racist society, with absolutely no political power."

[Harry Belafonte, *My Song: A Memoir*, p. 289]

Harry Belafonte: LBJ tells MLK in the fall of 1964 that the country needed a rest from more civil rights

"On the way home from receiving the Nobel in Norway, Martin met in Washington with President Johnson, who reiterated that the country needed a rest from civil rights. Martin wavered. But when a delegation of citizens from Selma came to plead for his help in desegregating the city, he felt the calling."

[Harry Belafonte, *My Song: A Memoir*, p. 300]

Sekou Toure, the President of Guinea from 1958-1984, and other African leaders, were convinced that the CIA murdered Congo's Patrice Lumumba in 1961

"With the president was his number one aide, Alassane Diop, who served as translator. Sekou Toure told me, sternly, that the United States could no longer deny it meddling in the Republic of Congo. Like other African leaders, Sekou Toure had had no doubt of the CIA's hand in the 1961 murder of Patrice Lumumba, Congo's first prime minister after the country's independence from Belgium. Like many leaders who had turned first to the United States for support, only to be spurned, Lumumba had established Soviet ties; his killers took a U.S.-pleasing anti-communist line."

[Harry Belafonte, *My Song: A Memoir*, pp. 306-307]

Robert Kennedy aide Frank Mankiewicz his views on the JFK assassination, from his autobiography *As I Was Saying*:

“I think I bought and read every major and a few minor books on the subject, looked into prior histories and records, and decided early - a view I retain - that the assassination - the shooting - was the work of a hired high school dropout named Lee Harvey Oswald, perhaps aided by some other gunmen, who was engaged and run by a person or persons unknown from any or all of three groups: anti-Castro Cuban exiles, “rogue” CIA or ex-CIA agents, and leaders of organized crime. Certainly all three had good - indeed, overpowering - motives...”

“...The more I read and gleaned from interviews, the more I became convinced the single-bullet and single-gunman theories were simply impossible, not just unlikely. I sought answers: How and why could this high school drop out from Texas, in his application for a passport, list as his travel objective to study at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland? Why, when Oswald returned to the United States from his stay in the Soviet Union, was he met in Dallas by George de Mohrenschildt, almost certainly a long-term CIA agent or asset? Why did Oswald describe himself when arrested as “a patsy?” Why did Oswald pose, often and openly, as a member of a virtually nonexistent pro-Castro front, one created and maintained at the address of a CIA agent? Why did a Cuban-American woman, Silvia Odio, testify she was once introduced, in Dallas, to Lee Harvey Oswald as “Mr. Oswald, from the CIA? Why did some man standing at the side of the JFK motorcade, as the car passed him, raise and lower his umbrella - and in broad daylight? What was the involvement of the Mob chieftain Carlos Marcello, and what were his connections to mafiosi John Rosselli, who was murdered just before he was scheduled to testify in front of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence about his involvement in a plot to kill Castro? What prompted Governor John Connally to say, immediately after both he and JFK had been shot, “*They’ve* killed the president”? Why was Jack Ruby, a small-time hoodlum with clear organized crime connections,

allowed into the Dallas Police Station, armed, at exactly the same moment the perpetrator of the crime of the century was being moved? How could the famous “single bullet” have performed so many changes of course and erratic deviations and even a one-second pause in its flight though the bodies and limbs of President Kennedy and Governor Connally? Why did Lee Harvey Oswald deny the crime, when every prior assassin had proudly proclaimed his guilt and motive?”

[Frank Mankiewicz, *So As I Was Saying: My Somewhat Eventful Life*, pp. 257-259]

JFK used to joke about Lyndon Johnson staging a coup d’etat on his presidency

QUOTE

According to his close friend, Charles Spalding, the president called him occasionally with updates about a “James Bond 007 thriller novel he said he was writing about how Lyndon Johnson was trying to take over his presidency.” One call reported how the vice president had captured him just as he was about to enter the White House swimming pool, then sealed off the facility and made it a center of operations. Another time, Kennedy said, “Now listen to this, Charlie - you’re going to love it. Lyndon has tied up Mrs. Lincoln and Kenny O’Donnell in a White House closet and he’s got a plane ready to take them away.” In Spalding’s words, “I don’t know if he ever put any of it down on paper, but he sure had a lot of fun with it.”

UNQUOTE

[Steven Watts, *JFK and the Masculine Mystique: Sex and Power on the New Frontier*, pp. 159-160]

Bernard Fensterwald in Assassination of JFK: Coincidence or Conspiracy (1977): on Cong. Hale Boggs denouncing J. Edgar Hoover:

QUOTE

On April 5, 1971, House Majority Leader Hale Boggs took the floor of the House to deliver a speech that created a major stir in Washington for several weeks. Declaring that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was incompetent and senile, and charging that the FBI had, under Hoover's most recent years adopted "the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo," Boggs demanded Hoover's immediate resignation. Boggs also charged that he had discovered that certain FBI agents had tapped his own telephone as well as the phones of certain other members of the House and Senate.

In his emotional House speech, Boggs went on to say Attorney General "Mitchell says he is a law and order man. If law and order means the suppression of the Bill of Rights . . . then I say 'God help us.'" As the *Washington Post* noted, "The Louisiana Democrat's speech was the harshest criticism of Hoover ever heard in the House . . . It was the first attack on Hoover by any member of the House leadership."

UNQUOTE

[Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., *Coincidence or Conspiracy*, pp.99-100, April 1977, First Printing]

**JFK on the CIA: "I will splinter the CIA into
a thousand pieces and scatter it into the
wind"**

The quote was given to a Times journalist in the 1960s by a Kennedy administration official and published in the New York Times on April 25, 1966 in an article titled "C.I.A.: Maker of Policy, or Tool?" Read it [here](#).

Web Link for JFK quote on the CIA

<https://www.ratical.org/ratville/JFK/Unspeakable/Item03.pdf>

Lyndon Johnson complaining to CBS founder William Paley about his treatment at the hands of the Smothers Brothers

QUOTE

Perry Lafferty, West Coast programming head for CBS, wrote in his unpublished memoir, *We Can Put the Laughs in Later*, that the breaking of the Seeger blacklist was political in more ways than one. It began, Lafferty said, when President Lyndon Johnson phoned from the White House to complain about a skit lampooning him. LBJ was calling the network, at his daughters' behest, to ask CBS to be more reasonable. The call, according to Lafferty, was placed from LBJ directly to CBS founder William S. Paley (even though Paley's second in command, Frank Stanton, was Johnson's close personal friend). Paley called Mike Dann, who ran CBS entertainment in New York, who called Lafferty, and soon thereafter, Lafferty and *Comedy Hour* producers Saul Ilson and Ernie Chambers were summoned to New York by Paley, who asked them to please take it easier on LBJ, and asked, in return, "Is there anything I can do to help you keep the brothers in line?" Ilson, according to Lafferty, said yes: approve Seeger. Paley made the call to Dann, and that was that.

UNQUOTE

[David Bianculli, *Dangerously Funny: The Uncensored Story of the Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour*, pp. 132-133]

CBS founder William Paley: Lyndon Johnson “took my head off” at 3AM over his treatment at the hands of the Smothers Brothers

ALSO:

According to Ilson, President Johnson did indeed call Paley directly after the barbecue sketch - phoning him at home in the morning - and, in Paley's words, “took my head off.” Johnson was offended, and wanted the Smothers Brothers to lay off. “Look,” Paley said to Ilson, “I don't appreciate being woken up by the president. Could you guys just lay off for a while?”

[David Bianculli, *Dangerously Funny: The Uncensored Story of the Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour*, pp. 133-134]

Senator Herman Talmadge told reporter and Kennedy friend Joe Alsop that he was not going to the 1960 Demo convention because LBJ was going to lose to JFK and then become his VP candidate

QUOTE

LBJ chum Senator Joseph Talmadge did not attend the 1960 Democratic convention because he was convinced JFK would be LBJ and LBJ would take

the VP slot on the Democratic ticket with the hated Kennedy

From Joe Alsop's autobiography:

But when I went to Talmadge's office on Capitol Hill to ask for his unlisted numbers in Los Angeles, I got a shock. "I ain't going to Los Angeles," Talmadge firmly announced to me in a tone of bitterness.

I protested at once that I could not believe he was going to leave his friend Johnson at so crucial a juncture.

"Well, Joe," he went on, "I ain't going to Los Angeles because I know exactly what's going to happen there."

"Well, what exactly do you mean?" I asked.

"Kennedy's going to be nominated on the first ballot with a thousand votes or maybe a few more. He's going to offer the vice-presidency to Lyndon. Lyndon's going to take it. And I just don't want to be there to see it happen. So I'm going huntin' and fishin' in the Great Dismal Swamp. And if you want to know my opinion during the convention, you'll just have to get a canoe and come find me there."

I could hardly believe my ears, particularly when I heard his prediction that the all-powerful Senate majority leader would be offered - and would accept - the vice-presidency under Kennedy. I protested to Senator Talmadge that this scenario was unthinkable, to which he replied, "Well Joe, you damn well better begin thinking about it because it's going to happen."

UNQUOTE

[Joseph Alsop, *"I've Seen the Best of It,"* pp. 425-426]

“I Was With Fidel Castro When JFK was Assassinated” by Jean Daniel for the New Republic - December 7, 1963

Web Link: <https://newrepublic.com/article/120460/fidel-castro-reaction-kennedy-assassination-cuba>

Two Months before his death Lyndon Johnson invited his close friend and arch segregationist Sen. Jim Eastland (D-MS) and Oil men H.L. Hunt and D.A. Biglane (from Mississippi) to the LBJ Ranch for a Weekend of Hunting. A collection of Top JFK-haters.

QUOTE

On a personal level, no president was closer to Eastland than Lyndon Johnson. Even more than Eastland, LBJ relished the behind-the-scenes approach to lawmaking....

Still, Eastland believed Johnson was the shrewdest politico he ever encountered, and the two remained friendly. One of the few invitations the thirty-sixth president extended in the last two months of his life was to Eastland and oilmen D.A. Biglane and H.L. Hunt to visit his ranch for a weekend of hunting.

In the immediate aftermath of the Kennedy assassination, Eastland and Johnson was in close contact. The Judiciary Committee was one of several panels one would assume might hold hearings on the killings of the late president and his likely assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Several senators had gone to Eastland and encouraged just that course. For his part, Eastland used the occasion to introduce legislation making the assassination of a president a federal crime. Johnson feared the bill might call up a significant states' rights issue, but he told Eastland six days after assuming the office that he was certain that too many investigations would open up a Pandora's box replete with "very explosive" leaks that might harm America's national security. Eastland concurred and agreed to defer action until Johnson go back to him about the superpanel he would create to probe the matter. The next evening, the new president phoned Eastland, read him the text of his announcement that he would be forming a commission chaired by Chief Justice Warren, and explained why he chose each member. Eastland listened intently until Johnson announced who would be in charge, then interjected that he would have preferred the selection of Associate Justice John Harlan to Warren. There, Johnson butted in to say he had to give the panel credibility by putting the chief justice in charge rather than a mere associate justice. Eastland understood and acquiesced without complaint to the new president's near command that he protect his "flank over there in the Senate."

UNQUOTE

[J. Lee Annis, Jr., *Big Jim Eastland: The Godfather of Mississippi*, pp. 192-193, published 2016]

H.L. Hunt financed a book called *Krushchev Killed Kennedy* (1975) or

The Oswald File (1977) which blamed the JFK assassination on Nikita Khrushchev and the Russians

Web link: https://www.amazon.com/Oswald-File-Michael-Eddowes/dp/0517530554/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1491890347&sr=8-1&keywords=michael+eddowes+oswald+file

Amazon Top Customer Reviews

Absurd theory

By [TLR](#) on August 18, 2013

Format: Hardcover

Eddowes was a British researcher. This book (also published as Khrushchev Killed Kennedy) was financed by Texas oilman H.L. Hunt. Eddowes states flatly that Khrushchev "ordered his assassination through the Soviet Secret Police (MVD)...the real Lee Harvey Oswald never returned to the United States but disappeared shortly after his arrival in the Soviet Union in 1959...the man who assassination Kennedy in 1963 was a member of Department 13, the sabotage and assassination squad of the Soviet State Security Service (KGB), and in 1962 had entered the United States in the guise of Oswald...the Soviets intended that after the assassination the imposture would be discovered by the United States authorities...a confusing chain of evidence had been created placing responsibility for the assassination on the Cubans or the Soviets, in that order..because the assassin failed the escape, before 9pm on the day of the assassination, the authorities suspected that the assassin was a Soviet imposter...their suspicions were confirmed...to avoid the possibility of World War III, it was at once decided that all evidence of imposture and Soviet conspiracy be withheld from the world..."

Eddowes notes the usual discrepancies in records of Oswald's appearances that other researchers have written about. He subscribes to the official scenario of Oswald as the lone gunman. He attributes the backward-movement of JFK's head to "an immense neuromuscular spasm." He calls the Carcano "the perfect weapon for the task...having less recoil than the average military rifle." He believes that the backyard photos are fakes, but does not explain very clearly

why they were created.

Blaming the Soviets (along with Castro) appears to have been one of the goals of the real plotters, but the idea that Khrushchev would want JFK dead is just absurd. Today we have the private letters between Kennedy and Khrushchev showing that both men were working toward the goal of ending the arms race and the Cold War.

George De Mohrenschildt to his friend and journalist Willem Oltmans in 1970: anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the JFK assassination

QUOTE

“The Cubans took part in the Dallas assassination because Kennedy had ultimately betrayed them with the Bay of Pigs invasion. They were completely right about that. In fact, all the Cubans I knew at the University of Texas thought the same thing.”

UNQUOTE

[William Oltmans, *Reporting on the Kennedy Assassination*, p.54]

De Mohrenshildt (1970) again indicts anti-Castro Cubans in the JFK assassination in talks with Willem Oltmans and Cyril Wecht

George and Jeanne again had especially nice things to say about Lee Harvey Oswald while speaking with [Cyril] Wecht.

There was also discussion of the invasion of Cuba. De Mohrenschildt compared the anti-Castro Cubans' hatred of John F. Kennedy with the Jews' hatred of Adolf Hitler....

I asked him [De Mohrenschildt] again how I could best continue my work on the JFK affair. "I advise you to do concentrated detective work among the [anti-Castro] Cuban community in Dallas." Never before had George been so specific about blaming the Cubans for the assassination."[p.56]...

He [De Mohrenschildt] was also constantly saying the same sort of thing about the anti-Castro Cubans who were willing to kill Kennedy in Dallas "without ever demanding a cent for it." [p.59]

[William Oltmans, *Reporting on the Kennedy Assassination*, p.56-59]

Hubert Humphrey says Lyndon Johnson in fall 1963 had a portrait of Ngo Din Diem in his home at the Elms and that LBJ said the USA killed Diem and the JFK assassination may have been payback for that

QUOTE

I called President Johnson again, dripping self-satisfaction. “Mr President, I want to report to you your first Congressional victory. We have defeated the Mundt bill by a vote of 57-35. I’m sorry I misinformed you earlier.”

He asked what I was doing for dinner. I told him I had had a snack, but he said, “Well, come on over anyway and have something more to eat. I want to talk to you.”

UNQUOTE

AND ALSO IN A FOOTNOTE

Footnote, p. 265 of *The Education of a Public Man: My Life and Politics*, by Hubert Humphrey

FOOTNOTE QUOTE, bottom p. 265:

He was not yet in the White House, but in his private home, the Elms. He had a portrait of Diem in the hallway, and as we passed it he said, “We had a hand in killing him. Now it’s happening here.”

[Hubert Humphrey, *The Education of a Public Man: My Life and Politics*, p. 265]

Longtime CIA officer Pete Bagley had some very interesting things to say about Oswald to JFK researcher Malcolm Blunt in 2012: “OH NO, HE HAD TO BE WITTING!” (that is a witting, willing asset/agent of the CIA)

QUOTE

It was during a meeting in 2012, that the most telling moment in their relationship took place. Malcolm Blunt laid out in front of Pete Bagley, piece by piece, the documents demonstrating the capture of the Oswald paper trail by the Security Office Security Research Staff (SRS) after Oswald’s defection in 1959. Bagley carefully examined the documentation. He was especially interested in the details reported by H.C. Eisenbess in 1976, on the Office of Central Reference (OCR) dissemination of non-CIA documents - discussed at length in a previous section of this chapter.

At this point, the same switch that had turned on in Bagley’s brain when Kondrashev told him that that the Polyakov defection sequence was no coincidence, turned on again. And so, Bagley, right out of the blue, put the following question to Blunt: “Okay, was he witting or unwitting?” Bagley knew Malcolm would have no trouble understanding who “he” [Oswald] was. Blunt

replied, “You can’t ask me that question, how would I know?”

At this and, raising his voice, Bagley responded, “No, No, you *have* to know! Was he witting or unwitting?” Challenged in this manner, Malcolm had little choice but to proffer a guess. With some reluctance he replied, “Okay, unwitting.” With even firmer emphasis Bagley countered, “OH NO - HE HAD TO BE WITTING!”

Malcolm believes that these were Bagley’s thoughts that resulted from suddenly seeing the documents that had been withheld from SRD: “Yes, I think in that *instant* he saw that this high school dropout, a nothing, a nobody, may have indeed been utilized.” By many observers, Pete Bagley was considered the “best counterintelligence analyst of the cold war era,” as the ***International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*** later said about him. He had served as Chief of Counterintelligence in the CIA’s Soviet Russia Division (SRD/CI) and Deputy Chief of SRD and been Nosenko’s case officer. His reaction to the documents that Blunt showed him was a telling moment. It was, as Malcolm told me and Alan Dale later, “a significant departure from Bagley’s normal cautious phrasings.”

Bagley said nothing more at the time. When asked about no mention of Oswald in ***Spymaster***, Malcolm recalls “he went sideways and I didn’t press him.” Malcolm’s moment with Bagley that day reminds of of the day I was sitting across the table from Jane Roman, the liason officer for James Angleton. Just as Malcolm had done with Bagley, I was showing her documents one at a time. When I asked her what she thought of the untrue statement about the CIA paper trail on Oswald in the HQS cable to Mexico Station in October 1963, she replied: “Well, to me, it’s indicative of a keen interest in Oswald, held very closely on a need-to-know basis.” The chains moved down the field that moment with Roman. And they moved again during Blunt’s moment with Bagley.

UNQUOTE

[John Newman, *Countdown to Darkness: The Assassination of President Kennedy*, Volume II, pp. 29-30]

Bill Simpich on State Secret and the Dallas Police Dispatch sending out an APB for a suspect who was exactly 5’10 inches and 165 lbs - the exact physical description of Oswald in CIA/FBI/INS records before the JFK assassination.

Robert, 3 of the descriptions are lined up in a row near the end of this article and the footnotes, along with similar descriptions of Robert Webster:
<https://www.opednews.com/populum/pagem.php?f=THE-JFK-CASE--THE-TWELVE-by-Bill-Simpich-101226-568.html>

The analysis gets tighter here: https://www.maryferrell.org/pages/State_Secret_Chapter1.html

The FBI tried to get Brennan to match this description but even Hoover didn't buy it:
https://www.maryferrell.org/pages/State_Secret_Chapter6.htmlhttps://www.maryferrell.org/pages/State_Secret_Chapter6.html

INS repeats the 5 foot 10/165 ID in Dec 1961
<http://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=110676&relPagelD=76&search=Fysa> [INS document is dated 12-5-61]

Why did Lyndon Johnson defecate in front of staff?; why did he urinate in front of reporters? Why did LBJ skinny dip and expose himself in front of staff in the White House pool?

Psychologist John Gartner on why InfoWars Alex Jones takes his shirt off so often:

Web link: <http://nymag.com/thecut/2017/04/4-psychology-experts-on-alex-jones-taking-his-shirt-off.html>

“4 Psychology Experts on Why Alex Jones Is Always Taking His Shirt Off” - *NY Mag* 4-24-17 by Gabriella Paiella

John D. Gartner, Ph.D., Co-Founder of Duty to Warn

I think Alex Jones shares a diagnosis of malignant narcissism. First of all, taking off your shirt is exhibitionistic, so that's the narcissistic component. But at the same time, he's doing it as an act of aggression. It's not like a striptease, **it's like a “fuck you! You're gonna be forced to look at this and I'm dominating you by making you do that.” It's a power play, but it's a very narcissistic one. A**

malignant narcissist, they have four components: they're narcissistic, they're antisocial, they're paranoid, and they're sadistic.

In that one act, he's combining all of those impulses: It's a self-exposure, but it's also dominating other people, it's throwing you off balance.

For people who are narcissistic, exhibitionism has its own intrinsic pleasure. It is a "look at me, look at me, look at me" disorder, so at some level you do want people to look at you. But I think when people have this *malignant* narcissism, that has such a strong component of sadism and aggression. It's like "look at me," but it's a "look at me" that belittles and degrades the people who are looking at them.

What Lyndon Johnson did to thank his blood brother J. Edgar Hoover for covering up his murder of John Kennedy: lifetime exemption for compulsory retirement, Executive Order 11154

<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=106266>

Lyndon Johnson:

Executive Order 11154—Exemption of J. Edgar Hoover from Compulsory Retirement for Age *May 8, 1964*

WHEREAS J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will, during the month of January 1965, become subject to compulsory retirement for age under the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, unless exempted therefrom; and

WHEREAS, in my judgment, the public interest requires that Mr. Hoover be exempted from such compulsory retirement:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, 70 Stat. 748 (5 U.S.C. 2255), I hereby exempt J. Edgar Hoover from compulsory retirement for age for an indefinite period of time.

Except as the authority vested in the President by section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act is specifically exercised in this Order, nothing contained in this Order shall be deemed to limit or restrict in any manner the exercise of such authority by the Civil Service Commission under authority delegated to the Commission by section 2(c) of Executive Order No. 10530 of May 10, 1954, as amended by Executive Order No. 10682 of October 22, 1956.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House,

May 8, 1964.

Lyndon Johnson to Aexander Matsas, the Greek ambassador to the USA. Re: the issue of Cyprus

“Fuck your parliament and your constitution. America is an elephant. Cyprus is a flea. Greece is a flea. If these two fleas continue itching the elephant, they may just get whacked good... We pay a lot of good American dollars to the Greeks, Mr. Ambassador. If your Prime Minister gives me talk about democracy, parliament and constitution, he, his parliament and his constitution may not last long.

[Philip Deane, *I Should Have Died*, pp. 113-114]

Robert Kennedy in Kracow, Poland July 2, 1964, when asked what his view was of the JFK assassination:

“I believe it was done by a man with the name of Oswald, who was a misfit in society, who lived in the United States and was dissatisfied with our government and our way of life, who took up Communism and went to the Soviet

Union. He was dissatisfied there. He came back to the United States and was antisocial and felt that the only way to take out his feelings against life and society was by killing the President of the United States. There is no question that he did it on his own and by himself. He was not a member of a right-wing organization. He was a confessed Communist, but even the Communists would not have anything to do with him."

[John Bohrer, *The Revolution of Robert Kennedy: From Power to Protest After JFK*, p. 82]

A member of RFK's staff told a reporter, "That is the first time I've ever heard him mention Oswald."

RFK continued, "I don't care if it was done by one person or ten. But I don't believe in all these complex theories."

1947 comment by Robert W. Calvert, the head of the Texas Democratic State Executive Committee:

"It may not be a wholesome thing to say, but the oil industry today is in complete control of the State Government and State politics."

[Thomas C. Buchanan, *Who Killed Kennedy*, p. 179]

Thomas Buchanan on who was the biggest threat to Texas oil millionaires: John Kennedy!

Who, then, was the chief threat to the Dallas oilmen? It must be apparent that their greatest enemy, in their opinion, was the President himself.

For a large number of the Dallas millionaires, however, oil has ceased to be the major interest which it remains for most of Texas. Typical of these, and most successful, are the Murchisons, John D. and Clinton W., Jr., who were in 1961 reported to have each amassed a private fortune of 150 million dollars, and who jointly owned or directed 100 companies with assets of more than a billion dollars."

[Thomas C. Buchanan, *Who Killed Kennedy*, p. 185]

Thomas Buchanan's views of the JFK assassination from 1964:

But there was one factor which, in my opinion, was still more explosive than the oilman's fear of losing their exemption [oil depreciation allowance], or the regional ambitions of the other Dallas leaders. It combined these drives and gave them an emotional expression.

I believe the murder of the President was provoked, primarily, by fear of the domestic and international consequences of the Moscow pact: the danger of disarmament which would disrupt the industries on which the plotters depended and of an international *détente* which would, in their view, have threatened the eventual nationalization of their oil investments overseas.

[Thomas C. Buchanan, *Who Killed Kennedy*, p. 187]

Dr. Albert E. Burke, former educational TV consultant for NBC on Station KCOP (Glendale, CA) after the JFK assassination. Burke talked about:

"the experience I had in the Dallas home of an American whose hate for this country's leaders, and the way our institutions worked, was the most vicious, venomous and dangerous I have known in my life It was a very special performance by a pillar of the American community, who influences things in his community... He said things had reached the point where there seemed to be no way left to get those traitors out of our government except by shooting them out ... My host assured me - when I objected to his remarks - that he believed as he did because he was an anti-Communist."

[Thomas C. Buchanan, *Who Killed Kennedy*, p. 187]

So who is Dr. Burke referring to? A good guess would be H.L. Hunt.

Dr. Albert E. Burke

Dr. Albert E. Burke attending a meeting at the home of Haroldson L. Hunt in Dallas in 1961. Later he gave an account of the meeting.

Web link: <http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKhuntHL.htm>

Also this web link on Dr. Albert Burke

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?/topic/11322-albert-e-burke/>

I have listened to communists and other groups that can only be called enemies, accuse us of the worst intentions, the most inhuman ways of doing things, as the most dangerous people on earth, to be stopped and destroyed at all costs... But nothing I have heard in or from those places around us compared with the experience I had in the Dallas home of an American, whose hate for this country's leaders, and the way our institutions worked, was the most vicious, venomous and dangerous I have known in my life. No communist ever heard, no enemy of this nation has ever done a better job of degrading or belittling this country. That American was one of this nation's richest and most powerful men!

It was a very special performance by a pillar of the American community, who influences things in his community. It was a very special performance because in that living room during his performance - in which he said things had reached the point where there seemed to be 'no way left to get those traitors out of our government except by shooting them out' during that performance, there were four teenagers in that room to be influenced. His views were shared on November 22, 1963.

Interestingly, the man accused of that crime claimed to be a Marxist, a communist. But my host assured me - when I objected to his remarks - that he believed as he did because he was anti-communist!

What happened in that home in Dallas, of one of America's richest and most powerful men, shattered that goal of America as a united country for the four teenagers in on that conversation that night.

John Kennedy in late 1963 was ready to nuke the oil depreciation allowance

Web link <http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKSinvestOil.htm>

Marquis W. Childs, *Washington Calling* (10th October, 1963)

To a friend and long-time associate who called on him the other day President Kennedy expressed considerable bitterness on the subject of top-bracket taxpayers who use tax exemptions to spread propaganda of the extreme right. The President talked about two men, each of whom is often referred to as "the richest man in the world". One was J. Paul Getty, an oilman who spends most of his time in England. The second was the Dallas, Texas, oilman H. L. Hunt. Both are billionaires. Both, according to the President, paid small amounts in federal income tax last year. These men, the President said, use various forms of tax exemption and special tax allowances to subsidize the ultra right on television, radio and in print.

There is no doubt that the right-wing is heavily subsidized. On radio and television stations across the nation free taped programs are run daily, assailing the United Nations, attacking the graduated income tax, foreign aid, social security and the other favorite hates of the extreme right. One of the biggest tax benefits oilmen enjoy is the 27.5 per cent depletion allowance. In his January tax message, the President proposed a sharp reduction in this benefit, which has been extended to cover a long list of minerals. The tax bill passed by the House made only a minor change, however. The right-wing is prepared to go all out to defeat Kennedy in 1964.

Jim Garrison in a statement of Sept. 21, 1967 claimed that the JFK assassination had been ordered and paid for by a cabal of Oil Millionaires - according to Joachim Joesten

Joachim Joesten, *How Kennedy Was Killed* (1968)

When District Attorney Garrison, in his statement of September 21, 1967, made the startling disclosure that the assassination of President Kennedy had been ordered and paid for by a handful of oil-rich psychotic millionaires, he didn't name any names. But I'm quite sure that all the good people of Dallas, if any of them were privileged to hear the news, instantly thought of their fellow-resident Haroldson Lafayette Hunt, the boss of the immensely rich Hunt Oil Company of Dallas.

Hunt is not only by far the richest of all the Texas oil millionaires but he is also, and more importantly, the one with the most pronounced and most vicious spleen. And, above all, the one who hated Kennedy most.

It so happens that H. L. Hunt is also a longtime friend, admirer and financial 'angel' of the most prominent Texas politician of our time, Lyndon B. Johnson, the man who was destined to become President of the United States automatically the moment Kennedy died. Perhaps this is the reason why Garrison preferred not to be too specific.

Jackie Kennedy was convinced that the JFK assassination had been a well-planned conspiracy - from author Ed Klein who knew her for the last 12 years of her life

QUOTE

On the rare occasions when Jackie mentioned Jack's assassination to friends, she expressed the opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald had not acted alone. She believed there had been a conspiracy.

Jackie never explained why she embraced the conspiracy theory, but to those who knew her well, her reasoning was not that difficult to decipher. A well-conceived, expertly carried out plot had a far greater chance of success than the impulsive act of a single deranged gunman.

Any number of people, acting on their own, might have thwarted a single assassin - the driver of the presidential limousine, the Secret Service agents running beside the car, or Jackie herself.

One of her friends recalled a conversation with Jackie many years after the assassination.

“She was still blaming herself,” said the friend. “She said, ‘If only I had insisted on a bubbletop. If only I had turned to my right sooner. If only I had done something to save him.’ And I asked her, ‘What could you have done to save him?’ But she didn’t have an answer.

UNQUOTE

[Ed Klein, *Farewell, Jackie: A Portrait of her Final Days*, pp. 27-28]

Author Ed Klein on his friendship of 12 years with Jackie Kennedy

“Although I did not number myself among Jackie’s close friends, I knew her for the last dozen years of her life. We frequently chatted on the phone and lunched together. My wife and I were guests in her home.”

[Ed Klein, *Farewell, Jackie: A Portrait of her Final Days*, p.x]

Jackie Kennedy on her Mistrust of Lyndon Johnson

One of JFK, Jr.'s best friends at the Phillips Academy was Meg Azzoni. In spring, 1977, she and John went to visit Jackie while Caroline was still at Harvard. Meg says: **"Jackie told John and I at the 'break-the-fast' breakfast, 'I did not like or trust Lyndon Johnson.' No one said another word the whole meal in memorial contemplative silence."**

[Meg Azzoni, "John F. Kennedy, Jr. to Meg Azzoni 11 Letters: Memories of Kennedys & Reflections on His Quest," p. 52]

Vladimir Putin not ruling out the USA's "special services" in the JFK assassination in interview with Megyn Kelly in early June, 2017

Web link <http://deadline.com/2017/06/vladimir-putin-donald-trump-megyn-kelly-interview-jfk-assassnation-conspiracy-theory-1202107195/>

Web link <http://www.zerohedge.com/news/2017-06-04/>

"There's a theory that Kennedy's assassination was arranged by the United States intelligence services," Putin began.

"So, if this theory is correct and that can't be ruled out, then what could be easier, in this day and age, than using all the technical means at the disposal of the intelligence services, and using those means to organize some attacks - and then pointing the finger at Russia."

OR THIS VERSION OF TRANSLATION:

Putin: "Let us recall the assassination of President Kennedy. There is a theory that Kennedy's assassination was arranged by the United States special services. If this theory is correct, and one cannot rule it out, so what can be easier in today's context, being able to rely on the entire technical capabilities available to special services than to organize some kind of attacks in the appropriate manner while making a reference to Russia in the process. ..."

Kelly: "Let's move on."

PUTIN IN SAME INTERVIEW WITH MEGYN KELLY

"I will tell you something that you probably already know. I don't want to hurt anyone's feelings, but the United States, everywhere, all over the world, actively interferes with electoral campaigns of other countries," Putin continued.

“Put your finger anywhere on a map of the world and everywhere you will hear complaints that American officials are interfering in internal electoral processes.”

When Kelly responded, “that sounds like a justification,” Putin shot back, “It does not sound like a justification. It sounds like a statement of fact. Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.”

Research from Paul Blake Smith (which, I Robert Morrow disagree with)

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10204646037206384&set=a.10204645884522567.1073741889.1098954157&type=3&theater>

I have discovered that LBJ went to Florida and lied about his presence there too. His VP daily diary claimed that he was in Texas watching a college football game that Saturday, when reports and photos show he was in Cape Canaveral, watching a missile launch with JFK, who ordered him aboard AF1 afterwards, breaking all security codes. Why not admit to that in his calendar diary? Very strange.

My reply: LBJ did not go to Cape Canaveral with JFK in November, 1963. He went with JFK sometime in the year 1962 and was wearing a striped tie at the time, which matches the photo of LBJ that Paul Blake Smith used to support his theory. So it was 1962 not 1963 that JFK and LBJ were together at Cape Canaveral. - Robert Morrow 7-6-2017

In 1972 Lee Radziwill (nee Bouvier), the sister of Jackie Kennedy, went to Dallas with the Rolling Stones and her friend Truman Capote. She always spoke of John Connally with scorn and said he never contacted her family after the JFK assassination. (Lee Radziwill also had a tryst with JFK.)

QUOTE

It was Lee's first time in Dallas, and her visit to Dealey Plaza unnerved her. The Texans had made a museum out of the bottom floor of the Book Depository where President Kennedy had been shot, and she was horrified to see that what was on display there were the newspapers where Dallas was conspicuously mentioned, as if it were a source of pride. She always spoke of John Connally with scorn, saying that the Texas governor "just screamed his head off" when he was shot and never contacted the family afterward. Lee was haunted by memories of John Kennedy: "There are scenes I remember as if they were last night," she has said, "and it will always be that way."

UNQUOTE

[Diana DuBois, *In Her Sister's Shadow: An Intimate Biography of Lee Radziwill*, p. 233]

Email from a JFK researcher on LBJ and the Kennedys - authorship unknown

<http://www.jonchristianryter.com/2007/070916.html>

"TWO SCORPIONS IN A BOTTLE; WHICH WOULD SURVIVE?"

The following is a brief excerpt of a story by J.C. Ryter, invisible to all but a few Washington insiders at the time, of a deadly power struggle at the very top of the Executive branch...Vice President Johnson was convinced that Robert Kennedy told FBI director Hoover to tap his phone in 1961 after LBJ agreed to meet with an Israeli leader that JFK refused to see. In Jan. 1963 a friendly Senator told the Vice President that anti-Johnson Senators planned to use Rule 22 to dump him from the ticket in 1964. Johnson confronted the Kennedy brothers who assured him they had no plans to drop him from the ticket. (After the assassination of JFK, Johnson himself fanned as fact that his relationship with Kennedy had been rock solid.)

JFK told members of the Democratic leadership that dumping Johnson was "...preposterous on the face of it. We've got to carry Texas in '64—and maybe Georgia." When Sen. George Smathers [D-FL] told JFK that everyone on the Hill was talking about Bobby Kennedy wanting to dump LBJ, JFK responded: "George—you have some intelligence, I presume? Who's Bobby putting on the ticket—himself? I don't want to get licked. Lyndon's going to be my vice president because he helps me."

Yet, on Nov. 19, 1963—three days before JFK went to Dallas, Kennedy told his secretary, Evelyn Lincoln, that he intended to replace LBJ with North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford [picture 5 above] as his running mate in 1964 [See <http://journals.democraticunderground.com/Octafish/947>]. Kennedy believed Sanford could deliver the Southern vote as well as Johnson. But more important, Sanford wasn't carrying the dirty laundry LBJ was toting. Johnson knew if he was dropped from the ticket his political career would be over and that he would probably be on his way to jail. Whatever else happened, Johnson, who had a long history of murdering his political enemies [http://www.google.com/#hl=en&gs_rn=9&gs_ri=psy-ab&gs_mss=lbj%20murdered&cp=24&gs_id=166&xhr=t&q=lbj+murdered+his+enemies&es_nrs=true&pf=p&scient=psy-ab&oq=lbj+murdered+his+enemies&gs_l=&pbx=1&bav=on.2,or.r_qf.&bvm=bv.45175338,d.dmQ&fp=69e0607ba6ebab96&biw=1260&bih=565], intended to be the President of the United States in 1968. His long term career plans did not include being bounced from the ticket in '64. [Here's more on LBJ's dirty laundry: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKestes.htm>].

Kennedy's decision to replace Johnson was based on LBJ's mob ties with several Mafia dons through Bobby Baker and Serv-U Corporation. Since Hoover leaked Baker's ties to the mob to Sen. John Williams, Kennedy knew it was just a matter of time before the GOP connected the dots. Once Johnson was tied to Baker, the GOP would have all of the ammo they would need to kill JFK's reelection. The evidence produced by Hoover revealed that Fred Black and Bobby Baker's partner in Serv-U was mob boss Sam Giancana [picture 6 above]. Companies receiving free money from Uncle Sam were made to feel obligated to use vending machines recommended by Baker—the Vice President's right hand man. Johnson's link to the mob, through Baker, seemed to be significant. As the Senate Rules Committee, using information supplied by Hoover, launched a full-fledged investigation of Baker [see <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive/pdf?res=FB0616F73B541A7B93C3A8178BD95F478685F9>] they also began building a dossier on LBJ. As the scandal broke in the media in the fall of 1963, Bobby Baker, with Johnson's attorney, Abe Fortas at his side, resigned his position believing it would end the problems for his boss—and take the heat off him...During this time JFK and Giancana were both sleeping with Judy Campbell [pictured above], probably making JFK the most reckless President ever.

Lyndon Baines Johnson: Gangster President by Jon Christian Ryter, 2007

<http://www.jonchristianryter.com/2007/070916.html>

Michael Butler describes his orgies on sailing boats with John Kennedy in the mid 1950s

Michael Butler was the extremely good-looking son of the founder of Butler Aviation, a Chicago businessman who occasionally dabbled in politics, and an internationally famous polo player. He was also a close friend and bad-boy companion of John Kennedy. In the sixties, he would become famous as the producer who brought the musical Hair to Broadway and to stages across America and around the world....

Jack Kennedy was also touring Europe that summer with Jacqueline, although he was still recovering from his latest back operation. According to Butler, Kennedy left his wife to meet Butler in the south of France, and the two of them went sailing in the company of Butler's new girlfriend on his 120-foot gaff-rigged schooner. "It was just the three of us," said Butler. "You can imagine what happened. It was a scene. Jackie always thought I was the troublemaker. But was also presidential timber in that category. He was still on crutches from the operation, but that didn't stop him. He was something extra-special. I really loved him."

In Newport a year later Butler and Kennedy repeated the same arrangement on another sailing trip with another "very famous" woman. "It was a good arrangement for us," Butler said.

[Charles Kaiser, *The Gay Metropolis 1940-1996*, pp. 95-96]

Michael Butler's Wiki page [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Butler_\(producer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Butler_(producer))

Michael Butler polo player

<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/37/d4/f6/37d4f61cd820ecc6cda762cf8fbe8513--vintage-country-country-style.jpg>

Sex in the Senate: Bobby Baker's salacious secret history of Capitol Hill

By Todd Purdum for Politico Nov. 19, 2013

http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2013/11/sex-in-the-senate-bobby-baker-99530_Page2.html#.WWiWkYjyvcs

Lyndon Johnson to biographer (and likely mistress) Doris Kearns: he feared a Robert Kennedy candidacy for president from the FIRST day of his presidency which was 11-22-63

QUOTE

“I was being forced over the edge by rioting blacks, demonstrating students, marching welfare mothers, squawking professors, and hysterical reporters. And then the final straw. The thing I feared from the first day of my presidency was actually coming true. Robert Kennedy had openly announced his intention to reclaim the throne in the memory of his brother. And the American people swayed by the magic of his name, were dancing in the streets.”

UNQUOTE

[James Spada, Peter Lawford: *The Man Who Kept the Secrets*, p. 382]

Robert Caro describes the SWAT team of *Life* Magazine reporters who were ready to expose Lyndon Johnson's dirty wealth on Nov. 22, 1963

“And at the same time, the other scandal - potentially even larger in scope - was escalating to a new stage in New York, in a conference at the offices of *Life* magazine, where a team of nine reporters had been working for weeks on a series of articles, with the working title of “Lyndon Johnson's Money.” Editors were dividing up areas for final investigation, and trying to decide whether to run the first article in the next week's issue, which would shortly go to press, when suddenly, all over *Life's* newsroom, phones began ringing frantically, and a secretary ran into the office shouting the news.”

[Robert Caro, *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Passage of Power*, p. xiii]

Robert Caro describes the SWAT team of *Life* magazine reporters who were ready to exposed Lyndon Johnson's dirty wealth on Nov. 22, 1963 - source Caro's interviews with Ralph Graves (*Life* editor), Russell Sackett, William Lambert (investigative reporter) who worked for *Life* then

QUOTE

In New York, the meeting of the *Life* investigative team in George Hunt's office began at about 11:30, with a dozen reporters and editors present, and it soon became apparent that the meeting was going to be a long one, for there was much to report to the managing editor.

Even in the day or two since Wheeler and Lambert had last spoken to Hunt, the reporters who had been sent to Texas had found new areas ripe for inquiry. For one thing, they had begun searching through deeds and other records of recent land sales in county courthouses not only in Blanco County, but in Gillespie and Llano as well, and in Austin, and had found that the real estate transactions of the LBJ Company were on a scale far greater than had previously been suspected. And other reporters were digging into the advertising and sales and other activities of KTBC, and these too were turning up one item after another that the reporters felt merited looking into. "With every day that week," the story "had kept getting bigger and bigger," Lambert says, and it was no longer a Bobby Baker story but "a Lyndon Johnson story." But he says, so many reporters were working in Johnson City, Austin and the Hill Country that "they were tripping all over each other." The areas for further investigation had to be weeded down to the most promising, and reporters divided up among them. Moreover, Wheeler, who had written the story that was already on the newsstands that week, said that enough material had already come in so that he could write another one - immediately. A decision had to be made on whether he should do that, or whether the material already in hand should be held until more was available, and

combined into a multi-part series on “Lyndon Johnson’s Money” - the “net worth job” - that would run in several issues.

UNQUOTE

[Robert Caro, *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Passage of Power*, pp. 308-309, footnoted on p. 665.]

Ralph Graves - a former editor at *Life*

<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/16/business/media/ralph-graves-a-managing-editor-of-life-magazine-dies-at-88.html>

Russell Sackett - a former senior editor at *Life* -

http://www.leagle.com/decision/19701160312FSupp848_1989/KONIGSBERG%20v.%20TIME,%20INC.

William Lambert - a Pulitzer Prize winning reporter for *Life*

<http://www.nytimes.com/1998/02/16/business/william-lambert-78-writer-who-exposed-justice-fortas.html>

Lyndon Johnson used to watch porno on the presidential yacht Sequoia

http://www.politico.com/click/stories/1011/lbj_watched_risqu_films.html

“LBJ watched ‘risque’ films” by Patrick Gavin, Politico, 11-18-10

This weekend, C-SPAN3 will air a program on the U.S.S. Sequoia presidential yacht. The film crew got a behind-the-scenes tour by owner Gary Silversmith, who unearthed this unknown gem:

“Lyndon Johnson would put a film projector on this table and come up here and watch certain risqué movies ... reportedly in a robe and in his underwear so he was relaxed and alone, and they would sail to Mount Vernon.”

The yacht served presidents from Herbert Hoover to Jimmy Carter. Silversmith purchased the National Historic Landmark in 2000.

The program, which is part of C-SPAN’s American History TV series, airs Sunday, Nov. 21 at 8 a.m., 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. ET.

George Smathers: JFK wanted to reign in the CIA on assassinations

"JFK told me he believed the CIA had arranged to have Diem and Trujillo bumped off. He was pretty well shocked about that. He thought it was a stupid thing to do, and he wanted control of what the CIA was doing." - George Smathers, one of JFK's closest friends.

https://statick2k-5f2f.kxcdn.com/images/pdf/Post_Assassination.pdf

From "The Posthumous Assassination of John F. Kennedy: Judith Exner, Mary Meyer and Other Daggers," Jim DiEugenio

In 1972 CIA James Angleton and Richard Helms ordered that "the agency was not under any circumstances, to make inquiries or ask any source or defector about Oswald"

<http://jfkfacts.org/1972-cia-chiefs-ordered-no-questions-accused-assassin-oswald/>

Morrow: James Angleton was probably running Lee Harvey Oswald and Angleton certainly played a key role in the cover up of the JFK assassination.

Jefferson Morley:

Angleton, a conspiracy theorist par excellence, has inspired many conspiracy theories himself. From my study of the declassified CIA records and extensive interviews, the new JFK files should be read with three factual points in mind.

-Angleton suspected a KGB conspiracy behind Kennedy's murder. He publicly testified to that effect at least four times.

-Angleton knew more about Lee Harvey Oswald before Kennedy was killed than anyone in the CIA or the U.S. government. Angleton's aides, in a secret office known as the

Special Investigations Group, monitored Oswald's movements and correspondence from October 1959 through November 1963.

—After JFK was killed, Angleton gained control of the CIA's investigation of Oswald and did not relinquish until he was fired by in December 1974.

From Russ Baker (8-2-17): Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell was a CIA Asset at the Time of the JFK assassination

<https://whowhatwhy.org/2017/08/02/dallas-mayor-jfk-assassination-cia-asset/>

Here is the first major revelation from the historic release of previously withheld government records on the JFK Assassination: the mayor of Dallas when President John F. Kennedy was killed in that city was a CIA asset.

We were alerted to this salient fact by retired military intelligence officer and author John Newman, who is conducting a thorough analysis of the long-secret documents.

At the time of the assassination, Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell, brother of one-time Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Charles P. Cabell, had been a CIA asset since 1956.

It is worth noting that Kennedy dismissed CIA Director Allen Dulles in November 1961, and that Earle Cabell's brother Charles left the CIA on January 31, 1962, after Kennedy forced him to resign. Thus, both Dulles and Charles Cabell were no longer working for the CIA on November 22, 1963, when Kennedy was killed.

Earle Cabell, who had been elected mayor of Dallas in May 1961, oversaw arrangements for Kennedy's trip and motorcade, which took him through Dealey Plaza, a route that violated almost all standard rules for presidential safety — and where normal safeguards, such as sealing windows and placing sharpshooters, were ignored. This is of interest to researchers into the assassination, who have been collecting evidence of CIA ties to a host of individuals who figure in the events of 11/22/63 (see also *WhoWhatWhy* Editor-in-Chief Russ Baker's [*Family of Secrets*](#) for more on this topic.)

Below is Earle Cabell's 10/17/56 CIA Secrecy Agreement, his CIA 201 file cover sheet (a "personality" file opened on actual or potential agents, assets, or informants), his

5/13/57 CIA Personality 201 File Request, and a cover sheet indicating that the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) reviewed his 201 file.

It is quite remarkable both that this document was withheld all these years under the criterion that it was “Not Believed Relevant” (NBR) to the Kennedy assassination. Judge John Tunheim, who led the JFK Assassination Records Review Board, a 1990s successor to the HSCA, recently [said](#) he now believes that many of the NBR-designated documents are indeed relevant.

This raises the question of who is determining which documents to release, what training they receive, and under what instructions they operate.

WhoWhatWhy will continue to cover the records release and welcomes all public input.

Lyndon Johnson was immediately more hawkish than anyone else on ExComm during the Cuban Missile Crisis

QUOTE

“ When October 16 dawned, President Kennedy, back in D.C., responded to Bundy’s startling news by calling the first meeting on the confirmed nuclear threat for later than morning. The missiles were not yet operational, but soon would be, with the capability to strike at least the southern half of the U.S. mainland. Already JFK was outlining four options: hit just the missile sites; blast them plus other military sites; do all that and enact a blockade; or all of that plus invade the island. On his notepad he scribbled scraps of words: Prepare. Berlin. Preparatory. Cuba. Preparation. Cuban uprising. prepare. nuclear. Vice President Lyndon Johnson, more hawkish than nearly everyone in attendance, volunteered that massive air strikes could be carried out without even informing Congress or America’s allies. The meeting ended with the Pentagon ordered to study how air strikes and an invasion might proceed.

Robert Kennedy handed his notes on the meeting to the President's secretary. One read: I now know how Tojo felt when he was planning Pearl Harbor.

UNQUOTE

[Greg Mitchell, *The Tunnels: Escapes Under the Berlin Wall and the Historic Films that the JFK White House Tried to Kill*, pp. 259-260]

Entire Volume of CIA Files On Lee Harvey Oswald, Set to Be Released in October, Has 'Gone Missing'

Volume 5 of the CIA's Lee Harvey Oswald 7-volume collection, may never be turned over, even though the law requires it to take place by October 26th of this year.

By Jack Burns
TheFreeThoughtProject.com
September 20, 2017

https://www.lewrockwell.com/2017/09/no_author/entire-volume-of-cia-files-on-lee-harvey-oswald-set-to-be-released-in-october-has-gone-missing/

Jack Worthington talks about the Bob Bibb family's close relationship to Lyndon Johnson <https://www.vanityfair.com/news/2008/03/jack-worthingto>

Jack Worthington II Responds

VF

by

- [Vanity Fair](#)

March 12, 2008 5:11 pm

[Email](#)

[Facebook](#)

[Twitter](#)

Canada-based investment banker Jack Worthington II is the [subject of a story](#) in the current issue of *Vanity Fair*, which explores whether or not he is the long-lost son of President John F. Kennedy. Worthington has a [MySpace page](#) in which he decries the *Vanity Fair* piece, offers a rebuttal to his Houston family (who characterized his statements as "unequivocally false"), and calls for a boycott of the magazine and the Waverly Inn restaurant.

In addition, Worthington sent three e-mails to the magazine today and yesterday, which we reprint here. **MARCH 11 E-MAIL (Subject Field: Important Information)**

...I risked public humiliation to bring this situation to public attention. You certainly did your part on public humiliation. I was hoping that ABC or Vanity Fair would discover the information below on their own, and bring a bit more light into this dark area of our history. Now, would you please look into the real story, as a matter of public service/duty? That is why I've come forward. I'm skeptical of the idea that American media will do anything with these facts, and that it must go international. Prove me wrong.

FACTS:

~::~~

~::~~ The Bibbs were very close, lifelong friends and political allies of LBJ. Proven by letters written to Bob Bibb from LBJ contained in the LBJ library and reported by VF. My mother framed and gave me a note written to her by LBJ stating, "I had a nice talk with your daddy today. Your friend, Lyndon". Also framed LBJ inauguration invitation to my mother's parents.

~::~~

~::~~

~::~~ The Bibbs were very close friends with Richmond Harper, a fellow resident, banker, business partner, and rancher of Eagle Pass, Texas (Maverick County). Richmond Harper's name was frequently discussed in my family when growing up. I remember my family discussing it when he was arrested with Barry Seal. To verify the relationship: I believe they were co-owners of the bank that the Bibb's owned. Or, ask any Eagle Pass old-timers about their relationship. I cannot

remember the name of the bank, but the note LBJ wrote my mother is on a deposit slip. It's in storage in the US and I can access it if needed. To locate that bank and its history officially:

<http://www.banking.state.tx.us/corp/bnkhistory.htm> . The social network diagram for Richmond Chase Harper on http://www.namebase.org/cgi-bin/nb06?HARPER_RICHMOND_CHASE includes the Gambino family http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambino_crime_family , major Dallas/Ft Worth oilmen Clint Murchison and Sid Richardson amongst others who have been accused of being involved in the JFK assassination, and key leaders of American organized crime. Direct links.

Â¿Â¿Â¿

Â¿Â¿Â¿

Â¿Â¿Â¿ Richmond Harper was arrested by the FBI with Barry Seal, and Murray Kessler in 1972 for smuggling explosives and weapons to Anti-Castro Cubans in Mexico via the international border crossing at Eagle Pass (Maverick County), which the Bibb's controlled. Comments on Richmond Harper, Barry Seal, etc... from the FBI agent assigned to investigate Barry Seal

<http://www.freerepublic.com/forum/a395415382bea.htm>

Â¿Â¿Â¿

Â¿Â¿Â¿

Â¿Â¿Â¿ The Bibb's controlled the Federal international border crossing at Eagle Pass via Customs, Naturalization and Immigration, and Maverick County politically for over 30 years. Vanity Fair and the Globe and Mail have research on the Bibbs. The Bibb's relationship dynamic with LBJ is best understood via Barr McClellan's book.

Â¿Â¿Â¿

Â¿Â¿Â¿

Â¿Â¿Â¿ Barry Seal and the following people are best understood via Jim Garrison's work (Oliver Stone movie), and subsequently Wim Dankbaar. Seal trained under David Ferrie in the Civilian Air Patrol, where he also met Lee Harvey Oswald. Seal's New Orleans office was operated or owned by Clay Shaw. Seal's wife has said he was involved in the assassination. Barry Seal was closely associated with the prime suspects in the JFK assassination conspiracy theory proposed by Jim Garrison (Oliver Stone). More on Barry Seal:

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKseal.htm> .

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/CIaseal.htm> Illumination on Barry Seal's life:

<http://www.hightimes.com/ht/news/content.php?bid=208&aid=3>

<<http://www.hightimes.com/ht/news/content.php?bid=208&aid=3>> .

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/index.php?showtopic=6930> .

Barry Seal was arrested in summer 1972 with a brother of Tito Harper, who was a director of Frontier State Bank in Eagle Pass.

Daniel Hopsicker

<http://www.madcowprod.com/2017/09/17/american-made-lies-sex-videotape/>

Seal was flying a specialty airline: weapons-for-heroin



Barry Seal's 1972 arrest occurred during the Watergate summer of 1972.

On July 3, 1972, The New York Times reported:

“Federal officials have arrested seven men in Texas and Louisiana on charges of conspiring to smuggle munitions to Mexico. A DC-4 was seized at the Shreveport Regional Airport loaded with ***almost seven tons of plastic C-4 explosive***, 7,000 feet of explosive primer cord, and 2,600 electric blasting caps.

Among those arrested were Richmond C. Harper, 48, the brother of Tito Harper, a rancher and Director of the Frontier State Bank of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Marion Hagler, a former Inspector with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Murray Kessler and Alder B. Seal were also arrested. Kessler, who was a house guest at the Harper ranch last June, had a record of six convictions in Federal and state courts on charges of interstate theft, transporting stolen property, bookmaking and conspiracy to possess heroin. Federal authorities described him as an associate of the Gambino organized-crime family.

The Sketch of Dr. Robert McClelland of JFK's wounds, which show two entrance wounds from the front:

<https://www.westernjournalism.com/jfk-surgeons-drawing-claims-assassinated-president-shot-twice/>

The Last Words of Lee Harvey Oswald

<http://www.prouty.org/lastwords.html>

HE LAST WORDS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Compiled by Mae Brussell

Did Lee Harvey Oswald act alone in shooting Pres. John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, or did he conspire with others? Was he serving as an agent of Cuba's Fidel Castro, himself the target of American assassins? Or in squeezing the trigger of his carbine was he undertaking some super "dirty trick" for a CIA anxious to rid itself of a president whose faith in the "company" had evaporated in the wake of the Bay of Pigs fiasco? Or was he representing a group of Cuban exiles, the Teamsters Union, the Mafia? Indeed, was it Lee Harvey Oswald at all who killed JFK? Or was there a double impersonating Oswald? These questions continue to nag many people more than a decade and a half after that dreadful day in Dallas, in spite of the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits served up by the Warren Commission, the congressional investigations, the release of heretofore classified FBI documents.

Almost everyone, it seems, has been heard from on the Kennedy assassination and on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt or innocence, except one person -- Lee Harvey Oswald himself. From the time of Oswald's arrest to his own assassination at the hands of Jack Ruby, no formal transcript or record was kept of statements made by the alleged killer. It was said that no tape recordings were made of Oswald's remarks, and many notes taken of his statements were destroyed.

Determined to learn Oswald's last words, his only testimony, "The People's Almanac" assigned one of the leading authorities on the Kennedy assassination, Mae Brussell, to compile every known statement or remark made by Oswald between his arrest and death. The quotes, edited for space and clarity, are based on the recollections of a variety of witnesses present at different times and are not verbatim transcripts. "After 14 years of research on the JFK assassination," Mae Brussell concludes, "I am of the opinion that Lee Harvey Oswald was telling the truth about his role in the assassination during these interrogations."

12:30 P.M., CST, NOV. 22, 1963
Pres. John F. Kennedy Assassinated

12:33 P.M.

Lee Harvey Oswald left work, entered a bus, and said, "Transfer, please."

12:40 - 12:45 P.M.

Oswald got off the bus, entered a cab, and said, "May I have this cab?" A woman approached, wanting a cab, and Oswald said, "I will let you have this one. . . . 500 North Beckley Street [instructions to William Whaley, driver of another cab]. . . . This will be fine." Oswald departed cab and walked a few blocks.

1:15 P.M. *Officer J. D. Tippit Murdered*

1:45 P.M. *Arrest at the Texas Theater*

"This is it" or "Well, it's all over now." Oswald arrested. (Patrolman M. N. McDonald heard these remarks. Other officers who were at the scene did not hear them.) "I don't know why you are treating me like this. The only thing I have done is carry a pistol into a movie. . . . I don't see why you handcuffed me. . . . Why should I hide my face? I haven't done anything to be ashamed of. . . . I want a lawyer. . . . I am not resisting arrest. . . . I didn't kill anybody. . . . I haven't shot anybody. . . . I protest this police brutality. . . . I fought back there, but I know I wasn't supposed to be carrying a gun. . . . What is this all

about?"

2:00 - 2:15 P.M. *Drive to Police Dept.*

"What is this all about? . . . I know my rights. . . . A police officer has been killed? . . . I hear they burn for murder. Well, they say it just takes a second to die. . . . All I did was carry a gun. . . . No, Hidell is not my real name. . . . I have been in the Marine Corps, have a dishonorable discharge, and went to Russia. . . . I had some trouble with police in New Orleans for passing out pro-Castro literature. . . . Why are you treating me this way? . . . I am not being handled right. . . . I demand my rights."

2:15 P.M. *Taken into Police Dept.*

2:15 - 2:20 P.M.

"Talked to" by officers Guy F. Rose and Richard S. Stovall. No notes.

2:25 - 4:04 P.M. *Interrogation of Oswald, Office of Capt Will Fritz*

"My name is Lee Harvey Oswald. . . . I work at the Texas School Book Depository Building. . . . I lived in Minsk and in Moscow. . . . I worked in a factory. . . . I liked everything over there except the weather. . . . I have a wife and some children. . . . My residence is 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Tex." Oswald recognized FBI agent James Hosty and said, "You have been at my home two or three times talking to my wife. I don't appreciate your coming out there when I was not there. . . . I was never in Mexico City. I have been in Tijuana. . . . Please take the handcuffs from behind me, behind my back. . . . I observed a rifle in the Texas School Book Depository where I work, on Nov. 20, 1963. . . . Mr. Roy Truly, the supervisor, displayed the rifle to individuals in his office on the first floor. . . . I never owned a rifle myself. . . . I resided in the Soviet Union for three years, where I have many friends and relatives of my wife. . . . I was secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans a few months ago. . . . While in the Marines, I received an award for marksmanship as a member of the U.S. Marine Corps. . . . While living on Beckley Street, I used the name O. H. Lee. . . . I was present in the Texas School Book Depository Building, I have been employed there since Oct. 15, 1963. . . . As a laborer, I have access to the entire building. . . . My usual place of work is on the first floor. However, I frequently use the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh floors to get books. I was on all floors this morning. . . . Because of all the confusion, I figured there would be no work performed that afternoon so I decided to go home. . . . I changed my clothing and went to a movie. . . . I carried a pistol with me to the movie because I felt like it, for no other reason. . . . I fought the Dallas Police who arrested me in the movie theater where I received a cut and a bump. . . . I didn't shoot Pres. John F. Kennedy or Officer J. D. Tippit. . . . An officer struck me, causing the marks on my left eye, after I had struck him. . . . I just had them in there," when asked why he had bullets in his pocket.

3:54 P.M.

NBC newsman Bill Ryan announced on national television that "Lee Oswald seems to be the prime suspect in the assassination of John F. Kennedy."

4:45 P.M. *At a Lineup for Helen Markham, Witness to Tippit Murder*

"It isn't right to put me in line with these teenagers. . . . You know what you are doing, and you are trying to railroad me. . . . I want my lawyer. . . . You are doing me an injustice by putting me out there dressed different than these other men. . . . I am out

there, the only one with a bruise on his head. . . . I don't believe the lineup is fair, and I desire to put on a jacket similar to those worn by some of the other individuals in the lineup. . . . All of you have a shirt on, and I have a T-shirt on. I want a shirt or something. . . . This T-shirt is unfair."

4:45 - 6:30 P.M. *Second Interrogation of Oswald, Captain Fritz's Office*

"When I left the Texas School Book Depository, I went to my room, where I changed my trousers, got a pistol, and went to a picture show. . . . You know how boys do when they have a gun, they carry it. . . . Yes, I had written the Russian Embassy. (On Nov. 9, 1963, Oswald had written to the Russian Embassy that FBI agent James Hosty was making some kind of deals with Marina, and he didn't trust "the notorious FBI.") . . . Mr. Hosty, you have been accosting my wife. You mistreated her on two different occasions when you talked with her. . . . I know you. Well, he threatened her. He practically told her she would have to go back to Russia. You know, I can't use a phone. . . . I want that attorney in New York, Mr. Abt. I don't know him personally but I know about a case that he handled some years ago, where he represented the people who had violated the Smith Act, [which made it illegal to teach or advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government] . . . I don't know him personally, but that is the attorney I want. . . . If I can't get him, then I may get the American Civil Liberties Union to send me an attorney."

"I went to school in New York and in Fort Worth, Tex. . . . After getting into the Marines, I finished my high school education. . . . I support the Castro revolution. . . . My landlady didn't understand my name correctly, so it was her idea to call me O. H. Lee. . . . I want to talk with Mr. Abt, a New York attorney. . . . The only package I brought to work was my lunch. . . . I never had a card to the Communist party. . . . I am a Marxist, but not a Leninist-Marxist. . . . I bought a pistol in Fort Worth several months ago. . . . I refuse to tell you where the pistol was purchased. . . . I never ordered any guns. . . . I am not malcontent. Nothing irritated me about the President." When Capt. Will Fritz asked Oswald, "Do you believe in a deity?" Oswald replied, "I don't care to discuss that." "How can I afford a rifle on the Book Depository salary of \$1.25 an hour? . . . John Kennedy had a nice family. . . ." (Sheriff Roger Craig saw Oswald enter a white station wagon 15 minutes after the assassination. Oswald confirmed this in Captain Fritz's office. A man impersonating Oswald in Dallas just prior to the assassination could have been on the bus and in the taxicab.) "That station wagon belongs to Mrs. Ruth Paine. Don't try to tie her into this. She had nothing to do with it. I told you people I did. . . . Everybody will know who I am now."

"Can I get an attorney?. . . I have not been given the opportunity to have counsel. . . . As I said, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has definitely been investigated, that is very true. . . . The results of that investigation were zero. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not now on the attorney general's subversive list."

6:30 P.M. *Lineup for Witnesses Cecil J. McWatters, Sam Guinyard, and Ted Callaway*

"I didn't shoot anyone," Oswald yelled in the halls to reporters. . . . "I want to get in touch with a lawyer, Mr. Abt, in New York City. . . . I never killed anybody."

7:10 P.M. *Arraignment: State of Texas v. Lee Harvey Oswald for Murder with Malice of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Dept.*

"I insist upon my constitutional rights. . . . The way you are treating me, I might as well be in Russia. . . . I was not granted my request to put on a jacket similar to those worn by other individuals in some previous lineups."

7:50 P.M. *Lineup for Witness J. D. Davis*

"I have been dressed differently than the other three. . . . Don't you know the difference? I still have on the same clothes I was arrested in. The other two were prisoners, already in jail." Seth Kantor, reporter, heard Oswald yell, "I am only a patsy."

7:55 P.M. *Third Interrogation, Captain Fritz's Office*

"I think I have talked long enough. I don't have anything else to say. . . . What started out to be a short interrogation turned out to be rather lengthy. . . . I don't care to talk anymore. . . . I am waiting for someone to come forward to give me legal assistance. . . . It wasn't actually true as to how I got home. I took a bus, but due to a traffic jam, I left the bus and got a taxicab, by which means I actually arrived at my residence."

8:55 P.M. *Fingerprints, Identification Paraffin Tests -- All in Fritz's Office*

"I will not sign the fingerprint card until I talk to my attorney. [Oswald's name is on the card anyway.] . . . What are you trying to prove with this paraffin test, that I fired a gun? . . . You are wasting your time. I don't know anything about what you are accusing me."

11:00 - 11:20 P.M. *"Talked To" by Police Officer John Adamcik and FBI Agent M. Clements*

"I was in Russia two years and liked it in Russia. . . . I am 5 ft. 9 in., weigh 140 lb., have brown hair, blue-gray eyes, and have no tattoos or permanent scars."

(Oswald had mastoidectomy scars and left upper-arm scars, both noted in Marine records. "Warren Report," pp. 614-618, lists information from Oswald obtained during this interview about members of his family, past employment, past residences.)

11:20 - 11:25 P.M. *Lineup for Press Conference; Jack Ruby Present*

When newsmen asked Oswald about his black eye, he answered, "A cop hit me." When asked about the earlier arraignment, Oswald said "Well, I was questioned by Judge Johnston. However, I protested at that time that I was not allowed legal representation during that very short and sweet hearing. I really don't know what the situation is about. Nobody has told me anything except that I am accused of murdering a policeman. I know nothing more than that, and I do request someone to come forward to give me legal assistance." When asked, "Did you kill the President?" Oswald replied, "No. I have not been charged with that. In fact, nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about it was when the newspaper reporters in the hall asked me that question. . . . I did not do it. I did not do it. . . . I did not shoot anyone."

12:23 A.M., NOV. 23, 1963 *Placed in Jail Cell*

12:35 A.M. *Released by Jailer*

Oswald complained, "This is the third set of fingerprints, photographs being taken."

1:10 A.M. *Back in Jail Cell*

1:35 A.M. *Arraignment: State of Texas v. Lee Harvey Oswald for the Murder*

with Malice of John F. Kennedy

"Well, sir, I guess this is the trial. . . . I want to contact my lawyer, Mr. Abt, in New York City. I would like to have this gentleman. He is with the American Civil Liberties Union." (John J. Abt now in private practice in New York, was the general counsel for the Senate Sub-Committee on Civil Liberties from 1935-1937, and later served as legal adviser for the Progressive party from 1948-1951. Mr. Abt has never been a member of the ACLU.)

10:30 A.M.-1:10 P.M. *Interrogation, Capt. Will Fritz's Office*

"I said I wanted to contact Attorney Abt, New York. He defended the Smith Act cases in 1949, 1950, but I don't know his address, except that it is in New York. . . . I never owned a rifle. . . . Michael Paine owned a car, Ruth Paine owned two cars. . . . Robert Oswald, my brother, lives in Fort Worth. He and the Paines were closest friends in town. . . . The FBI has thoroughly interrogated me at various other times. . . . They have used their hard and soft approach to me, and they use the buddy system. . . . I am familiar with all types of questioning and have no intention of making any statements. . . . In the past three weeks the FBI has talked to my wife. They were abusive and impolite. They frightened my wife, and I consider their activities obnoxious."

(When arrested, Oswald had FBI Agent James Hosty's home phone and office phone numbers and car license number in his possession.)

"I was arrested in New Orleans for disturbing the peace and paid a \$10 fine for demonstrating for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I had a fight with some anti-Castro refugees and they were released while I was fined. . . . I refuse to take a polygraph. It has always been my practice not to agree to take a polygraph . . . The FBI has overstepped their bounds in using various tactics in interviewing me. . . . I didn't shoot John Kennedy. . . . I didn't even know Gov. John Connally had been shot. . . . I don't own a rifle. . . . I didn't tell Buell Wesley Frazier anything about bringing back some curtain rods. . . . My wife lives with Mrs. Ruth Paine. She [Mrs. Paine] was learning Russian. They needed help with the young baby, so it made a nice arrangement for both of them. . . . I don't know Mrs. Paine very well, but Mr. Paine and his wife were separated a great deal of the time."

(Michael Paine worked at Bell Aerospace as a scientific engineer. His boss, Walter Dornberger, was a Nazi war criminal. The first call, the "tipoff," on Oswald, came from Bell Aerospace.)

"The garage at the Paines' house has some seabags that have a lot of my personal belongings. I left them after coming back from New Orleans in September. . . . The name Alek Hidell was picked up while working in New Orleans in the Fair Play for Cuba organization. . . . I speak Russian, correspond with people in Russia, and receive newspapers from Russia. . . . I don't own a rifle at all. . . . I did have a small rifle some years in the past. You can't buy a rifle in Russia, you can only buy shotguns. I had a shotgun in Russia and hunted some while there. I didn't bring the rifle from New Orleans. . . . I am not a member of the Communist party. . . . I belong to the Civil Liberties Union. . . . I did carry a package to the Texas School Book Depository. I carried my lunch, a sandwich and fruit, which I made at Paine's house. . . . I had nothing personal against John Kennedy."

1:10 - 1:30 P.M. *Lee Harvey Oswald Visited by Mother, Marguerite Oswald, and Wife, Marina Oswald*

(To his Mother.) "No, there is nothing you can do. Everything is fine. I know my rights, and I will have an attorney. I already requested to get in touch with Attorney Abt, I think is his name. Don't worry about a thing."

(To his Wife.) "Oh, no, they have not been beating me. They are treating me fine. . . . You're not to worry about that. Did you bring June and Rachel? . . . Of course we can

... speak about absolutely anything at all. . . . It's a mistake. I'm not guilty. There are people who will help me. There is a lawyer in New York on whom I am counting for help. . . . Don't cry. There is nothing to cry about. Try not to think about it. . . . Everything is going to be all right. If they ask you anything, you have a right not to answer. You have a right to refuse. Do you understand? . . . You are not to worry. You have friends. They'll help you. If it comes to that, you can ask the Red Cross for help. You mustn't worry about me. Kiss Junie and Rachel for me. I love you. . . . Be sure to buy for June."

2:15 P.M. *Lineup for Witnesses William W. Scoggins and William Whaley*

"I refuse to answer questions. I have my T-shirt on, the other men are dressed differently. . . . Everybody's got a shirt and everything, and I've got a T-shirt on. . . . This is unfair."

3:30 - 3:40 P.M. *Robert Oswald, Brother, in Ten-Minute Visit*

"I cannot or would not say anything, because the line is apparently tapped. [They were talking through telephones.] . . . I got these bruises in the theater. They haven't bothered me since. They are treating me all right. . . . What do you think of the baby? Well, it was a girl, and I wanted a boy, but you know how that goes. . . . I don't know what is going on. I just don't know what they are talking about. . . . Don't believe all the so-called evidence." When Robert Oswald looked into Lee's eyes for some clue, Lee said to him, "Brother, you won't find anything there. . . . My friends will take care of Marina and the two children." When Robert Oswald stated that he didn't believe the Paines were friends of Lee's, he answered back, "Yes, they are. . . . Junie needs a new pair of shoes."

(Robert Oswald told the Warren Commission, "To me his answers were mechanical, and I was not talking to the Lee I knew.")

3:40 P.M. *Lee Harvey Oswald Calls Mrs. Ruth Paine*

"This is Lee. Would you please call John Abt in New York for me after 6:00 P.M. The number for his office is _____, and his residence is _____. . . . Thank you for your concern."

5:30 - 5:35 P.M. *Visit with H. Louis Nichols, President of the Dallas Bar Association*

"Well, I really don't know what this is all about, that I have been kept incarcerated and kept incommunicado. . . . Do you know a lawyer in New York named John Abt? I believe in New York City. I would like to have him represent me. That is the man I would like. Do you know any lawyers who are members of the American Civil Liberties Union? I am a member of that organization, and I would like to have somebody who is a member of that organization represent me." Mr. Nichols offered to help find a lawyer, but Oswald said, "No, not now. You might come back next week, and if I don't get some of these other people to assist me, I might ask you to get somebody to represent me."

6:00 - 6:30 P.M. *Interrogation, Captain Fritz's Office*

"In time I will be able to show you that this is not my picture, but I don't want to answer any more questions. . . . I will not discuss this photograph [which was used on the cover of Feb. 21, 1964 *Lifemagazine*] without advice of an attorney. . . . There was another rifle in the building. I have seen it. Warren Caster had two rifles, a 30.06 Mauser and a .22 for his son. . . . That picture is not mine, but the face is mine. The picture has been made by superimposing my face. The other part of the picture is not me at all, and I have never seen this picture before. I understand photography real well, and that, in

time, I will be able to show you that is not my picture and that it has been made by someone else. . . . It was entirely possible that the Police Dept. has superimposed this part of the photograph over the body of someone else. . . . The Dallas Police were the culprits. . . . The small picture was reduced from the larger one, made by some persons unknown to me. . . . Since I have been photographed at City Hall, with people taking my picture while being transferred from the office to the jail door, someone has been able to get a picture of my face, and with that, they have made this picture. . . . I never kept a rifle at Mrs. Paine's garage at Irving, Tex. . . . We had no visitors at our apartment on North Beckley. . . . I have no receipts for purchase of any gun, and I have never ordered any guns. I do not own a rifle, never possessed a rifle. . . . I will not say who wrote A. J. Hidell on my Selective Service card. [It was later confirmed that Marina Oswald wrote in the name Hidell.] . . . I will not tell you the purpose of carrying the card or the use I made of it. . . . The address book in my possession has the names of Russian immigrants in Dallas, Tex., whom I have visited."

9:30 P.M. *Lee Harvey Oswald Calls His Wife, Marina, at Mrs. Paine's Home*

"Marina, please. Would you try to locate her?" (Marina had moved.)

10:00 P.M. *Office of Captain Fritz*

"Life is better for the colored people in Russia than it is in the U.S."

9:30 - 11:15 A.M., SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1963 *Interrogation in Capt. Will Fritz's Office*

"After the assassination, a policeman or some man came rushing into the School Book Depository Building and said, 'Where is your telephone?' He showed me some kind of credential and identified himself, so he might not have been a police officer. . . . 'Right there,' I answered, pointing to the phone. . . . 'Yes, I can eat lunch with you,' I told my co-worker, 'but I can't go right now. You go and take the elevator, but send the elevator back up.' [The elevator in the building was broken.] . . . After all this commotion started, I just went downstairs and started to see what it was all about. A police officer and my superintendent of the place stepped up and told officers that I am one of the employees in the building. . . . If you ask me about the shooting of Tippit, I don't know what you are talking about. . . . The only thing I am here for is because I popped a policeman in the nose in the theater on Jefferson Avenue, which I readily admit I did, because I was protecting myself. . . . I learned about the job vacancy at the Texas School Book Depository from people in Mrs. Paine's neighborhood. . . . I visited my wife Thursday night, Nov. 21, whereas I normally visited her over the weekend, because Mrs. Paine was giving a party for the children on the weekend. They were having a houseful of neighborhood children. I didn't want to be around at such a time. . . . Therefore, my weekly visit was on Thursday night instead of on the weekend. . . . It didn't cost much to go to Mexico. It cost me some \$26, a small, ridiculous amount to eat, and another ridiculous small amount to stay all night. . . . I went to the Mexican Embassy to try to get this permission to go to Russia by way of Cuba. . . . I went to the Mexican Consulate in Mexico City. I went to the Russian Embassy to go to Russia by way of Cuba. They told me to come back in 'thirty days.' . . . I don't recall the shape, it may have been a small sack, or a large sack; you don't always find one that just fits your sandwiches. . . . The sack was in the car, beside me, on my lap, as it always is. . . . I didn't get it crushed. It was not on the back seat. Mr. Frazier must have been mistaken or else thinking about the other time when he picked me up. . . . The Fair Play for Cuba Committee was a loosely organized thing and we had no officers. Probably you can call me the secretary of it because I did collect money. [Oswald was the only member in New Orleans.] . . . In New York City they have a well-organized, or a better, organization. . . . No, not at all: I didn't

intend to organize here in Dallas; I was too busy trying to get a job. . . . If anyone else was entitled to get mail in P.O. Box 6525 at the Terminal Annex in New Orleans, the answer is no. . . . The rental application said Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union. Maybe I put them on there. . . . It is possible that on rare occasions I may have handed one of the keys to my wife to get my mail, but certainly nobody else. . . . I never ordered a rifle under the name of Hidell, Oswald, or any other name. . . . I never permitted anyone else to order a rifle to be received in this box. . . . I never ordered any rifle by mail order or bought any money order for the purpose of paying for such a rifle. . . . I didn't own any rifle. I have not practiced or shot with a rifle. . . . I subscribe to two publications from Russia, one being a hometown paper published in Minsk, where I met and married my wife. . . . We moved around so much that it was more practical to simply rent post office boxes and have mail forwarded from one box to the next rather than going through the process of furnishing changes of address to the publishers. . . . Marina Oswald and A. J. Hidell were listed under the caption of persons entitled to receive mail through my box in New Orleans. . . . I don't recall anything about the A. J. Hidell being on the post office card. . . . I presume you have reference to a map I had in my room with some X's on it. I have no automobile. I have no means of conveyance. I have to walk from where I am going most of the time. I had my applications with the Texas Employment Commission. They furnished me names and addresses of places that had openings like I might fill, and neighborhood people had furnished me information on jobs I might get. . . . I was seeking a job, and I would put these markings on this map so I could plan my itinerary around with less walking. Each one of these X's represented a place where I went and interviewed for a job. . . . You can check each one of them out if you want to. . . . The X on the intersection of Elm and Houston is the location of the Texas School Book Depository. I did go there and interview for a job. In fact, I got the job there. That is all the map amounts to. [Ruth Paine later stated she had marked Lee's map.] . . . What religion am I? I have no faith, I suppose you mean, in the Bible. I have read the Bible. It is fair reading, but not very interesting. As a matter of fact, I am a student of philosophy and I don't consider the Bible as even a reasonable or intelligent philosophy. I don't think of it. . . . I told you I haven't shot a rifle since the Marines, possibly a small bore, maybe a .22, but not anything larger since I have left the Marine Corps. . . . I never received a package sent to me through the mailbox in Dallas, Box No. 2915, under the name of Alek Hidell, absolutely not. . . . Maybe my wife, but I couldn't say for sure whether my wife ever got this mail, but it is possible she could have." Oswald was told that an attorney offered to assist him, and he answered, "I don't particularly want him, but I will take him if I can't do any better, and will contact him at a later date. . . . I have been a student of Marxism since the age of 14. . . . American people will soon forget the President was shot, but I didn't shoot him. . . . Since the President was killed, someone else would take his place, perhaps Vice-President Johnson. His views about Cuba would probably be largely the same as those of President Kennedy. . . . I never lived on Neely Street. These people are mistaken about visiting there, because I never lived there. . . . It might not be proper to answer further questions, because what I say might be construed in a different light than what I actually meant it to be. . . . When the head of any government dies, or is killed, there is always a second in command who would take over. . . . I did not kill President Kennedy or Officer Tippit. If you want me to cop out to hitting or pleading guilty to hitting a cop in the mouth when I was arrested, yeah, I plead guilty to that. But I do deny shooting both the President and Tippit."

11:10 A.M. *Preparation for Oswald's Transfer to County Jail*

"I would like to have a shirt from clothing that was brought to the office to wear over the T-shirt I am wearing. . . . I prefer wearing a black Ivy League-type shirt, which might be a little warmer. I don't want a hat. . . . I will just take one of those sweaters, the black one."

11:15 A.M. *Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, U.S. Secret Service, Has Final Conversation with Lee Harvey Oswald*

Kelley approached Oswald, out of the hearing of others, except perhaps Captain Fritz's men, and said that as a Secret Service agent, he was anxious to talk with him as soon as he secured counsel, because Oswald was charged with the assassination of the President but had denied it. Oswald said, "I will be glad to discuss this proposition with my attorney, and that after I talk with one, we could either discuss it with him or discuss it with my attorney, if the attorney thinks it is a wise thing to do, but at the present time I have nothing more to say to you."

11:21 A.M. *Lee Harvey Oswald Was Fatally Wounded by Jack Ruby*

2017 poll by Survey Monkey - 61% of Americans believe in a conspiracy in the JFK assassination. 48% of White College Graduates believe one man killed JFK.

<https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-one-thing-in-politics-most-americans-believe-in-jfk-conspiracies/>

"Most People Believe in JFK Conspiracy Theories" by Harry Enten, Oct. 23, 2017

Soviet Consul Pavel Yatskov, KGB diplomat who met Oswald in 1963, was skeptical that he killed JFK

Link <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/soviet-diplomat-oswald-nervous-kill-jfk-cia-files-article-1.3609719>

"Newly released JFK files allege Martin Luther King Jr. had love child, bedded Joan Baez" by Rich Schapiro and James Fanelli of *NY Daily News* 11-3-17

QUOTE

One declassified memo quoted a Soviet diplomat who was skeptical Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy.

Less than a year after the assassination, Soviet Consul Pavel Yatskov said in Mexico City he believed a “person as nervous as” Oswald wasn’t capable of the attack.

“I met Oswald here. He stormed into my office and wanted me to introduce and recommend him to the Cubans,” Yatskov said, according to the July 1964 memo from then-CIA Deputy Director Richard Helms.

“He told me that he had lived in the USSR. I told him that I would have had to check before I could recommend him.

“He was nervous and his hands trembled, and he stormed out of my office. I don’t believe that a person as nervous as Oswald, whose hands trembled, could have accurately fired a rifle.”

UNQUOTE

2017 YouGov Poll, 1,500 sample size on JFK assassination: 18% think one man involved, 50% think others involved, 32% not sure

1) web link <https://today.yougov.com/news/2017/11/06/americans-continue-doubt-jfk-assassination-was-wor/>

2) crosstabs

https://d25d2506sfb94s.cloudfront.net/cumulus_uploads/document/yxb47290m9/econTabReport.pdf

48% think CIA involved

40% think mafia involved

29% Govt of Cuba involved

28% think Russia involved

28% think LBJ involved

Cong. George Herbert Walker Bush in 1969 played a key role in preserving both the oil depletion allowance and oil import quotas with the Nixon

Administration. Bush bragged that he “bled and died” for the oil industry

From Robert Bryce's book *Cronies: Oil, the Bushes, and the Rise of Texas, America's Superstate*

QUOTE

By 1969, Bush was smack in the middle of the fight over both the depreciation allowance and the oil import quota. He became one of President Richard Nixon's key advisors on the matter. Nixon appointed a cabinet-level task force to examine the oil industry tax breaks. Nixon and Bush both understood that Texas oilmen had contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to Nixon's campaign. Many of Bush's friends, including his former business partner, Bill Clements of Sedco, had been big supporters of Nixon in 1968. Their money would be needed for Nixon's 1972 presidential race.

By the fall of 1969, after months of wrangling with Congress, Bush and other oil state representatives were ready to concede defeat on the depletion allowance and they were considering a compromise on oil quotas. Representatives from the non-oil-producing states had finally amassed enough votes to get rid of the depletion allowance. To get to the crux of the matter, Bush invited Nixon's treasury secretary, David Kennedy, to his home in Houston. On November 12, 1969, Bush and Kennedy huddled with a group of Houston oilmen, who expressed their industry's woes and explained that the industry could not stand to have either the depletion allowance reduced or the oil import quotas removed. Shortly after the meeting, Nixon's chief of staff, Bob Haldeman, wrote in his diary that the Republicans risked losing “at least a couple of seats, including George Bush in Texas” if they changed federal oil policies on depletion and imports. In February of 1970, Nixon made a decision: the depletion allowance would stay at 27.5 percent and the oil import quota would stay in place.

George H.W. Bush had done his job.

Exactly one week after Nixon made his decision, Bush spoke to an oil industry group in Beaumont, Texas, telling them that he was introducing legislation that would give them even more protection from foreign oil. Bush's legislation would further reduce the amount of

foreign oil that could be imported into the U.S. to 12 percent of total demand - a decrease from the 20 percent limit that was being enforced at the time. Bush told the group that imposing the quota would stimulate oil and gas drilling in Texas and make the country less dependent on foreign oil. "This is particularly true now," he told them, "when instability in the Middle East severely threatens sources of our petroleum imports from that region of the world." Bush didn't need to bother to add that by restricting imports, the oilmen would get higher prices for their oil.

Bush did nothing to hide his slavish devotion to the oil industry. In fact, around the same time he wrote a letter to Treasury Secretary Kennedy thanking him for meeting with his oil friends in Houston. "I was also appreciative of your telling them how I bled and died for the oil industry," Bush wrote. "That might kill me off in the *Washington Post* but it darn sure helps in Houston."

Bush "bled and died" for the oil industry because he knew that his Big Rich backers in River Oaks and Dallas's ritzy Highland Park neighborhood held the keys to the kingdom. Their money decided which politicians went to Washington and which ones stayed home. Bush knew that he would need their support for future political races. Richard Nixon understood this, too. By keeping the depletion allowance in and foreign oil out, Nixon was protecting the oilmen. Furthermore, he was pulling all of them - and their wallets - closer to the Republican party.

The oilmen showed their appreciation by giving Nixon money. Lots and lots of money."

UNQUOTE

[Robert Bryce, *Cronies: Oil, the Bushes, and the Rise of Texas, America's Superstate*, pp. 94-95]

Playboy Magazine Interview with Jim Garrison, October 1967

Part 1 <http://www.maebrussell.com/Garrison/Garrison%20Playboy%20Intvw%201.html>

Jim Garrison Interview

Playboy magazine, October 1967

PLAYBOY INTERVIEW: JIM GARRISON

a candid conversation with the embattled district attorney of new orleans

On February 17, 1967, the New Orleans States-Item broke a story that would electrify the world -- and hurl district attorney Jim Garrison into a bitter fight for his political life. An enterprising reporter, checking vouchers filed with the city by the district attorney's office, discovered that Garrison had spent over \$8000 investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. "Has the district attorney discovered valuable additional evidence," the States-Item asked editorially, "or is he merely saving some interesting new information that will gain for him exposure in a national magazine?" Stung, Garrison counter-attacked, confirming that an inquiry into Kennedy's assassination was under way and charging that the States-Item's "irresponsible" revelation "has now created a problem for us in finding witnesses and getting cooperation from other witnesses and in at least one case has endangered the life of a witness."

On February 18, newsmen from all over the world converged on New Orleans to hear Garrison announce at a press conference: "We have been investigating the role of the city of New Orleans in the assassination of President Kennedy, and we have made some Progress -- I think substantial progress.... What's more, there will be arrests." As reporters flashed news of Garrison's statement across the world, a 49-year-old New Orleans pilot, David Ferrie, told newsmen that the district attorney had him "pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy." Ferrie, a bizarre figure who wore a flaming-red wig, false eyebrows and make-up to conceal burns he had suffered years before, denied any involvement in a conspiracy to kill the President. Garrison, he said, was out to frame him. Four days later, Ferrie was found dead in his shabby three-room apartment in New Orleans, ostensibly of natural causes -- though he left behind two suicide notes.

The press had greeted Garrison's initial claims about a conspiracy with a measure of skepticism, but Ferrie's death was front-page news around the world. Garrison broke his self-imposed silence to charge that Ferrie was "a man who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals." According to Garrison, "Mr. Ferrie was one of those individuals I had in mind when I said there would be arrests shortly. We had reached a decision to arrest him early next week. Apparently we waited too long." But Garrison vowed that Ferrie's death would not halt his investigation, and added, "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt. We know the key individuals, the cities involved and how it was done."

On March 1, Garrison eclipsed even the headlines from his previous press conference by announcing the arrest of Clay Shaw, a wealthy New Orleans businessman and real-estate developer, on charges of conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy. One of New Orleans' most prominent citizens, Shaw was a founder and director of the city's prestigious International Trade Mart from 1947 to 1962, when he retired to devote his time to playwriting and restoring historic homes in the old French Quarter. The day after Shaw's arrest, Garrison declared that "Shaw was none other than Clay Bertrand," the shadowy queen bee of the New Orleans homosexual underworld, who, according to attorney Dean Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission, called him the day after the assassination and asked him to rush to Dallas to defend Oswald. Shaw heatedly denied his guilt: "I never heard of any plot and I never used any alias in my life." But New Orleans society, which had long counted Shaw one of its own, was stunned.

On March 14, a panel of three judges heard Garrison's case in a preliminary hearing to determine if there was enough evidence against Shaw to bring him to trial. Perry Raymond Russo, a 25-year-old life-insurance salesman from Baton Rouge who had once been Ferrie's "roommate," testified that in mid-September of 1963, he had attended a meeting at Ferrie's apartment where Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and Ferrie discussed means of assassinating the President in a "triangulation of cross fire." Garrison's second witness, Vernon Bundy, a 29-year-old former narcotics addict, testified that in the summer of 1963, he saw Shaw pass a sum of money to Lee Harvey Oswald on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain. On March 17, after a four-day hearing, Judges Malcolm V. O'Hara, Bernard J. Bagert and Matthew S. Braniff ruled there was sufficient evidence to hold Clay Shaw for trial. Garrison's hand was further strengthened on March 22, when a 12-member grand jury of prominent New Orleans citizens, empaneled to hear Garrison's case, also ruled there were sufficient grounds to bring Shaw to court. Pending trial -- which is scheduled to begin sometime this month -- Shaw was allowed to go free on \$10,000 bail.

The American press remained dubious about Garrison's ability to prove his charges in court, and domestic coverage of and commentary on the district attorney's case thereafter was, at best, low-key -- at worst, contemptuous. But as Newsweek reported on March 20, "In Europe, where thousands still cling to the conspiracy theory in spite of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone Garrison and his investigation have been the stuff of page-one headlines." "I'm encouraged by the support Europe is bringing me," he told a Paris-Match reporter. "Every day, I receive letters and telegrams from all the capitals. I've even had six telephone calls from Moscow." One was from Literaturnaya Gazeta, a Prestigious Moscow literary magazine, which ran an interview with Garrison concluding that there was a conspiracy to kill Kennedy but that Oswald "definitely wasn't the key figure in it."

Garrison also had his supporters in the U. S. Boston's Richard Cardinal Cushing, father-confessor to the Kennedy family, said of the New Orleans probe on March 16: "I think they should follow it through. I never believed that the assassination was the work of one man." And Representative Roman Pucinski, an Illinois Democrat, said: "I'm surprised more attention hasn't been paid to the ruling that Clay Shaw go on trial for participating in a plot to assassinate

President Kennedy. These aren't nuts but three judges talking. It's a new ball game." Senator Russell Long of Louisiana also backed up Garrison -- an old political ally -- contending that he was only doing "what a district attorney should do." And perennial Warren Report critic Mark Lane (himself a PLAYBOY interviewee last February), whose best-selling "Rush to Judgment" helped persuade Garrison to launch his investigation, said after a conference with Garrison in New Orleans that the D.A.'s probe would "break the entire case wide open."

If nothing else, Garrison was certainly affecting public opinion. A Louis Harris poll of May 29 revealed that 66 percent of the American public now believes there was a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, and "a major contributor to this swelling doubt is the investigation into the assassination by New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison." Even with public opinion on his side, Garrison was running into difficulties on several fronts by early summer. Three witnesses he wished to question about their complicity in the assassination had fled Louisiana, and he was unable to obtain their extradition to New Orleans -- a seldom-encountered roadblock he credits to the CIA, "which knows that some of its former employees were involved in the Kennedy assassination and is doing everything possible to frustrate my investigation in order to preserve the Agency's good name." The CIA refuses to comment on Garrison's charges.

Garrison was also under heavy fire over the improper methods allegedly employed by his staff. The most blistering indictment of his probe was an NBC television special on June 19, charging that Garrison's investigators had tried to bribe three potential witnesses -- Alvin Beauboeuf, Miguel Torres and Fred Leemans -- to testify against Shaw; that Garrison's staff had attempted to induce a burglar, John Cancler, to plant false evidence in Clay Shaw's home; and that Garrison had allowed Perry Russo and Vernon Bundy to testify against Shaw even though they had previously failed lie-detector tests. NBC added that its investigators had also unearthed the real "Clay Bertrand"; and though NBC didn't name him, it said that he was not Clay Shaw. Subsequently, NBC might have had second thoughts about its expose, for the network granted Garrison an unprecedented 30 minutes of prime Saturday-evening time to rebut its own findings. Garrison charged that the three witnesses who claimed his aids had tried to bribe them were perjurers. He also denied that his office had approached John Cancler to burglarize Shaw's home, and stated flatly that both Russo and Bundy had passed their polygraph tests. On the key point of the "real" Clay Bertrand, Garrison said that he knew the identity of the individual NBC was talking about and that he was definitely not the man who called attorney Dean Andrews to gain legal aid for Lee Harvey Oswald.

Undismayed -- and undeterred -- by all the charges and countercharges, Garrison still says, "We are going to win this case, and anyone who bets against us is going to lose his money." The embattled district attorney may be overconfident, but he has a history of winning every fight he starts. Born in Dennison, Iowa, on November 20, 1921, Garrison flew an unarmored spotter plane for the artillery in France and Germany during World War Two and then attended Tulane University Law School. He then went to New Orleans to work as an assistant district attorney until 1961, when he resigned with a scorching attack on Mayor Victor H. Schiro, whom he charged with corruption and failure

to rigorously enforce the law.

Garrison entered the race for district attorney as a fiercely uncompromising reform candidate, lambasting the "political machine" of Mayor Schiro and characterizing the incumbent district attorney, Richard Dowling, as "the great emancipator -- he let everybody go free." Garrison, six feet, six, and 240 pounds, was quickly dubbed the "Jolly Green Giant." He had no political organization and not much money, but his personal magnetism and refusal to compromise appealed to the New Orleans electorate. He defeated Dowling handily and promptly began convicting men on charges his predecessor had dropped.

Garrison's five years as district attorney have been stormy. He outraged many of his former supporters in the business community by launching a campaign against vice on Bourbon Street, charging that B-girls were mercilessly fleecing naive tourists. Garrison cleaned up Bourbon Street himself, personally padlocking many honky-tonks and striptease clubs. But his toughest fight -- until the current one -- came in 1962, when he announced that the refusal of the city's eight criminal-court judges to approve funds for his investigations of organized crime "raised interesting questions about racketeer influences." The judges promptly charged Garrison with defamation of character and criminal libel -- and a state court fined him \$1000. Garrison appealed the case all the way to the Supreme Court, and on November 23, 1964, in a landmark decision on the right to criticize public officials, the nation's highest tribunal reversed his conviction, contending that "speech concerning public affairs is more than self-expression; it is the essence of self-government." Never one to turn the other cheek, Garrison subsequently employed his political influence to unseat a number of the judges when they came up for re-election.

The district attorney's independence has at times nettled both left and right in New Orleans. When the police department tried to prosecute a bookdealer for selling James Baldwin's "Another Country," Garrison stepped in with a broadside against censorship and won the man's release -- promptly bringing down on his head the wrath of the local White Citizens Council. At the other end of the political spectrum, he has been criticized by the liberal American Civil Liberties Union, which once accused him of trying an alleged rapist "in the press rather than in the courtroom." But Negro leaders in the city say Garrison has been a fair and impartial district attorney; in his last bid for re-election, he polled as well in the Negro precincts as he did in the white.

The years 1965 and 1966 were -- by Garrison's standards -- relatively quiet. His only major public controversy during this period fared up when he interceded with Louisiana Governor John McKeithen to win a pardon for a local stripper named Linda Birgette, who had been convicted on a charge of lewd dancing. Garrison claimed it was impossible to define obscenity in literature or the arts and argued that jailing Miss Birgette would be a "gross miscarriage of justice." McKeithen acceded to his pleas and, despite cries of protest from local bluenoses, the incident served to increase Garrison's popularity.

The same could hardly be said of his current probe, which has made him both a target for abuse -- justified or otherwise -- that has tended to obscure rather than clarify the issues involved in the investigation, and a victim of often one-sided press coverage that NBC's half hour of equal time has done little to rectify. In PLAYBOY's opinion, Garrison has not yet had the chance to present his side of

the case -- in court or out -- without expurgation or editorializing. We feel he ought to have that chance. Toward this end, in mid-July, we approached the embattled district attorney with our offer of an impartial, open-ended interview. The 12-hour cross-examination that followed -- in the midst of Garrison's round-the-clock investigation -- was conducted in the living room of the two-story home he shares with his blonde wife and three young children in a tree-lined residential neighborhood of New Orleans. As the dog-tired district attorney stretched his long legs across a couch, battered briar pipe (a political trademark) in one hand, a vodka martini (his favorite drink) in the other, PLAYBOY interviewer Eric Norden began by asking him to answer the most damaging charges of his critics.



"To read the press accounts of my investigation, I'm a cross between Al Capone and Attila the Hun--bribing, threatening innocent men. Anybody who employs those methods should be disbarred."

"A number of the men who killed the President were former employees of the CIA involved in its anti-Castro underground activities in the New Orleans area. The CIA knows their identity. So do I."

"President Kennedy was killed for one reason: because he was working for a reconciliation with the U.S.S.R. and Castro's Cuba. His assassins were a group of fanatic anti-Communists and Cuban exiles."

PLAYBOY: You have been accused -- by the National Broadcasting Company, *Newsweek*, the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission and your own former investigative aide William Gurvich -- of attempts to intimidate witnesses, of engaging in criminal conspiracy and of inciting to such felonies as perjury, criminal defamation and public bribery. How do you respond to these charges?

GARRISON: I've stopped beating my wife. All the charges you enumerate have been made with one purpose in mind -- to place our office on the defensive and make us waste valuable time answering allegations that have no basis in fact. Also involved is a psychological by-product valuable to those who don't want the truth about Kennedy's assassination to become known: The very repetition of a charge lends it a certain credibility, since people have a tendency to believe that

where there's smoke, there's fire -- although I find it difficult to believe that the public will put much credence in most of the dastardly deeds I've been accused of in the past few months. Just recently, for example, the rumor went around that my staff was peddling marijuana to high school students and that one of our major witnesses had just confessed that his testimony was based on a dream induced by an overdose of LSD. We've also been accused of planning an attack on the local FBI office with guns loaded with red pepper, having stolen money from our own investigative files and having threatened to shoot one witness in the derriere with an exotic gun propelling truth-serum darts. I just hope they never find out about my involvement in the Boston Brinks robbery. I must admit, however, that I'm beginning to worry about the cumulative effect of this propaganda blitzkrieg on potential jurors for the trial of Clay Shaw. I don't know how long they can withstand the drumbeat obbligator of charges exonerating the defendant and convicting the prosecutor. For months now, the establishment's artillery units have been pounding away at the two themes NBC focused on -- that my office uses "improper methods" with regard to witnesses and that we don't really have a case against Mr. Shaw and he should never be brought to trial. I hope you'll give me the chance to answer each of these charges in detail; but first, let me elaborate a bit on the methods we employ in this or any other investigation. My office has been one of the most scrupulous in the country with regard to the protection of individual rights. I've been on record for years in law journals and books as championing the rights of the individual against the oppressive power of the state. My office moved in and prevented police seizure from bookstores of books arbitrarily labeled "obscene." I intervened and managed to persuade the Louisiana legislature to remove a provision from its new code of criminal procedure that would allow judges to reach out from the bench and cite newsmen for contempt if they penned anything embarrassing to the judges. My office has investigated cases where we had already obtained convictions; and on discovering new evidence indicating that the defendant was not guilty, we've obtained a reversal of the verdict. In over five years of office, I have never had a single case reversed because of the use of improper methods -- a record I'll match with any other D. A. in the country. In this particular case, I've taken unusual steps to protect the rights of the defendant and assure him a fair trial. Before we introduced the testimony of our witnesses, we made them undergo independent verifying tests, including polygraph examination, truth serum and hypnosis. We thought this would be hailed as an unprecedented step in jurisprudence; instead, the press turned around and hinted that we had drugged our witnesses or given them posthypnotic suggestions to testify falsely. After arresting Mr. Shaw, we filed a motion for a preliminary hearing -- a proceeding that essentially operates in the defendant's favor. Such a hearing is generally requested by the defense, and it was virtually unheard of that the motion be filed by the state, which under the law has the right to charge a defendant outright, without any evaluation by a judge of the pending charges. But I felt that because of the enormity of this accusation, we should lean over backward and give the defendant every chance. A three-judge panel heard our evidence against Mr. Shaw and his attorneys' rebuttals and ordered him indicted for conspiracy to assassinate the President. And I might add here that it's a matter of record that my relationship with the judiciary of our fair city is not a

Damon-Pythias camaraderie. Once the judges had handed down their decision, we could have immediately filed a charge against the defendant just by signing it and depositing it with the city clerk -- the customary method of charging a defendant. Nevertheless, out of concern for Mr. Shaw's rights, we voluntarily presented the case to a blue-ribbon grand jury. If this grand jury had failed to indict Mr. Shaw, our case would have been dead as a doornail. But the grand jury, composed of 12 eminent New Orleans citizens, heard our evidence and indicted the defendant for participation in a conspiracy to assassinate John Kennedy. In a further effort to protect the rights of the defendant, and in the face of the endlessly reiterated accusation that we have no case against him -- despite the unanimous verdict of the grand jury and the judges at the preliminary hearing -- I have studiously refrained from making any public statement critical of the defendant or prejudging his guilt. Of course, this puts me at a considerable disadvantage when the press claims I have no case against him, because the only way I could convince them of the strength of my case is to throw open our files and let them examine the testimony of all our witnesses. Apart from the injustice such an act would do Mr. Shaw, it could get our whole case thrown out of court on the grounds that we had prejudiced the defendant's rights by pretrial publicity. So I won't fall into that particular trap, whatever the provocation. I only wish the press would allow our case to stand or fall on its merits in court. It appears that certain elements of the mass media have an active interest in preventing this case from ever coming to trial at all and find it necessary to employ against me every smear device in the book. To read the press accounts of my investigation -- my "circus," I should say -- I'm a cross between Al Capone and Attila the Hun, ruthlessly hounding innocent men, trampling their legal rights, bribing and threatening witnesses and in general violating every canon of legal ethics. My God, anybody who employs the kind of methods that elements of the news media attribute to me should not only not be a district attorney, he should be disbarred. This case has taught me the difference between image and reality, and the power of the mythmakers. But I know I've done everything possible to conduct this investigation with honesty and integrity and with full respect for the civil rights of the defendant. But a blanket denial of charges against me isn't going to convince anyone, so why don't we consider them one by one?

PLAYBOY: All right. The May 15th issue of *Newsweek* charged that two of your investigators offered David Ferrie's former roommate, Alvin Beauboeuf, \$3000 and an airline job if he would help substantiate your charges against Clay Shaw. How do you answer this accusation?

GARRISON: Mr. Beauboeuf was one of the two men who accompanied David Ferrie on a mysterious trip from New Orleans to Texas on the day of the assassination, so naturally we were interested in him from the very start of our investigation. At first he showed every willingness to cooperate with our office; but after Ferrie's death, somebody gave him a free trip to Washington. From that moment on, a change came over Beauboeuf; he refused to cooperate with us any further and he made the charges against my investigators to which you refer. Fortunately, Beauboeuf had signed an affidavit on April 12th -- well after the alleged bribe offer was supposed to have been made -- affirming that "no

representative of the New Orleans Parish district attorney's office has ever asked me to do anything but to tell the truth. Any inference or statement by anyone to the contrary has no basis in fact." As soon as his attorney began broadcasting his charges, we asked the New Orleans police department to thoroughly investigate the matter. And on June 12th, the police department -- which is not, believe me, in the pocket of the district attorney's office -- released a report concluding that exhaustive investigation by the police intelligence branch had cleared my staff of any attempt to bribe or threaten Beauboeuf into giving untrue testimony. There was no mention of this report, predictably enough, in *Newsweek*. Let me make one thing clear, though: Like every police department and district attorney's office across the country, we have sums set aside to pay informers for valuable information -- but we would never suborn perjury. This isn't because we're saints -- short cuts like that could be awfully tempting in a frustrating case -- but because we're realistic enough to know that any witness who can be bought by us can also be bought by the other side. So it's rather naive, apart from being ethically objectionable, to assume that our investigators travel around the country with bags of money trying to bribe witnesses to lie on the witness stand. We just don't operate that way.

PLAYBOY: On an NBC television special, "The J.F.K. Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison," a former Turkish-bathhouse operator in New Orleans, Fred Leemans, claimed that one of your aides offered him money to testify that Clay Shaw had frequented his establishment with Lee Harvey Oswald. Do you also deny this charge?

GARRISON: Yes; and it's a perfect illustration of the point I was just making about how easy it is for the other side to buy witnesses and then charge us with its own misconduct. Mr. Leemans came to us in early May, volunteering testimony to the effect that he had often seen a man named Clay Bertrand in his bathhouse, sometimes accompanied by men he described as "Latins." In a sworn affidavit, Leemans said he had also seen a young man called Lee with Bertrand on four or five occasions -- a man who fits the description of Lee Harvey Oswald. Leemans also identified the Clay Bertrand who had frequented his establishment as Clay Shaw. Now, this was important testimony, and initially we were favorably impressed with Mr. Leemans. But then we started receiving calls from him demanding money. Well, I've told you our policy on this, and the answer was a flat no. He was quiet for a while and then he called and asked if we would approve if he sold his story to a magazine, since he badly needed money. We refused to give him such approval. Apparently, the National Broadcasting Company was able to establish a warmer relationship with Mr. Leemans. In any case, he now says that he didn't really lie to us; he just "told us what he thought we wanted to hear." I'm sure he was equally cooperative with NBC -- although he's beginning to spread his favors around. When a reporter asked him for more information after the broadcast, Leemans refused, explaining that he was saving himself for the Associated Press, "since I want to make something out of this." I would like to make one personal remark about Mr. Leemans. I don't know if he was lying to us initially or not -- though I suspect from other evidence in my possession that his statement as he first gave it was accurate -- but anybody, no

matter what his financial straits, who tries to make a fast buck off the assassination of John Kennedy is several rungs below the anthropoid ape on the evolutionary scale.

PLAYBOY: On this same NBC show, newsman Frank McGee claimed that NBC investigators had discovered that your two key witnesses against Clay Shaw -- Perry Russo and Vernon Bundy -- both failed polygraph tests prior to their testimony before the grand jury. In the case of Russo, who claimed to have attended a meeting at David Ferrie's apartment where Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie plotted the assassination, NBC said that "Russo's answers to a series of questions indicate, in the language of the polygraph operator, 'deception criteria.' He was asked if he knew Clay Shaw. He was asked if he knew Lee Harvey Oswald. His 'yes' answer to both of these questions indicated 'deception criteria.'" Did Bundy and Russo fail their lie-detector tests?

GARRISON: No, and NBC's allegations in this area are about as credible as its other charges. The men who administered both polygraph tests flatly deny that Russo and Bundy failed the test. I'll offer right now to make Russo's and Bundy's polygraph tests accessible to any reputable investigator or reporter the day Clay Shaw's trial begins; I can't do it before that, because I'm restrained from releasing material pertaining to Shaw's guilt or innocence. Just for your information, though, the veracity of Bundy and Russo has been affirmed not only through polygraph tests but through hypnosis and the administration of sodium amytal -- truth serum. I want to make a proposition to the president of NBC: If this charge is true, then I will resign as district attorney of New Orleans. If it's untrue, however, then the president of NBC should resign. Just in case he thinks I'm kidding, I'm ready to meet with him at any time to select a mutually acceptable committee to determine once and for all the truth or falsehood of this charge. In all fairness, however, I must add that the fact Bundy and Russo passed their polygraph tests is not, in and of itself, irrefutable proof that they were telling the truth; that's why we administered the other tests. The lie detector isn't a foolproof technique. A man well rehearsed and in complete control of himself can master those reactions that would register on the polygraph as deception criteria and get away with blatant lies, while someone who is extremely nervous and anxiety-ridden could tell the truth and have it register as a lie. Much also depends on who administers the test, since it can easily be rigged. For example, Jack Ruby took a lie-detector test for the Warren Commission and told lie after outright lie -- even little lies that could be easily checked -- and yet the Warren Commission concluded that he passed the test. So the polygraph is only one weapon in the arsenal we use to verify a witness' testimony, and we have never considered it conclusive; we have abundant documentation to corroborate their stories.

PLAYBOY: Two convicts, Miguel Torres and John Cancler, told NBC that Vernon Bundy admitted having lied in his testimony linking Clay Shaw to Lee Oswald. Do you dismiss this as just another NBC fabrication?

GARRISON: Messrs. Cancler and Torres were both convicted by my office, as were almost half the men in the state penitentiary, and I'm sure the great majority of them have little love for the man who sent them up. I don't know if they fabricated their stories in collusion with NBC or on their own for motives of revenge, but I'm convinced from what I know of Vernon Bundy that his testimony was truthful. NBC manipulated the statements of Cancler and Torres to give the impression to the viewer that he was watching a trial on television -- my trial -- and that these "objective" witnesses were saying exactly what they would say in a court of law. Actually -- and NBC scrupulously avoided revealing this to its audience -- their "testimony" was not under oath, there was no opportunity for cross-examination or the presentation of rebuttal witnesses, and the statements of Cancler, Torres and all the rest of NBC's road company were edited so that the public would hear only those elements of their story that would damage our case. The rules of evidence and adversary procedure, I might add, have been developed over many years precisely to prevent this kind of phony side show. Of course, these two convicts have been used against my office in variety of respects. Miguel Torres also claims I offered him a full pardon, a vacation in Florida and an ounce of heroin if he would testify that Clay Shaw had made homosexual overtures to him on the street. What on earth that would have established relevant to this case I still don't know, but that's his story. I think it was actually rather cheap of me to offer Torres only an ounce of heroin; that wouldn't have lasted out his vacation. A kilo would be more like it. After all, I'm not stingy. Torres' friend John Cancler, a burglar, has also charged that one of my investigators tried to induce him to burglarize Clay Shaw's house and plant false evidence there, but he refused because he would not have such a heinous sin on his conscience. I suppose that's why Cancler's prison nickname is "John the Baptist." I can assure you, if we ever wanted to burglarize Shaw's home -- which we never did -- John the Baptist would be the last man on earth we'd pick for the job. By the way, Mr. Cancler was called before the grand jury and asked if he had told the truth to NBC. He replied; "I refuse to answer on the grounds that my answer might incriminate me" -- and was promptly sentenced to six months in prison and a \$500 fine for contempt of court.

PLAYBOY: The NBC special also claimed to have discovered that "Clay, or Clem, Bertrand does exist. Clem Bertrand is not his real name. It is a pseudonym used by a homosexual in New Orleans. For his protection, we will not disclose the real name of the man known as Clem Bertrand. His real name has been given to the Department of Justice. He is not Clay Shaw." Doesn't this undermine your entire case against Shaw?

GARRISON: Your faith in NBC's veracity is touching and indicates that the Age of Innocence is not yet over. NBC does not have the real Clay Bertrand; the man whose name NBC so melodramatically turned over to the Justice Department is that of Eugene Davis, a New Orleans bar owner, who has firmly denied under oath that he has ever used the name Clay, or Clem, Bertrand. We know from incontrovertible evidence in our possession who the real Clay Bertrand is -- and we will prove it in court. But to make this whole thing a little clearer, let me tell you the genesis of the whole "Clay Bertrand" story. A New Orleans lawyer, Dean

Andrews, told the Warren Commission that a few months before the assassination of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald and a group of "gay Mexicanos" came to his office and requested Andrews' aid in having Oswald's Marine Corps undesirable discharge changed to an honorable discharge; Oswald subsequently returned alone with other legal problems. Andrews further testified that the day after President Kennedy was assassinated, he received a call from Clay Bertrand, who asked him to rush to Dallas to represent Oswald. Andrews claims he subsequently saw Bertrand in a New Orleans bar, but Bertrand fled when Andrews approached him. This was intriguing testimony, although the Warren Commission dismissed it out of hand; and in 1964, Mark Lane traveled to New Orleans to speak to Andrews. He found him visibly frightened. "I'll take you to dinner," Andrews told Lane, "but I can't talk about the case. I called Washington and they told me that if I said anything, I might get a bullet in the head." For the same reason, he has refused to cooperate with my office in this investigation. *The New York Times* reported on February 26th that "Mr. Andrews said he had not talked to Mr. Garrison because such talk might be dangerous, but added that he believed he was being 'tailed.'" Andrews told our grand jury that he could not say Clay Shaw was Clay Bertrand and he could not say he wasn't. But the day after NBC's special, Andrews broke his silence and said, yes, Clay Shaw is not Clem Bertrand and identified the real Clay Bertrand as Eugene Davis. The only trouble is, Andrews and Davis have known each other for years and have been seen frequently in each other's company. Andrews has lied so often and about so many aspects of this case that the New Orleans Parish grand jury has indicted him for perjury. I feel sorry for him, since he's afraid of getting a bullet in his head, but he's going to have to go to trial for perjury. [Andrews has since been convicted.]

PLAYBOY: You expressed your reaction to the NBC show in concrete terms on July seventh, when you formally charged Walter Sheridan, the network's special investigator for the broadcast, with attempting to bribe your witness Perry Russo. Do you really have a case against Sheridan, or is this just a form of harassment?

GARRISON: The reason we haven't lost a major case in over five years in office is that we do not charge a man unless we can make it stick in court. And I'm not in the business of harassing anybody. Sheridan was charged because evidence was brought to us indicating that he attempted to bribe Perry Russo by offering him free transportation to California, free lodgings and a job once there, payment of all legal fees in any extradition proceedings and immunity from my office. Mr. Russo has stated that Sheridan asked his help "to wreck the Garrison investigation" and "offered to set me up in California, protect my job and guarantee that Garrison would never get me extradited." According to Russo, Sheridan added that both NBC and the CIA were out to scuttle my case. I think it's significant that the chief investigator for this ostensibly objective broadcast starts telling people the day he arrives in town that he is going to "destroy Garrison" -- this at the same time he is unctuously assuring me that NBC wanted only the truth and he had an entirely open mind on my case. Let me tell you something about Walter Sheridan's background, and maybe you'll understand his

true role in all this. Sheridan was one of the bright, hard young investigators who entered the Justice Department under Bobby Kennedy. He was assigned to nail Jimmy Hoffa. Sheridan employed a wide variety of highly questionable tactics in the Justice Department's relentless drive against Hoffa; he was recently subpoenaed to testify in connection with charges that he wire-tapped the offices of Hoffa's associates and then played back incriminating tapes to them, warning that unless they testified for the Government, they would be destroyed along with Hoffa. A few years ago, Sheridan left the Justice Department -- officially, at least -- and went to work for NBC. No honest reporter out for a story would have so completely prejudged the situation and been willing to employ such tactics. I think it's likely that in his zeal to destroy my case, he exceeded the authority granted him by NBC's executives in New York. I get the impression that the majority of NBC executives probably thought Sheridan's team came down here in an uncompromising search for the truth. When Sheridan overstepped himself and it became obvious that the broadcast was, to say the least, not objective, NBC realized it was in a touchy position. Cooler heads prevailed and I was allowed to present our case to the American people. For that, at least, I'm singularly grateful to Walter Sheridan.

PLAYBOY: How do you respond to the charge of your critics -- including NBC -- that you launched this probe for political reasons, hoping the attendant publicity would be a springboard to a Senate seat or to the governorship?

GARRISON: I'd have to be a terribly cynical and corrupt man to place another human being on trial for conspiracy to murder the President of the United States just to gratify my political ambition. But I guess there are a lot of people around the country, especially after NBC's attack, who think that's just the kind of man I am. That rather saddens me. I'm no Albert Schweitzer, but I could never do a thing like that. I derive no pleasure from prosecuting a man, even though I know he's guilty; do you think I could sleep at night or look at myself in the mirror in the morning if I hounded an innocent man? You know, I always received much more satisfaction as a defense attorney in obtaining an acquittal for a client than I ever have as a D.A. in obtaining a conviction. All my interests and sympathies tend to be on the side of the individual as opposed to the state. So this is really the worst charge that anyone could make against me -- that in order to get my name in the paper, or to advance politically, I would destroy another human being. This kind of charge reveals a good deal about the personality of the people who make it; to impute such motives to another man is to imply you're harboring them yourself. But to look at a different aspect of your question, I'm inclined to challenge the whole premise that launching an investigation like this holds any political advantages for me. A politically ambitious man would hardly be likely to challenge the massed power of the Federal Government and criticize so many honorable figures and distinguished agencies. Actually, this charge is an argument in favor of my investigation: Would such a slimy type, eager to profiteer on the assassination, jeopardize his political ambitions if he didn't have an ironclad case? If I were really the ambitious monster they paint me, why would I climb out on such a limb and then saw it off? Unless he had the facts, it would be the last thing a politically ambitious man would do. I was perfectly

aware that I might have signed my political death warrant the moment I launched this case -- but I couldn't care less as long as I can shed some light on John Kennedy's assassination. As a matter of fact, after this last murderous year, I find myself thinking more and more about returning to private life and having time to read again, to get out in the sun and hit a golf ball. But before I do that, I'm going to break this case and let the public know the truth. I won't quit before that day. I wouldn't give the bastards the satisfaction.

PLAYBOY: According to your own former chief investigator, William Gurvich, the truth about the assassination has already been published in the Warren Report. After leaving your staff last June, he announced, "If there is any truth to any of Garrison's charges about there being a conspiracy, I haven't been able to find it." When members of your own staff have no faith in your case, how do you expect the public to be impressed?

GARRISON: First of all, I won't deny for a minute that for at least three months I trusted Bill Gurvich implicitly. He was never my "chief investigator" -- that's his own terminology -- because there was no such position on my staff while he worked for me. But two days before Christmas 1966, Gurvich, who operates a private detective agency, visited my office and told me he'd heard of my investigation and thought I was doing a wonderful job. He presented me with a beautiful color-TV set and asked if he could be of use in any capacity. Well, right then and there, I should have sat back and asked myself a few searching questions -- like how he had heard of my probe in the first place, since only the people we were questioning and a few of my staff, as far as I knew, were aware of what was going on at that time. We had been under way for only five weeks, remember. And I should also have recalled the old adage about Greeks bearing gifts. But I was desperately understaffed -- I had only six aides available to work on the assassination inquiry full time -- and here comes a trained private investigator offering his services free of charge. It was like a gift from the gods. So I set Gurvich to work; and for the next couple of months, he did an adequate job of talking to witnesses, taking photographs, etc. But then, around March, I learned that he had been seeing Walter Sheridan of NBC. Well, this didn't bother me at first, because I didn't know then the role Sheridan was playing in this whole affair. But after word got back to me from my witnesses about Sheridan's threats and harassment, I began keeping a closer eye on Bill. I still didn't really think he was any kind of a double agent, but I couldn't help wondering why he was rubbing elbows with people like that. Now, don't forget that Gurvich claims he became totally disgusted with our investigation at the time of Clay Shaw's arrest -- yet for several months afterward he continued to wax enthusiastic about every aspect of our case, and I have a dozen witnesses who will testify to that effect. I guess this was something that should have tipped me off about Bill: He was always enthusiastic, never doubtful or cautionary, even when I or one of my staff threw out a hypothesis that on reflection we realized was wrong. And I began to notice how he would pick my mind for every scrap of fact pertaining to the case. So I grew suspicious and took him off the sensitive areas of the investigation and relegated him to chauffeuring and routine clerical duties. This seemed to really bother him, and every day he would come into my office and

pump me for information, complaining that he wasn't being told enough about the case. I still had nothing concrete against him and I didn't want to be unjust, but I guess my manner must have cooled perceptibly, because one day about two months before he surfaced in Washington, Bill just vanished from our sight. And with him, I'm sorry to confess, vanished a copy of our master file. How do you explain such behavior? It's possible that Bill joined us initially for reasons of opportunism, seeing a chance to get in at the beginning of an earth-shaking case, and subsequently chickened out when he saw the implacable determination of some powerful agencies to destroy our investigation and discredit everyone associated with it. But I really don't believe Bill is that much of a coward. It's also possible that those who want to prevent an investigation learned early what we were doing and made a decision to plant somebody on the inside of the investigation. Let me stress that I have no secret documents or monitored telephone calls to support this hypothesis; it just seems to me the most logical explanation for Bill's behavior. Let me put it this way: If you were in charge of the CIA and willing to spend scores of millions of dollars on such relatively penny-ante projects as infiltrating the National Students Association, wouldn't you make an effort to infiltrate an investigation that could seriously damage the prestige of your agency?

PLAYBOY: How could your probe damage the prestige of the CIA and cause them to take countermeasures against you?

GARRISON: For the simple reason that a number of the men who killed the President were former employees of the CIA involved in its anti-Castro underground activities in and around New Orleans. The CIA knows their identity. So do I -- and our investigation has established this without the shadow of a doubt. Let me stress one thing, however: We have no evidence that any official of the CIA was involved with the conspiracy that led to the President's death.

PLAYBOY: Do you lend no credence, then, to the charges of a former CIA agent, J. Garrett Underhill, that there was a conspiracy within the CIA to assassinate Kennedy?

GARRISON: I've become familiar with the case of Gary Underhill, and I've been able to ascertain that he was not the type of man to make wild or unsubstantiated charges. Underhill was an intelligence agent in World War Two and an expert on military affairs whom the Pentagon considered one of the country's top authorities on limited warfare. He was on good personal terms with the top brass in the Defense Department and the ranking officials in the CIA. He wasn't a full-time CIA agent, but he occasionally performed "special assignments" for the Agency. Several days after the President's assassination, Underhill appeared at the home of friends in New Jersey, apparently badly shaken, and charged that Kennedy was killed by a small group within the CIA. He told friends he believed his own life was in danger. We can't learn any more from Underhill, I'm afraid, because shortly afterward, he was found shot to death in his Washington apartment. The coroner ruled suicide, but he had been shot

behind the left ear and the pistol was found under his left side -- and Underhill was right-handed.

PLAYBOY: Do you believe Underhill was murdered to silence him?

GARRISON: I don't believe it and I don't disbelieve it. All I know is that witnesses with vital evidence in this case are certainly bad insurance risks. In the absence of further and much more conclusive evidence to the contrary, however, we must assume that the plotters were acting on their own rather than on CIA orders when they killed the President. As far as we have been able to determine, they were not in the pay of the CIA at the time of the assassination -- and this is one of the reasons the President was murdered: I'll explain later what I mean by that. But the CIA could not face up to the American people and admit that its former employees had conspired to assassinate the President; so from the moment Kennedy's heart stopped beating, the Agency attempted to sweep the whole conspiracy under the rug. The CIA has spared neither time nor the taxpayers' money in its efforts to hide the truth about the assassination from the American people. In this respect, it has become an accessory after the fact in the assassination.

PLAYBOY: Do you have any conclusive evidence to support these accusations?

GARRISON: I've never revealed this before, but for at least six months, my office and home telephones -- and those of every member of my staff -- have been monitored. If there is as little substance to this investigation as the press and the Government allege, why would anyone go to all that trouble? I leave it to your judgment if the monitoring of our phones is the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union or the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

PLAYBOY: That's hardly conclusive evidence.

GARRISON: I'd need a book to list all the indications. But let's start with the fact that most of the attorneys for the hostile witnesses and defendants were hired by the CIA -- through one or another of its covers. For example, a New Orleans lawyer representing Alvin Beauboeuf, who has charged me with every kind of unethical practice except child molesting -- I expect that allegation to come shortly before Shaw's trial -- flew with Beauboeuf to Washington immediately after my office subpoenaed him, where Beauboeuf was questioned by a "retired" intelligence officer in the offices of the Justice Department. This trip was paid for, as are the lawyer's legal fees, by the CIA -- in other words, with our tax dollars. Another lawyer, Stephen Plotkin, who represents Gordon Novel [another of Garrison's key witnesses], has admitted he is paid by the CIA -- and has also *admitted* his client is a CIA agent; you may have seen that story on page 96 of *The New York Times*, next to ship departures. Plotkin, incidentally, sued me for \$10,000,000 for defaming his client and sued a group of New Orleans businessmen financing my investigation for \$50,000,000 -- which meant, in effect, that the CIA was suing us. As if they need the money. But my attorney filed a motion for a deposition to be taken from Novel, which meant that he

would have to return to my jurisdiction to file his suit and thus be liable for questioning in the conspiracy case. Rather than come down to New Orleans and face the music, Novel dropped his suit and sacrificed a possible \$60,000,000 judgment. Now, there's a man of principle; he knows there are some things more important than money.

PLAYBOY: Do you also believe Clay Shaw's lawyers are being paid by the CIA?

GARRISON: I can't comment directly on that, since it relates to Shaw's trial. But I think the clincher, as far as Washington's obstruction of our probe goes, is the consistent refusal of the Federal Government to make accessible to us any information about the roles of the CIA, anti-Castro Cuban exiles and the paramilitary right in the assassination. There is, without doubt, a conspiracy by elements of the Federal Government to keep the facts of this case from ever becoming known -- a conspiracy that is the logical extension of the initial conspiracy by the CIA to conceal vital evidence from the Warren Commission.

PLAYBOY: What "vital evidence" did the CIA withhold from the Warren Commission?

GARRISON: A good example is Commission Exhibit number 237. This is a photograph of a stocky, balding, middle-aged man published without explanation or identification in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report. There's a significant story behind Exhibit number 237. Throughout the late summer and fall of 1963, Lee Oswald was shepherded in Dallas and New Orleans by a CIA "baby sitter" who watched over Oswald's activities and stayed with him. My office knows who he is and what he looks like.

PLAYBOY: Are you implying that Oswald was working for the CIA?

GARRISON: Let me finish and you can decide for yourself. When Oswald went to Mexico City in an effort to obtain a visa for travel to Cuba, this CIA agent accompanied him. Now, at this particular time, Mexico was the only Latin-American nation maintaining diplomatic ties with Cuba, and leftists and Communists from all over the hemisphere traveled to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City for visas to Cuba. The CIA, quite properly, had placed a hidden movie camera in a building across the street from the embassy and filmed everyone coming and going. The Warren Commission, knowing this, had an assistant legal counsel ask the FBI for a picture of Oswald and his companion on the steps of the embassy, and the FBI, in turn, filed an affidavit saying they had obtained the photo in question from the CIA. The only trouble is that the CIA supplied the Warren Commission with a phony photograph. The photograph of an "unidentified man" published in the 26 volumes is not the man who was filmed with Oswald on the steps of the Cuban Embassy, as alleged by the CIA. It's perfectly clear that the actual picture of Oswald and his companion was suppressed and a fake photo substituted because the second man in the picture was working for the CIA in 1963, and his identification as a CIA agent would have opened up a whole can of worms about Oswald's ties with the Agency. To

prevent this, the CIA presented the Warren Commission with fraudulent evidence -- a pattern that repeats itself whenever the CIA submits evidence relating to Oswald's possible connection with any U.S. intelligence agency. The CIA lied to the Commission right down the line; and since the Warren Commission had no investigative staff of its own but had to rely on the FBI, the Secret Service and the CIA for its evidence, it's understandable why the Commission concluded that Oswald had no ties with American intelligence agencies.

PLAYBOY: What was the nature of these ties?

GARRISON: That's not altogether clear, at least insofar as his specific assignments are concerned; but we do have proof that Oswald was recruited by the CIA in his Marine Corps days, when he was mysteriously schooled in Russian and allowed to subscribe to Pravda. And shortly before his trip to the Soviet Union, we have learned, Oswald was trained as an intelligence agent at the CIA installation at Japan's Atsugi Air Force Base -- which may explain why no disciplinary action was taken against him when he returned to the U.S. from the Soviet Union, even though he had supposedly defected with top-secret information about our radar networks. The money he used to return to the U.S., incidentally, was advanced to him by the State Department.

PLAYBOY: In an article for *Ramparts*, ex-FBI agent William Turner indicated that White Russian refugee George De Mohrenschildt may have been Oswald's CIA "baby sitter" in Dallas. Have you found any links between the CIA and De Mohrenschildt?

GARRISON: I can't comment directly on that, but George De Mohrenschildt is certainly an enigmatic and intriguing character. Here you have a wealthy, cultured White Russian émigré who travels in the highest social circles -- he was a personal friend of Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, Jackie Kennedy's mother -- suddenly developing an intimate relationship with an impoverished ex-Marine like Lee Oswald. What did they discuss -- last year's season at Biarritz, or how to beat the bank at Monte Carlo? And Mr. De Mohrenschildt has a penchant for popping up in the most interesting places at the most interesting times -- for example, in Haiti just before a joint Cuban exile-CIA venture to topple Duvalier and use the island as a springboard for an invasion of Cuba; and in Guatemala, another CIA training ground, the day before the Bay of Pigs invasion. We have a good deal more information about Oswald's CIA contacts in Dallas and New Orleans -- most of which we discovered by sheer chance -- but there are still whole areas of inquiry blocked from us by the CIA's refusal to cooperate with our investigation. For public consumption, the CIA claims not to have been concerned with Oswald prior to the assassination. But one thing is certain: Despite these pious protestations, the CIA was very much aware of Oswald's activities well before the President's murder. In a notarized affidavit, State Department officer James D. Crowley states, "The first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message from the Central Intelligence Agency dated October 10, 1963, which contained information pertaining to his

current activities." It would certainly be interesting to know what the CIA knew about Oswald six weeks before the assassination, but the contents of this particular message never reached the Warren Commission and remain a complete mystery. There are also 51 CIA documents classified top secret in the National Archives pertaining to Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby. Technically, the members of the Commission had access to them; but in practice, any document the CIA wanted classified was shunted into the Archives without examination by the sleeping beauties on the Commission. Twenty-nine of these files are of particular interest, because their titles alone indicate that the CIA had extensive information on Oswald and Ruby before the assassination. A few of these documents are: CD 347, "Activity of Oswald in Mexico City"; CD 1054, "Information on Jack Ruby and Associates"; CD 692, "Reproduction of Official CIA Dossier on Oswald"; CD 1551, "Conversations Between Cuban President and Ambassador"; CD 698, "Reports of Travel and Activities of Oswald"; CD 943, "Allegations of Pfc. Eugene Dinkin re Assassination Plot"; and CD 971, "Telephone Calls to U.S. Embassy, Canberra, Australia, re Planned Assassination." The titles of these documents are all we have to go on, but they're certainly intriguing. For example, the public has heard nothing about phone calls to the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, warning in advance of the assassination, nor have we been told anything about a Pfc. Dinkin who claims to have knowledge of an assassination plot. One of the top-secret files that most intrigues me is CD 931, which is entitled "Oswald's Access to Information About the U-2." I have 24 years of military experience behind me, on active duty and in the reserves, and I've never had any access to the U-2; in fact, I've never seen one. But apparently this "self-proclaimed Marxist," Lee Harvey Oswald, who we're assured had no ties to any Government agency, had access to information about the nation's most secret high-altitude reconnaissance plane. Of course, it may be that none of these CIA files reveals anything sinister about Lee Harvey Oswald or hints in any way that he was employed by our Government. But then, why are the 51 CIA documents classified top secret in the Archives and inaccessible to the public for 75 years? I'm 45, so there's no hope for me, but I'm already training my eight-year-old son to keep himself physically fit so that on one glorious September morn in 2038 he can walk into the National Archives in Washington and find out what the CIA knew about Lee Harvey Oswald. If there's a further extension of the top-secret classification, this may become a generational affair, with questions passed down from father to son in the manner of the ancient runic bards. But someday, perhaps, we'll find out what Oswald was doing messing around with the U-2. Of course, there are some CIA documents we'll never see. When the Warren Commission asked to see a secret CIA memo on Oswald's activities in Russia that had been attached to a State Department letter on Oswald's Russian stay, word came back that the Agency was terribly sorry, but the secret memo had been destroyed while being photocopied. This unfortunate accident took place on November 23, 1963, a day on which there must have occurred a great deal of spontaneous combustion around Washington.

PLAYBOY: John A. McCone, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has said of Oswald: "The Agency never contacted him, interviewed him, talked with him or received or solicited any reports or information from him or

communicated with him in any manner. Lee Harvey Oswald was never associated or connected directly or indirectly, in any way whatsoever, with the Agency." Why do you refuse to accept McCone's word?

GARRISON: The head of the CIA, it seems to me, would think long and hard before he admitted that former employees of his had been involved in the murder of the President of the United States -- even if they *weren't* acting on behalf of the Agency when they did it. In any case, the CIA's past record hardly induces faith in the Agency's veracity. CIA officials lied about their role in the overthrow of the Arbenz Guzman regime in Guatemala; they lied about their role in the overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran; they lied about their role in the abortive military revolt against Sukarno in 1958; they lied about the U-2 incident; and they certainly lied about the Bay of Pigs. If the CIA is ready to lie even about its successes -- as in Guatemala and Iran -- do you seriously believe its director would tell the truth in a case as explosive as this? Of course, CIA officials grow so used to lying, so steeped in deceit, that after a while I think they really become incapable of distinguishing truth and falsehood. Or, in an Orwellian sense, perhaps they come to believe that truth is what contributes to national security, and falsehood is anything detrimental to national security. John McCone would swear he's a Croatian dwarf if he thought it would advance the interests of the CIA -- which he automatically equates with the national interest.

PLAYBOY: Let's get down to the facts of the assassination, as you see them. When -- and why -- did you begin to doubt the conclusions of the Warren Report?

GARRISON: Until as recently as November of 1966, I had complete faith in the Warren Report. As a matter of fact, I viewed its most vocal critics with the same skepticism that much of the press now views me -- which is why I can't condemn the mass media too harshly for their cynical approach, except in the handful of cases where newsmen seem to be in active collusion with Washington to torpedo our investigation. Of course, my faith in the Report was grounded in ignorance, since I had never read it; as Mark Lane says, "The only way you can believe the Report is not to have read it." But then, in November, I visited New York City with Senator Russell Long; and when the subject of the assassination came up, he expressed grave doubts about the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. Now, this disturbed me, because here was the Majority Whip of the U.S. Senate speaking, not some publicity hound with an ideological ax to grind; and if at this late juncture he still entertained serious reservations about the Commission's determinations, maybe there was more to the assassination than met the eye. So I began reading every book and magazine article on the assassination I could get my hands on -- my tombstone may be inscribed "Curiosity Killed The D.A." -- and I found my own doubts growing. Finally, I put aside all other business and started to wade through the Warren Commission's own 26 volumes of supportive evidence and testimony. That was the clincher. It's impossible for anyone possessed of reasonable objectivity and a fair degree of intelligence to read those 26 volumes and not reach the conclusion that the Warren Commission was wrong in every one of its major conclusions pertaining to the assassination. For me, that was the end of innocence.

PLAYBOY: Do you mean to imply that the Warren Commission deliberately concealed or falsified the facts of the assassination?

GARRISON: No, you don't need any explanation more sinister than incompetence to account for the Warren Report. Though I didn't know it at the time, the Commission simply didn't have all the facts, and many of those they had were fraudulent, as I've pointed out -- thanks to the evidence withheld and manufactured by the CIA. If you add to this the fact that most of the Commission members had already presumed Oswald's guilt and were merely looking for facts to confirm it -- and in the process tranquilize the American public -- you'll realize why the Commission was such a dismal failure. But in the final analysis, it doesn't make a damn bit of difference whether the Commission members were sincere patriots or mountebanks; the question is whether Lee Oswald killed the President alone and unaided; if the evidence doesn't support that conclusion -- and it doesn't -- a thousand honorable men sitting shoulder to shoulder along the banks of the Potomac won't change the facts.

PLAYBOY: So you began your investigation of the President's assassination on nothing stronger than you own doubts and the theories of the Commission's critics?

GARRISON: No, please don't put words in my mouth. The works of the critics -- particularly Edward Epstein, Harold Weisberg and Mark Lane -- sparked my general doubts about the assassination; but more importantly, they led me into specific areas of inquiry. After I realized that something was seriously wrong, I had no alternative but to face the fact that Oswald had arrived in Dallas only a short time before the assassination and that prior to that time he had lived in New Orleans for over six months. I became curious about what this alleged assassin was doing while under my jurisdiction, and my staff began an investigation of Oswald's activities and contacts in the New Orleans area. We interviewed people the Warren Commission had never questioned, and a whole new world began opening up. As I studied Oswald's movements in Dallas, my mind turned back to the aftermath of the assassination in 1963, when my office questioned three men -- David Ferrie, Alvin Beauboeuf and Melvin Coffey -- on suspicion of being involved in the assassination. I began to wonder if we hadn't dismissed these three men too lightly, and we reopened our investigation into their activities.

PLAYBOY: Why did you become interested in Ferrie and his associates in November 1963?

GARRISON: To explain that, I'll have to tell you something about the operation of our office. I believe we have one of the best district attorney's offices in the country. We have no political appointments and, as a result, there's a tremendous amount of esprit among our staff and an enthusiasm for looking into unanswered questions. That's why we got together the day after the assassination and began examining our files and checking out every political extremist, religious fanatic and kook who had ever come to our attention. And

one of the names that sprang into prominence was that of David Ferrie. When we checked him out, as we were doing with innumerable other suspicious characters, we discovered that on November 22nd he had traveled to Texas to go "duck hunting" and "ice skating. Well, naturally, this sparked our interest. We staked out his house and we questioned his friends, and when he came back -- the first thing he did on his return, incidentally, was to contact a lawyer and then hide out for the night at a friend's room in another town -- we pulled him and his two companions in for questioning. The story of Ferrie's activities that emerged was rather curious. He drove nine hours through a furious thunderstorm to Texas, then apparently gave up his plans to go duck hunting and instead went to an ice-skating rink in Houston and stood waiting beside a pay telephone for two hours; he never put the skates on. We felt his movements were suspicious enough to justify his arrest and that of his friends, and we took them into custody. When we alerted the FBI, they expressed interest and asked us to turn the three men over to them for questioning. We did, but Ferrie was released soon afterward and most of its report on him was classified top secret and secreted in the National Archives, where it will remain inaccessible to the public until September 2038 A.D. No one, including me, can see those pages.

PLAYBOY: Why do you believe the FBI report on Ferrie is classified?

GARRISON: For the same reason the President's autopsy X rays and photos and other vital evidence in this case are classified -- because they would indicate the existence of a conspiracy, involving former employees of the CIA, to kill the President.

PLAYBOY: When you resumed your investigation of Ferrie three years later, did you discover any new evidence?

GARRISON: We discovered a whole mare's-nest of underground activity involving the CIA, elements of the paramilitary right and militant anti-Castro exile groups. We discovered links between David Ferrie, Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby. We discovered, in short, what I had hoped not to find, despite my doubts about the Warren Commission -- the existence of a well-organized conspiracy to assassinate John Kennedy, a conspiracy that came to fruition in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and in which David Ferrie played a vital role.

PLAYBOY: Accepting for a moment your contention that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President John Kennedy, have you been able to discover who was involved -- in addition to Ferrie -- how it was done and why?

GARRISON: Yes, I have. President Kennedy was killed for one reason: because he was working for a reconciliation with the U.S.S.R. and Castro's Cuba. His assassins were a group of fanatic anti-Communists with a fusion of interests in preventing Kennedy from achieving peaceful relations with the Communist world. On the operative level of the conspiracy, you find anti-Castro Cuban exiles who never forgave Kennedy for failing to send in U.S. air cover at the Bay of Pigs and who feared that the thaw following the Missile Crisis in October 1962

augured the total frustration of their plans to liberate Cuba. They believed sincerely that Kennedy had sold them out to the Communists. On a higher, control level, you find a number of people of ultra-right-wing persuasion -- not simply conservatives, mind you, but people who could be described as neo-Nazi, including a small clique that had defected from the Minutemen because it considered the group "too liberal." These elements had their canteens ready and their guns loaded; they lacked only a target. After Kennedy's domestic moves toward racial integration and his attempts to forge a peaceful foreign policy, as exemplified by his signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, they found that target. So both of these groups had a vital stake in changing U.S. foreign policy -- ideological on the part of the paramilitary rightists and both ideological and personal with the anti-Castro exiles, many of whom felt they would never see their homes again if Kennedy's policy of *détente* was allowed to succeed. The CIA was involved with both of these groups. In the New Orleans area, where the conspiracy was hatched, the CIA was training a mixed bag of Minutemen, Cuban exiles and other anti-Castro adventurers north of Lake Pontchartrain for a foray into Cuba and an assassination attempt on Fidel Castro. David Ferrie, who operated on the "command" level of the ultra-rightists, was deeply involved in this effort. The CIA itself apparently did not take the *détente* too seriously until the late summer of 1963, because it maintained its financing and training of anti-Castro adventurers. There was, in fact, a triangulation of CIA-supported anti-Castro activity between Dallas -- where Jack Ruby was involved in collecting guns and ammunition for the underground -- and Miami and New Orleans, where most of the training was going on. But then, Kennedy, who had signed a secret agreement with Khrushchev after the Missile Crisis pledging not to invade Cuba if Russia would soft-pedal Castro's subversive activities in the Americas, began to crackdown on CIA operations against Cuba. As a result, on July 31, 1963, the FBI raided the headquarters of the group of Cuban exiles and Minutemen training north of Lake Pontchartrain and confiscated all their guns and ammunition -- despite the fact that the operation had the sanction of the CIA. This action may have sealed Kennedy's fate.

By the early fall of 1963, Kennedy's plan for a *détente* with Cuba was in high gear. Ambassador William Attwood, a close personal friend of the late President, recounts that a thaw in U.S.-Cuban relations was definitely in the works at this time and "the President more than the State Department was interested in exploring the [Cuban] overture." One of the intermediaries between Castro and Kennedy was the late television commentator Lisa Howard, who met secretly with Ernesto Che Guevara to prepare peace terms between the U.S. and Castro. Miss Howard was arranging a conference between Bobby Kennedy and Guevara when the President was shot in Dallas. In a United Nations speech on October 7, 1963, Adlai Stevenson set forth the possibility of a termination of hostilities between the two countries, and on November 19th. Presidential aide McGeorge Bundy, who was acting as an intermediary in the secret discussions, told Ambassador Attwood that the President wanted to discuss his plans for a Cuban-American *détente* in depth with him right after "a brief trip to Dallas." The rest is history. One of the two heads of state involved in negotiating that *détente* is now dead, but the survivor, Fidel Castro, said on November 23rd that the

assassination was the work of "elements in the U.S. opposed to peace," and the Cuban Foreign Ministry officially charged that "the Kennedy assassination was a provocation against world peace perfectly and minutely prepared by the most reactionary sectors of the United States." Most Americans at the time, myself included, thought this was just Communist propaganda. But Castro knew what he was talking about. A few weeks after the assassination, the Cuban ambassador to the UN, Dr. Carlos Lechuga, was instructed by Castro to begin "formal discussions" in the hope that Kennedy's peace plan would be carried on by his successor. Ambassador Attwood writes that "I informed Bundy and later was told that the Cuban exercise would be put on ice for a while -- which it was and where it has been ever since." The assassins had achieved their aim.

PLAYBOY: This is interesting speculation, but isn't that all it is -- speculation?

GARRISON: No, because we know enough about the key individuals involved in the conspiracy -- Latins and Americans alike -- to know that this was their motive for the murder of John Kennedy. First of all, you have to understand the mentality of these people. Take the Cuban exiles involved; here are men, some of whom survived the Bay of Pigs, who for years had been whipped up by the CIA into a frenzy of anti-Castro hatred and who had been solemnly assured by American intelligence agencies that they were going to liberate their homeland with American support. They had one disappointment after another -- the Bay of Pigs debacle, the failure to invade Cuba during the Missile Crisis, the effective crushing of their underground in Cuba by Castro's secret police. But they kept on hoping, and the CIA kept fanning their hopes. Then they listened to Kennedy's famous speech at American University on June 10, 1963, where he really kicked off the new drive for a détente, and they heard the President of the country in which they'd placed all their hope saying we must make peace with the Communists, since "we both breathe the same air." Well, this worries them, but the CIA continues financing and training their underground cadres, so there is still hope. And then suddenly, in the late summer of 1963, the CIA is forced by Presidential pressure to withdraw all funds and assistance from the Cuban exiles. Think of the impact of this, particularly on the group here in New Orleans, which had been trained for months to make an assassination attempt on Castro and then found itself coolly jettisoned by its benefactors in Washington. These adventurers were worked up to a fever pitch; and when the CIA withdrew its support and they couldn't fight Castro, they picked their next victim -- John F. Kennedy. That, in a nutshell, is the genesis of the assassination. President Kennedy died because he wanted peace.

PLAYBOY: How many people do you claim were involved in this alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: Too many for their own security. If they had let fewer men in on the plot, we might never have stumbled onto it. But let me add one additional point here: The brief account I've just given you shouldn't be construed to indicate that any of the legitimate anti-Castro organizations were involved in the assassination -- or that all Minutemen were implicated. Nor should the fact that there was a

conspiracy from the paramilitary right be used to start a witch-hunt against conservatives in general, any more than Oswald's phony pro-Communist record should have been used to purge leftists from our national life. In this case, the very terminology of "right" and "left," which is essentially an economic definition, has little validity as a description of those fanatic war lovers who were ready to assassinate a President because he worked for peace. If you go far enough to either extreme of the political spectrum, Communist or fascist, you'll find hard-eyed men with guns who believe that anybody who doesn't think as they do should be incarcerated or exterminated. The assassination was less an ideological exercise than the frenzied revenge of a sick element in our society on a man who exemplified health and decency.

PLAYBOY: You've outlined the genesis of the alleged conspiracy as you see it. Will you now tell us how it was carried out -- and by whom?

GARRISON: I won't be able to name names in all instances, because we're building cases against a number of the individuals involved. But I'll give you a brief sketch of how the conspiracy was organized, and then point by point we can go into the participants we know about so far and the role we believe each played. Let me stress at the outset that what I'm going to tell you is not idle speculation; we have facts, documents and reliable eyewitness testimony to corroborate much of it -- though I can't lay all this evidence before you without jeopardizing the investigation. But there are many pieces of the jigsaw puzzle still missing. Not one of the conspirators has confessed his guilt, so we don't yet have an "inside" view of all the pre-assassination planning. In order to fill in these gaps for you, I'll have to indulge in a bit of informed deduction and surmise. It may sound melodramatic, but you can best envisage the plot as a spider's web. At the center sit the organizers of the operation, men with close ties to U.S. and western-European intelligence agencies. One of them is a former associate of Jack Ruby in gun-smuggling activities and a dedicated neo-Nazi in close contact with neo-fascist movements in Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. Radiating out from these key men, the strands of the web include a motley group of political adventurers united only in their detestation of Kennedy and their dedication to the reversal of his foreign policy. One such man was David Ferrie. Another member of this group is an individual who deliberately impersonated Lee Oswald before the assassination in order to incriminate him: we believe we know his identity. Several others, about whom we have evidence indicating that they helped supply weapons to the plotters, were the right-wing extremists I mentioned earlier who broke off from a fanatic paramilitary group because it was becoming "too liberal." Also involved is a band of anti-Castro adventurers who functioned on the second, or "operative," level of the conspiracy. These men include two Cuban exiles, one of whom failed a lie-detector test when he denied knowing in advance that Kennedy was going to be killed or having seen the weapons to be used in the assassination -- and a number of men who fired at the President from three directions on November 22nd. The link between the "command" level and the Cuban exiles was an amorphous group called the Free Cuba Committee, which with CIA sanction had begun training north of Lake Pontchartrain for an assassination attempt on Fidel

Castro, as I mentioned earlier. It was this group that was raided by the FBI on July 31st, 1963, and temporarily put out of commission. Our information indicates that it was shortly after this setback that the group switched direction and decided to assassinate John Kennedy instead of Fidel Castro, after the "betrayal" of the Bay of Pigs disaster. That's it in a nutshell, but I think the development of the conspiracy will become clearer if you ask me one by one about the individuals involved.

PLAYBOY: All right, let's begin with Clay Shaw. What was his role in the alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: I'm afraid I can't comment even inferentially on anything pertaining to the evidence against Mr. Shaw, since he's facing trial in my jurisdiction.

PLAYBOY: Can you answer a charge about your case against him? On March second of this year, shortly after Shaw's arrest, Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced that Shaw "was included in an investigation in November and December of 1963 and on the evidence that the FBI has, there was no connection found between Shaw and the President's assassination." Why do you challenge the Attorney General's statement?

GARRISON: Because it was not true. The FBI did not clear Clay Shaw after the assassination. You don't have to take my word for it; *The New York Times* reported on June third that "The Justice Department said today that Clay Shaw. New Orleans businessman, was not investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation ... The statement contradicted Attorney General Ramsey Clark ... A Justice Department spokesman said that Mr. Clark's statement last March second was in error." Now, the Attorney General's attempt to whitewash Shaw via the FBI, as you pointed out, was made immediately after our office arrested him, and it really constituted the first salvo of the propaganda barrage laid down against us. The natural reaction of many people across the country to Clark's statement, which was carried prominently on TV and in the press was, "Well, if the FBI cleared him, there can't be anything to this whole conspiracy business." Most defendants have to wait for trial before they're allowed to produce character witnesses. When, three months later, the Justice Department finally admitted Clark was "in error," the story appeared in only a few newspapers and wasn't picked up by the radio or TV networks. But what was even more significant about the Justice Department's attempt to bail out Shaw was the fact that the day after Clark's statement, *The New York Times'* Washington correspondent. Robert B. Semple, Jr., reported that he had been told by an unnamed Justice Department spokesman that his agency was convinced "that Mr. Bertrand and Mr. Shaw were the same man" -- and that was the reason Clark released his untrue story about the FBI's having cleared Shaw! In other words, knowing that our case was based on fact, the Justice Department deliberately dragged a red herring across the trail.

PLAYBOY: Are you free to discuss Oswald's role in the conspiracy?

GARRISON: Yes, but before you can understand Oswald's role in the plot, you've got to jettison the image of him as a "self-proclaimed Marxist" that the mass media inculcated in the public consciousness after his arrest on November 22nd. Oswald's professed Marxist sympathies were just a cover for his real activities. I don't believe there are any serious students of the assassination who don't recognize that Oswald's actual political orientation was extreme right wing. His associates in Dallas and New Orleans -- apart from his CIA contacts -- were exclusively right wing, some covert, others overt: in fact, our office has positively identified a number of his associates as neo-Nazis. Oswald would have been more at home with *Mein Kampf* than *Das Kapital*.

PLAYBOY: If Oswald wasn't a leftist, what motivation would he have had for shooting at another right-winger, Major General Edwin Walker, eight months before the assassination

GARRISON: If he did it, his motive -- which is to say the motive of those behind him -- was a simple one: to ensure that after the assassination, people would ask this very question and assume that because Oswald had shot at General Walker, he must have been a left-winger. It was just another part of Oswald's cover; if you defect to Russia, pass out pro-Castro leaflets on street corners and take a pot shot at General Walker, who on earth would doubt you're a Communist? Of course, if you really look deeply into this incident, there is no real proof that Oswald was the man who did it; the whole charge rests on the unsupported testimony of Marina Oswald, after she had been threatened with deportation if she didn't "cooperate." It makes little difference, though, whether this incident was prepared in advance to create a cover for Oswald or fabricated after the assassination to strengthen his public image as a Marxist. But we've gotten ahead of ourselves. Let's backtrack a bit to fill in the background of Oswald's involvement in the conspiracy. After "defecting" to Russia, where he served as an agent for the CIA -- perhaps this is where his knowledge about the U-2 becomes relevant -- he returned to this country in June 1962, lived in Fort Worth and Dallas until April 1963, and then went to New Orleans, where he resumed his friendship with David Ferrie, whom he had met several years before when he belonged to a Civil Air Patrol unit led by Ferrie. We have evidence that Oswald maintained his CIA contracts throughout this period and that Ferrie was also employed by the CIA. In this regard, we will present in court a witness -- formerly a CIA courier -- who met both Ferrie and Oswald officially in their CIA connection. Parenthetically, Ferrie gave his name as Ferris to this witness -- a name recorded without further explanation in Jack Ruby's address book. In 1963, Ferrie and Oswald worked together closely. They were two of the organizers of the group of anti-Castro exiles and Minutemen who trained north of Lake Pontchartrain for a foray into Cuba to assassinate Castro -- the venture that changed direction in the summer of 1963 and chose John Kennedy as its new victim. Toward this end -- for reasons that will become clear -- it became Oswald's role to establish his public identity as a Marxist. It appears that it was with this plan in mind that Oswald was sent to Mexico City in order to get a visa for travel to Cuba, where he planned to solidify his Marxist image, perhaps by making himself conspicuous with a few incendiary anti-Kennedy speeches, and

then return to Dallas in time for the assassination. However, this end of the plot was frustrated because the Soviet and Cuban intelligence services apparently had Oswald pegged as an intelligence agent, and he was refused visas at both embassies. Another way in which Oswald tried to establish his procommunism was by setting up a letterhead Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- of which he was the only member -- and distributing on street corners leaflets praising Castro. He made two blunders here, however. First, one of the men helping him hand out leaflets was a fanatic anti-Castro Cuban exile whom we've subsequently identified from TV footage of a street incident. Second, Oswald "blew his cover" by using the wrong address for his phony New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

PLAYBOY: Will you elaborate on this second point?

GARRISON: Yes, because this incident ties together some of the strands of the spider's web. At the time Oswald started his so-called Fair Play for Cuba Committee, two men -- Hugh Ward and Guy Banister -- operated a private investigative agency at 544 Camp Street in downtown New Orleans. There are some intriguing aspects to their operation. For one thing, Guy Banister was one of the most militant right-wing anti-Communists in New Orleans. He was a former FBI official and his headquarters at 544 Camp Street was a clearinghouse for Cuban exile and paramilitary right-wing activities. Specifically, he allowed his office to be used as a mail drop for the anti-Castro Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front; police intelligence records at the time reported that this group was "legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the Central Intelligence Agency." It did. Banister also published a newsletter for his clients that included virulent anti-Kennedy polemics. My office also has evidence that Banister had intimate ties with the Office of Naval Intelligence and the CIA. Both Banister and Ward were deeply involved in covert anti-Castro exile activities in New Orleans. Banister in particular seemed to have had an almost messianic drive to fight communism in every country in Latin America; and he was naturally of value to Cuban exiles because of his intimate connections with American intelligence agencies. In the *Ramparts* article you mentioned earlier, ex-FBI agent Bill Turner revealed that both Banister and Ward were listed in secret Minutemen files as members of the Minutemen and operatives of a group called the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean, which was allegedly used by the CIA in the overthrow of the Guatemalan government in 1954. So, in other words, these are the last guys in the world you'd expect to find tied up with left-wing or pro-Castro activities. Right? And yet, when Lee Harvey Oswald set up his fictitious branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, he distributed leaflets giving the committee's address as 544 Camp Street -- Guy Banister's office! Somebody must have pointed out to Oswald shortly afterward that he was endangering his cover by using this address, because he subsequently changed it to 4907 Magazine Street. But it's certainly significant that at the inception of his public role as a pro-Castro activist, Oswald was utilizing the mailbox of the most militantly conservative and anti-Communist outfit in the city. I might add that we have several witnesses who will testify in court that they saw Oswald hanging out at 544 Camp Street. I want to stress,

however, that I have no evidence that Banister and Ward were involved in the plot to kill Kennedy. Their office was a kind of way station for anti-Castro and right-wing extremists passing through New Orleans, and it's perfectly possible that they were completely unaware of the conspiracy being hatched by men like Ferrie and Oswald.

PLAYBOY: Were any of the other figures in the alleged conspiracy connected with Banister?

GARRISON: Yes, David Ferrie was a paid investigator for Banister, and the two men knew each other very well. During 1962 and 1963, Ferrie spent a good deal of time at 544 Camp Street and he made a series of mysterious long-distance phone calls to Central America from Banister's office. We have a record of those calls.

PLAYBOY: Where are Banister and Ward now?

GARRISON: Both have died since the assassination -- Banister of a heart attack in 1964 and Ward when the plane he was piloting for New Orleans Mayor De Lesseps Morrison crashed in Mexico in 1964. De Lesseps Morrison, as it happened, had introduced Clay Shaw to President Kennedy on an airplane flight in 1963.

PLAYBOY: Do you believe there was anything sinister about the crash that killed both Morrison and Ward?

GARRISON: I have no reason to believe there was anything sinister about the crash, though rumors always spring up in a case like this. The only thing I will say is that witnesses in this case do have a habit of dying at the most inconvenient times. I understand a London insurance firm has prepared an actuarial chart on the likelihood of 20 of the people involved in this case dying within three years of the assassination -- and found the odds 30 trillion to one. But I'm sure NBC will shortly discover that one of my investigators bribed the computer.

Jim Garrison Interview

***Playboy* magazine, October 1967**
(Part 2)

PLAYBOY: Was Oswald involved with paramilitary activists and anti-Castro Cuban exiles in Dallas, as well as in New Orleans?

GARRISON: Oh, God, yes. In fact, many of his New Orleans contacts overlap with those in Dallas. Jack Ruby, who played a key role in smuggling guns to the anti-Castro underground -- on behalf of the CIA -- was one of Oswald's contacts in

Dallas. Furthermore, Oswald was virtually surrounded by White Russians in Dallas, some of whom were CIA employees. Moreover, some of Oswald's anti-Castro friends from Miami and New Orleans showed up in Dallas in October of 1963. In a "Supplementary Investigation Report" filed on November 23, 1963, by Dallas policeman Buddy Walthers, an aide to Sheriff Bill Decker, Walthers stated: "I talked to Sorrels, the head of the Dallas Secret Service, I was advised that for the past few months at a house at 3128 Harlandale, some Cubans had been having meetings on the weekends and were possibly connected with the Freedom for Cuba Party of which Oswald was a member." No attention was paid to Walther's report, and on November 26th, he complained: "I don't know what action the Secret Service has taken, but I learned today that some time between seven days before the President was shot and the day after he was shot, these Cubans moved from this house. My informant stated that subject Oswald had been to this house before." This was the last that was ever heard of the mysterious Cubans at 3128 Harlandale. A significant point in Walthers' report is his mention of the Freedom for Cuba Party. This appears to be a corruption of the anti-Castro Free Cuba Committee of which Oswald, Ferrie and a small cadre of neo-Nazis -- including the man we believe was the "second Oswald" -- were members. You may remember that on the night of the assassination, Dallas D.A. Henry Wade called a press conference and at one point referred to Oswald as a member of the "Free Cuba Committee" instead of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Jack Ruby, who just happened to be there, promptly chimed in to correct him. Ruby was obviously in the jail that night on a dry run prior to his successful murder of Oswald on Sunday -- a possibility the Warren Commission never bothered to consider -- and could hardly have been eager to draw attention to himself. However, he must have been afraid that if the press reported Oswald was a member of the "Free Cuba Committee," somebody might begin an investigation of that group and discover its anti-Castro and ultra-right-wing orientation. And so he risked his cover to set the record straight and protect his fellow conspirators.

PLAYBOY: In regard to Oswald's role in the conspiracy, you have said that "he was a decoy at first and then he was a patsy and then he was a victim." Would you explain what you meant by that?

GARRISON: Oswald's role in the proposed assassination of Kennedy, as far as he seems to have known, was strictly political: not to fire a gun but -- for reasons that may not have been explained to him by his superiors at their planning sessions -- to establish his left-wing bona fides so unshakably that after the assassination, quite possibly unbeknownst to him, the President's murder would appear to be the work of a sharpshooting left-wing fanatic and thus allow the other plotters, including the men who actually shot Kennedy, to escape police attention and flee Dallas. Though he may not have known why he was instructed to do so, this was undoubtedly why he got the job at the Texas School Book Depository Building; we've learned that one of the members of the conspiracy was in a position to learn from perfectly innocent Dallas business contacts the route of the Presidential motorcade more than a month before Kennedy's visit. The conspirators -- more than probably not including Oswald -- knew this would

place him on the scene and convince the world that a demented Marxist was the real assassin.

PLAYBOY: Even if Oswald was unaware of his role as a decoy, didn't he suspect that he might be double-crossed by his co-conspirators?

GARRISON: We have uncovered substantial evidence that he was influenced and manipulated rather easily by his older and more sophisticated superiors in the conspiracy, and it's probable that he trusted them more than he distrusted them. But even if the opposite were true, I think he would have done what he was told.

PLAYBOY: Even if he suspected that he might be arrested and convicted as the President's assassin?

GARRISON: As I said, I don't think it's likely that he was aware of his role as a decoy. But even if he was, it's probable that he would have been given some cock-and-bull assurances about being richly rewarded and smuggled out of the country after Kennedy's death. But it's even more probable, in my opinion -- if he did know the true nature of his role -- that he wouldn't have felt the necessity to escape. He would have known that no jury in the world -- even in Dallas -- would have been able to find him guilty of the assassination on the strength of such transparently contrived circumstantial evidence.

PLAYBOY: That's debatable. But even if Oswald had been brought to trial for and acquitted of the assassination, what reason would he have had to believe that he would also be exonerated of involvement in the conspiracy -- which you've admitted yourself?

GARRISON: I don't want to evade your question, but I can't answer it without compromising my investigation of a crucial new area of the conspiracy. I'm afraid I can't discuss it until we've built a solid case. I can say, however, that whatever his knowledge of his role as a decoy, he definitely didn't know about his role as a patsy until after the assassination. At 12:45 P.M. on November 22nd, the Dallas police had broadcast a wanted bulletin for Oswald -- over a half hour before Tippit was shot and at a time when there was absolutely no evidence linking Oswald to the assassination. The Dallas police have never been able to explain who transmitted this wanted notice or on what evidence it was based; and the Warren Commission brushed aside the whole matter as unimportant. I think it's obvious that the conspirators tipped off the police, probably anonymously, in the hope -- subsequently realized -- that all attention would henceforth be focused on Oswald and the heat would be taken off other members of the plot. We have evidence that the plan was to have him shot as a cop killer in the Texas Theater "while resisting arrest." I can't go into all the details on this, but the murder of Tippit, which I am convinced Oswald didn't commit, was clearly designed to set the stage for Oswald's liquidation in the Texas Theater after another anonymous tip-off. But here the plotters miscalculated, and Oswald was not shot to death but was merely roughed up and rushed off to the Dallas jail -- where, you may remember, he shouted to reporters as the police dragged him through the

corridors on November 22nd: "I didn't kill anyone -- I'm being made a patsy." The conspiracy had gone seriously awry and the plotters were in danger of exposure by Oswald. Enter Jack Ruby -- and exit Oswald. So first Oswald was a decoy, next a patsy and finally -- in the basement of the Dallas jail on November 24, 1963 -- a victim.

PLAYBOY: Even if Oswald was a scapegoat in the alleged conspiracy, why do you believe he couldn't also have been one of those who shot at the President?

GARRISON: If there's one thing the Warren Commission and its 26 volumes of supportive evidence demonstrate conclusively, it's that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot John Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Of course, the Commission concluded not only that Oswald fired at the President but that he was a marksman, that he had enough time to "fire three shots, with two hits, within 4.8 and 5.6 seconds," that his Mannlicher-Carcano was an accurate rifle, etc. -- but all these conclusions are actually in direct contradiction of the evidence within the Commission's own 26 volumes. By culling and coordinating that evidence, the leading critics of the Commission have proved that Oswald was a mediocre shot; that the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle he allegedly used was about the crummiest weapon on the market today; that its telescopic sight was loose and had to be realigned before Commission experts could fire it; that the 20-year-old ammunition he would have had to use could not have been relied on to fire accurately, if at all; that the rifle quite possibly was taken from Oswald's home after the assassination and planted in the Depository; that the Commission's own chronology of Oswald's movements made it highly implausible for him to fire three shots, wipe the rifle clear of fingerprints -- there were none found on it -- hide the rifle under a stack of books and rush down four flights of stairs to the second floor, all in the few seconds it took Roy Truly and Officer Marrion Baker to rush in from the street after the shots and encounter Oswald standing beside the vending machine in the employees' cafeteria. I could cite additional evidence proving that Oswald didn't fire a rifle from the sixth floor of the Depository, but it would just be a recapitulation of the excellent books of the critics, to which I refer your readers. There are a number of factors that we've examined independently during the course of our investigation that also prove Oswald didn't shoot at the President. For one thing, the nitrate test administered to Oswald on the day of the assassination clearly exonerated him of having fired a rifle within the past 24 hours. He had nitrates on both hands, but no nitrates on his cheek -- which means it was impossible for him to have fired a rifle. The fact that he had nitrates on both hands is regarded in the nitrate test as a sign of innocence; it's the same as having nitrates on neither hand. This is because so many ordinary objects leave traces of nitrate on the hands. You're smoking a cigar, for example -- tobacco contains nitrate; so if you were tested right now, you'd have nitrate on your right hand but not on your left. I'm smoking a pipe, which I interchange between my hands, so I'll have traces of nitrate on both hands but not on my cheeks. The morning of the assassination, Oswald was moving crates in a newly painted room, which was likely to have left traces of nitrate on both his hands. Now, of course, if the nitrate test had proved positive, and Oswald did have nitrate on one hand and on his cheek, that would still not

constitute proof positive that he'd fired a gun, because the nitrates could have been left by a substance other than gunpowder. But the fact that he had no nitrate whatsoever on his cheek is ineluctable proof that he never fired a rifle that day. If he had washed his face to remove the nitrate before the test was administered, there would have been none on his hands either -- unless he was in the habit of washing with gloves on. This was a sticky problem for the Warren Commission, but they resolved it with their customary aplomb. An expert was dug up who testified that in a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, the chamber is so tight that no nitrates are emitted upon firing; and the Commission used this testimony to dismiss the whole subject. However, the inventor of the nitrate test subsequently tested the Mannlicher-Carcano and found that it did leave nitrate traces. He was not called to testify by the Warren Commission. So the nitrate test alone is incontrovertible proof that Oswald did not fire a rifle on November 22nd. We've also found some new evidence that shows that Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano was not the only weapon discovered in the Depository Building after the assassination. I recently traveled to New York for a conference with Richard Sprague, a brilliant man who's been independently researching technical aspects of the assassination, and he showed me a hitherto unpublicized collection of film clips from a motion picture taken of the assassination and its aftermath. Part of the film, shot shortly after one P.M., shows the Dallas police carrying the assassination weapon out of the Book Depository. They stop for the photographers and an officer holds the rifle up above his head so that the inquisitive crowd can look at it. There's just one little flaw here: This rifle does not have a telescopic sight, and thus cannot be Oswald's rifle. This weapon was taken from the building approximately 20 minutes before Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano was "discovered" -- or planted -- on the premises. To sum up: Oswald was involved in the conspiracy; shots were fired at Kennedy from the Depository but also from the grassy knoll and apparently from the Dal-Tex Building as well -- but not one of them was fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, and not one of them from his Mannlicher-Carcano.

PLAYBOY: If Oswald didn't shoot President Kennedy from the sixth-floor window of the Book Depository, who did?

GARRISON: Our office has developed evidence that the President was assassinated by a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men, including anti-Castro adventurers and members of the paramilitary right. Of course, the Ministry of Truth concluded -- by scrupulously ignoring the most compelling evidence and carefully selecting only those facts that conformed to its preconceived thesis of a lone assassin -- that "no credible evidence suggests that the shots were fired from ... any place other than the Texas School Book Depository Building." But anyone who takes the time to read the Warren Report will find that of the witnesses in Dealey Plaza who were able to assess the origin of the shots, almost two thirds said they came from the grassy-knoll area in front and to the right of the Presidential limousine and not from the Book Depository, which was to the rear of the President. A number of reliable witnesses testified that they heard shots ring out from behind the picket fence and saw a puff of smoke drift into the air. Additional evidence supporting this can be found in the

Zapruder film published in *Life*, which reveals that the President was slammed backward by the impact of a bullet; unless you abrogate Newton's third law of motion, this means the President was shot from the front. Also -- though they were contradicted later -- several of the doctors at Parkland Hospital who examined the President's neck wound contended it was an entrance wound, which would certainly tend to indicate that Kennedy was shot from the front. In the course of our investigation, we've uncovered additional evidence establishing absolutely that there were at least four men on the grassy knoll, at least two behind the picket fence and two or more behind a small stone wall to the right of the fence. As I reconstruct it from the still-incomplete evidence in our possession, one man fired at the President from each location, while the role of his companion was to snatch up the cartridges as they were ejected. Parenthetically, a book on firearms characteristics was found in Ferrie's apartment. It was filled with underlining and marginal notations, and the most heavily annotated section was one describing the direction and distance a cartridge travels from a rifle after ejection. Scribbled on a bookmark in this section, in Ferrie's handwriting, were the figures, not mentioned in the text, "50° and 11 feet" -- which indicates the possibility that Ferrie had test-fired a rifle and plotted the distance from the gunman to where the ejected cartridges would fall. But to return to the scene of the crime, it seems virtually certain that the cartridges, along with the rifles, were then thrown into the trunk of a car -- parked directly behind the picket fence -- which was driven from the scene some hours after the assassination. If there had been a thorough search of all vehicles in the vicinity of the grassy knoll immediately after the assassination, this incriminating evidence might have been uncovered -- along with the real authors of the President's murder. In addition to the assassins on the grassy knoll, at least two other men fired from behind the President, one from the Book Depository Building -- not Oswald -- and one, in all probability, from the Dal-Tex Building. As it happens, a man was arrested right after the assassination as he left the Dal-Tex Building and was taken away in a patrol car, but like the three other men detained after the assassination -- one in the railroad yard behind the grassy knoll, one on the railroad overpass farther down the parade route, and one in front of the Book Depository Building -- he then dropped out of sight completely. All of these suspects taken into custody after the assassination remain as anonymous as if they'd been detained for throwing a candy wrapper on the sidewalk. We have also located another man -- in green combat fatigues -- who was not involved in the shooting but created a diversionary action in order to distract people's attention from the snipers. This individual screamed, fell to the ground and simulated an epileptic fit, drawing people away from the vicinity of the knoll just before the President's motorcade reached the ambush point. So you have at least seven people involved, with four firing at the President and catching him in a crossfire -- just as the assassins had planned at the meeting in David Ferrie's apartment in September. It was a precision operation and was carried out coolly and with excellent coordination; the assassins even kept in contact by radio. The President, of course, had no chance. It was an overkill operation. As far as the actual sequence of shots goes, you'll remember that the Warren Commission concluded that only three bullets were fired at the President -- one that hit just below the back of his neck, exited through his throat and then

passed through Governor Connally's body; one that missed; and one that blew off a portion of the President's skull and killed him. Like most of the other conclusions of the Commission, this one contradicts both the evidence and the testimony of eyewitnesses. The initial shot hit the President in the front of the neck, as the Parkland Hospital doctors recognized -- though they were later contradicted by the military physicians at the Bethesda autopsy, and by the Warren Report. The second shot struck the President in the back; the location of this wound can be verified not by consulting the official autopsy report -- on which the Commission based its conclusion that this bullet hit Kennedy in the back of the neck and exited from his throat -- but by perusing the reports filed by two FBI agents who were present at the President's autopsy in Bethesda, Maryland. Both stated unequivocally that the bullet in question entered President Kennedy's back and did not continue through his body. I also refer you to a photograph of the President's shirt taken by the FBI, and to a drawing of the President's back wound made by one of the examining physicians at Bethesda; the location of the wound in both cases corresponds exactly -- more than three inches below the President's neck. Yet the Commission concluded that this wound occurred in this neck. This, of course, was to make it more believable that the same bullet had exited from the President's throat and slanted on down through Governor Connally. Even if this bullet had entered where the Commission claims and then exited from the President's throat, it would have been possible for it to enter Governor Connally's upper back at a downward angle, exit from his lower chest and lodge finally in his thigh -- fired, as the Commission says it was, from the elevation of the sixth-floor window of the Book Depository -- only if Connally had been sitting in the President's lap or if the bullet had described two 90-degree turns on its way from President Kennedy's throat to Governor Connally's back. Clearly, the President's throat wound was caused by the first shot, this one from the grassy knoll in front of the limousine; and his back wound came from the rear. I've already given you my reasons for reaching this conclusion.

PLAYBOY: If the first bullet was fired from the front, why wasn't it found in the President's body, or somewhere in the Presidential limousine?

GARRISON: The exact nature of the President's wounds, as well as the disposition of the bullets or bullet fragments, are among the many concealed items in this case. I told you earlier about the men on the grassy knoll whose sole function we believe was to catch the cartridges as they were ejected from the assassins' rifles. We also have reason to suspect that other members of the conspiracy may have been assigned the job of removing other evidence -- such as traceable bullet fragments -- that might betray the assassins. In the chaos of November 22nd, this would not have been as difficult as it sounds. We know that a bullet, designated Exhibit number 399 by the Warren Commission, was planted on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital to incriminate Oswald. The Commission concluded that this bullet allegedly hit both Kennedy and Governor Connally, causing seven wounds and breaking three bones -- and emerged without a dent! In subsequent ballistics tests with the same gun, every bullet was squashed completely out of shape from impact with various simulated human targets. So, if the conspirators

could fabricate a bullet, they could easily conceal one. But to return to the sequence of shots: Governor Connally was struck by a third bullet -- as he himself insisted, not the one that struck Kennedy in the back -- also fired from the rear. A fourth shot missed the Presidential limousine completely and struck the curb along the south side of Main Street, disintegrating into fragments; the trajectory of this bullet has been plotted backward to a point of origin in the Dal-Tex Building. The fifth shot, which struck the President in the right temple, tore off the top of his skull and snapped him back into his seat -- a point overlooked by the Warren Commission -- had to have been fired from the grassy knoll. There is also medical evidence indicating the likelihood that an additional head shot may have been fired. The report of Dr. Robert McClelland at Parkland Hospital, for example, states that "the cause of death was due to massive head and brain injury from a gunshot wound of the left temple." And yet another shot may also have been fired; frames 208 to 211 of the Zapruder film, which were deleted from the Warren Report -- presumably as irrelevant -- reveal signs of stress appearing suddenly on the back of a street sign momentarily obstructing the view between the grassy knoll and the President's car. These stress signs may very well have been caused by the impact of a stray bullet on the sign. We'll never be sure about this, however, because the day after the assassination, the sign was removed and no one in Dallas seems to know what became of it. Some of the gunmen appear to have used frangible bullets, a variant of the dum dum bullet that is forbidden by the Geneva Treaty. Frangible bullets explode on impact into tiny fragments, as did the bullet that caused the fatal wound in the President's head. Of course, frangible bullets are ideal in a political assassination, because they almost guarantee massive damage and assure that no tangible evidence will remain that ballistics experts could use to trace the murder weapon. I might also mention that frangible bullets cannot be fired from a Mannlicher-Carcano, such as the Commission concludes Oswald used to kill the President. Also parenthetically, this type of bullet was issued by the CIA for use in anti-Castro-exile raids on Cuba. In summation, there were at least five or six shots fired at the President from front and rear by at least four gunmen, assisted by several accomplices, two of whom probably picked up the cartridges and one of whom created a diversion to draw people's eyes away from the grassy knoll. At this stage of events, Lee Harvey Oswald was no more than a spectator to the assassination -- perhaps in a very literal sense. As the first shot rang out, Associated Press photographer James Altgens snapped a picture of the motorcade that shows a man with a remarkable resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald -- same hairline, same face shape -- standing in the doorway of the Book Depository Building. Somehow or other, the Warren Commission concluded that this man was actually Billy Nolan Lovelady, an employee of the Depository, who looked very little like Oswald. Furthermore, on the day of the assassination, Oswald was wearing a white T-shirt under a long-sleeved dark shirt opened halfway to his waist -- the same outfit worn by the man in the doorway -- but Lovelady said that on November 22nd he was wearing a short-sleeved, red-and-white-striped sport shirt buttoned near the neck. The Altgens photograph indicates the very real possibility that at the moment Oswald was supposed to have been crouching in the sixth-floor window of the Depository shooting

Kennedy, he may actually have been standing outside the front door watching the Presidential motorcade.

PLAYBOY: Between June 25th and 29th, CBS telecast a series of four special shows revealing the findings of the network's own seven-month investigation of the assassination. CBS agreed with the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald was the assassin, that he acted alone and that only three shots were fired; but it theorized that the first shot was fired earlier than the Warren Commission believed, thus giving Oswald sufficient time to fire three well-aimed shots at the President with his Mannlicher-Carcano -- and overcoming the implausibility of the Commission's conclusion that he had scored two hits out of three shots in only 5.6 seconds. Don't you consider this a logical explanation of the discrepancies in the Commission's time sequence?

GARRISON: I'm afraid it's neither logical nor an explanation. In case your readers aren't familiar with all the ramifications of this question, the Commission's entire lone-assassin theory rests on the fact that all three shots were fired, as you point out, within a period of 5.6 seconds. Now, the film taken of the assassination by Abraham Zapruder proves that a maximum of 1.8 seconds elapsed between the time Kennedy was first hit and Governor Connally was hit -- this is crystal clear from their own reactions -- but it requires 2.3 seconds just to work the bolt on a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. To escape this dilemma, the Commission produced the magical bullet, Exhibit 399, which I referred to earlier. Apart from the pristine condition of 399, the whole time sequence was the weakest link in the Commission's shaky chain of evidence, and CBS seems to have taken it upon its shoulders to resolve the problem by inventing a new time sequence. What they did was to have a photo analyst, Charles Wyckoff, examine the Zapruder film and find that certain frames were blurred. Wyckoff arbitrarily decided that these blurs were caused by Zapruder's physical reaction to the sound of shots ringing out -- although by the same logic, Zapruder could just have sneezed. Now, the Warren Commission had concluded that Kennedy would not have been visible to Oswald until Frame 210 of the Zapruder film; until then, he was obscured by an oak tree -- and was first hit in Frame 222 or 223. But Wyckoff detected a blur in the vicinity of Frame 186; and on the basis of this, CBS speculated that Zapruder heard a shot at Frame 186 -- the first shot in CBS' revised time schedule -- which Oswald allegedly fired at Kennedy through the branches of the oak tree. CBS even speculated that the bullet lodged in the trunk of the oak tree, and sent a team of men with metal detectors scurrying up it, but to no avail; the commentator explained that maybe someday more sophisticated detection devices would be developed and the bullet would be found. Sure. This scenario, of course, gave Oswald several extra seconds in which to take careful aim and fire his subsequent shots -- and thus let the Commission off the hook. The only trouble here is that the people who conducted the CBS study -- like most defenders of the Warren Report -- didn't do all of their homework. They forgot, or chose to ignore, that by the Commission's own admission, the bullet that missed Kennedy -- the second bullet in the Commission's sequence -- hit the curb on Main Street near the railroad underpass 100 yards ahead of the limousine, shattering into fragments and causing superficial wounds on the face of a

bystander, James Tague. But the trajectory of any bullet fired from the sixth floor of the Depository through the branches of the oak tree is such that it could not conceivably hit within a city block of the underpass. So please excuse me if I'm not overwhelmed by the ineluctable logic of CBS' presentation. And just let me add a footnote here: CBS made a great deal out of its assumption that the blurs on Zapruder's film indicated a reflexive reaction to shots ringing out. But they never asked Zapruder about his statement to Secret Service agents after the assassination about the origin of the shots; along with the majority of the witnesses to the assassination, he said the shots came from the grassy knoll, on which he was standing -- from behind the stone wall, which was only a few dozen feet from him, in the opposite direction from the Depository. Like the Warren Commission, CBS was scrupulously selective in its choice of evidence. Its broadcast wasn't a hatchet job like the NBC show, but it was equally misleading and, however unintentionally, dishonest. I'm not imputing sinister motives to CBS; it appears that its greatest handicap was its own ignorance of the assassination.

PLAYBOY: To return to your own investigation of the assassination: Have you discovered the identity of any of the conspirators you say were involved in the actual shooting?

GARRISON: I don't want to sound coy or evasive, but I'm afraid I can't comment on that. All I can say is that this is an ongoing case and there will be more arrests.

PLAYBOY: Let's move on to the events that followed the assassination. What reason do you have for believing that Oswald didn't shoot Officer Tippit?

GARRISON: As I said earlier, the evidence we've uncovered leads us to suspect that two men, neither of whom was Oswald, were the real murderers of Tippit; we believe we have one of them identified. The critics of the Warren Report have pointed out that a number of the witnesses could not identify Oswald as the slayer, that several said the murderer was short and squat -- Oswald was thin and medium height -- and another said that two men were involved. The Warren Commission's own chronology of Oswald's movements also fails to allow him sufficient time to reach the scene of Tippit's murder from the Book Depository Building. The clincher, as far as I'm concerned, is that four cartridges were found at the scene of the slaying. Now, revolvers do not eject cartridges, so when someone is shot, you don't later find gratuitous cartridges strewn over the sidewalk -- unless the murderer deliberately takes the trouble to eject them. We suspect that cartridges had been previously obtained from Oswald's .38 revolver and left at the murder site by the real killers as part of the setup to incriminate Oswald. However, somebody slipped up there. Of the four cartridges found at the scene, two were Winchesters and two were Remingtons -- but of the four bullets found in Officer Tippit's body, three were Winchesters and one was a Remington! The last time I looked, the Remington-Peters Manufacturing Company was not in the habit of slipping Winchester bullets into its cartridges, nor was the Winchester-Western Manufacturing Company putting Remington bullets into its

cartridges. I don't believe that Oswald shot anybody on November 22nd -- not the President and not Tippit. If our investigation in this area proves fruitful, I hope we will be able to produce in a court of law the two men who did kill Tippit.

PLAYBOY: How do you explain the fact that the Warren Commission concluded that the bullets in Officer Tippit's body had all been fired from "the revolver in the possession of Oswald at the time of his arrest, to the exclusion of all other weapons"?

GARRISON: The Warren Commission's conclusion was made in spite of the evidence and not because of it. To determine if Oswald's gun had fired the bullets, it was necessary to call in a ballistics expert who would be able to tell if the lines and grooves on the bullets had a relation to the barrel of the revolver. The Commission called as its witness FBI ballistics expert Cortlandt Cunningham, and he testified, after an examination of the bullets taken from Tippit's body, that it was impossible to determine whether or not these bullets had been fired from Oswald's gun. Yet, on the basis of this expert testimony, the Warren Commission concluded with a straight face that the bullets were fired not only from Oswald's gun but "to the exclusion of all other weapons." They simply chose to ignore the fact that revolvers don't eject cartridges and that the cartridges left so conveniently on the street didn't match the bullets in Tippit's body.

PLAYBOY: You mentioned earlier that a so-called "second Oswald" had impersonated the real Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination in an attempt to incriminate him. What proof do you have of this?

GARRISON: I hesitate to use the words "second Oswald," because they tend to lend an additional fictional quality to a case that already makes Dr. No and Goldfinger look like auditors' reports. However, it is true that before the assassination, a calculated effort was made to implicate Oswald in the events to come. A young man approximating Oswald's description and using Oswald's name -- we believe we have discovered his identity -- engaged in a variety of activities designed to create such a strong impression of Oswald's instability and culpability in people's minds that they would recall him as a suspicious character after the President was murdered. In one instance, a man went to an auto salesroom, gave his name as Lee Oswald, test-drove a car at 80 miles an hour -- Oswald couldn't drive -- and, after creating an ineradicable impression on the salesman by his speeding, gratuitously remarked that he might go back to the Soviet Union and was expecting to come into a large sum of money. Parenthetically, the salesman who described this "second Oswald" was subsequently beaten almost to death by unknown assailants outside his showroom. He later fled Dallas and last year was found dead; it was officially declared a suicide. In another instance, this "second Oswald" visited a shooting range in Dallas and gave a virtuoso demonstration of marksmanship, hitting not only his own bull's-eye but the bull's-eyes of neighboring targets as well -- thus leaving an unforgettable impression of his skill with a rifle. The real Oswald, of course, was a mediocre shot, and there is no evidence that he had fired a rifle

since the day he left the Marines. Consequently, the fact that he couldn't hit the side of a barn had to be offset, which accounts for the tableau at the rifle range. I could go on and on recounting similar instances, but there is no doubt that there was indeed a "second Oswald." Now, the Warren Commission recognized that the individual involved in all these activities could not be Lee Oswald; but they never took the next step and inquired why these incidents of impersonation occurred so systematically prior to the assassination. As it turned out, of course, the organizers of the conspiracy needn't have bothered to go to all this trouble of laying a false trail incriminating Oswald. They should have realized, since Oswald was a "self-proclaimed Marxist," that it wasn't necessary to produce any additional evidence to convict him in the eyes of the mass media; any other facts would simply be redundant in the face of such a convincing confession of guilt.

PLAYBOY: You've given your reasons for believing that Oswald, despite his leftist "cover," was involved with the conspirators and with the CIA. Do you have any evidence indicating that he was also connected with the FBI, as some critics of the Warren Report have alleged?

GARRISON: Let me preface my answer by saying that I believe the FBI was not given the full picture of Oswald's CIA involvement. I have nothing but respect for the Bureau and feel that if it weren't for the FBI reports still available in the Commission exhibits, the door would have been closed forever. While the CIA has behaved like a cross between the Gestapo and the NKVD, the FBI has worked assiduously in many different areas and gathered facts that have proved of great value to those interested in uncovering the truth about the assassination. It isn't the FBI's fault that dozens of its reports have been classified top secret in the Archives by order of certain officials in the Department of Justice. The trouble I face today is that, after four years, not only are these documents unavailable but the trail has grown cold in many areas. Ruby is dead. Ferrie is dead. Many other witnesses with valuable information have either been murdered or fled the country.

PLAYBOY: You still haven't answered the question: Was Oswald involved with the FBI?

GARRISON: Well, I just wanted to phrase my reply in such a manner that it wouldn't be misconstrued as a broadside against the entire FBI. Oswald may have been a petty informer for the Bureau, receiving small sums of money in return for information about left-wing activities in the Dallas-New Orleans area. But I must stress that there is no indication of any connection between Oswald and the FBI with regard to the assassination, and that his position with the FBI was in no way analogous to his position with the CIA; the FBI retains hundreds, perhaps thousands of such informants across the country and is no more responsible for their over-all pattern of political activity than the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the behavior of its confidential informants on tax-evasion matters. Oswald's possible ties to the Bureau are never mentioned in the Warren Report, but a member of the Commission, Congressman Gerald Ford, revealed in his otherwise undistinguished book, *Portrait of an Assassin*, that the

Commission was informed by Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr and Dallas D.A. Henry Wade that Oswald had been employed by the FBI as an informant since September of 1962; his salary, they revealed, was \$200 a month and his FBI code number was 179. The Warren Commission acted promptly on this information from two responsible Texas officials: Chief Counsel Rankin told the members of the Commission that "We have a dirty rumor that is very bad for the Commission . . . and it is very damaging to the agencies that are involved in it and it must be wiped out insofar as it is possible to do so by the Commission." The Commission then launched one of its typically thorough investigations: J. Edgar Hoover was asked if the alleged assassin of the President of the United States had been an employee of his; Mr. Hoover said "No"; and the Commission closed the case. If Congressman Ford hadn't developed writer's itch, we would never even have heard of the incident. Once again, the Commission made an unwise choice between tranquility and truth. There is also other evidence linking Oswald to the FBI -- though, again, not in any conspiratorial context. A Dallas police investigative report dated February 17, 1964, describes a police interview with Mrs. Teofil Meller, a White Russian émigrée in Dallas who had befriended Oswald and Marina. Mrs. Meller revealed, according to the report, that "she saw the book *Kapital*, which was written by Karl Marx, during one of these visits at Oswald's house and became very worried about it. Subject [Mr. Meller] said he checked with the FBI and they told him that Oswald was all right." So here you have this "self-proclaimed Marxist," who had defected to the Soviet Union, tried to renounce his American citizenship and was now allegedly active in pro-Castro activities, being given a clean bill of health by the FBI. It's quite possible that this clean bill of health was originally issued by the State Department, which, in reply to an FBI request for information about Oswald's activities in Russia -- this was shortly after his "defection" -- assured the Bureau that he was a solid citizen. So I don't see anything sinister in all of this, at least as far as the FBI is concerned. The Bureau has to obtain information on subversion and it's going to get what it needs not from Rhodes scholars and divinity students but from apparently marginal figures like Lee Oswald with an entree into the political underworld.

PLAYBOY: If you see nothing sinister in the FBI's relationship with Oswald, why did you subpoena FBI agents Regis Kennedy and Warren De Brueys to testify before the New Orleans Parish grand jury?

GARRISON: Regis Kennedy is one of the FBI agents who interrogated David Ferrie in November 1963, and I hoped to learn from him what information the Bureau had elicited from Ferrie. But on the instructions of our old friend Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Kennedy refused to answer the questions put to him by the grand jury on the grounds of executive privilege. Warren De Brueys is a former FBI agent based in New Orleans who also questioned Ferrie in 1963. Between 1961 and 1963, De Brueys was involved with anti-Castro exile activities in New Orleans and was seen frequently at meetings of the right-wing Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front. I'd like to find out the exact nature of De Brueys' relationship with Lee Oswald. As long as Oswald was in New Orleans, so was De Brueys. When Oswald moved to Dallas, De Brueys followed him. After the

assassination, De Brueys returned to New Orleans. This may all be coincidence, but I find it interesting that De Brueys refuses to cooperate with our office -- significant and frustrating, because I feel he could shed considerable light on Oswald's ties to anti-Castro groups.

PLAYBOY: On March 23, 1967, you ordered the arrest of Gordon Novel as a material witness in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, and you have subsequently sought his extradition from Ohio. What role do you believe Novel played in the alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: I can't go into all aspects of Novel's activities, because we have a live case against him. Novel worked closely with David Ferrie and the anti-Castro Cuban exiles. In 1961, he raided a munitions bunker in Houma, Louisiana, with David Ferrie and a prominent anti-Castro exile leader, and the weapons seized were subsequently shipped by CIA agents to the counterrevolutionary underground in Cuba. He also worked for the Evergreen Advertising Agency in New Orleans, a CIA front that alerted anti-Castro agents to the date of the Bay of Pigs invasion by placing coded messages in radio commercials for Christmas trees. Novel himself was a paid employee of the CIA. As I mentioned earlier, Novel's own lawyer, Stephen Plotkin, has admitted that his client is a CIA agent. On May 23, 1967, Plotkin was quoted in the *New Orleans States-Item* as saying that "his client served as an intermediary between the CIA and anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans and Miami prior to the April 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion." And that same day, the Associated Press, which has hardly served as my press agent in this case, reported: "When Novel first fled from New Orleans, he headed straight for McLean, Virginia, which is the Central Intelligence Agency suburb. This is not surprising, because Gordon Novel was a CIA employee in the early Sixties." There is no doubt that Gordon Novel was a CIA operative.

PLAYBOY: If the CIA, as you charge, not only refuses to cooperate with you but has actively obstructed your investigation, how are you in a position to know about Novel's activities on behalf of the Agency?

GARRISON: The people of Louisiana pay my investigators to investigate. But in this specific instance, we've benefited by sheer luck. After Novel fled the city in March, my investigators and the city police both scoured his apartment for evidence, but Novel appeared to have covered his trail pretty effectively. I'm afraid, in this case, we weren't as efficient as two young girls who moved into Novel's apartment a few weeks later and, during a thorough house cleaning, found a penciled rough draft of a letter under a strip of linoleum on the kitchen-sink drainboard. One of the girls gave it to her boyfriend, a student at Tulane University, and he in turn passed it on to one of his professors, who subsequently showed the letter to Hoke May, a reporter for the *New Orleans States-Item*. May had the letter examined by an independent handwriting analyst, Gilbert Fortier, who compared it with other samples of Novel's writing and determined that the draft had been written by Novel -- a fact that was confirmed by Novel's attorney, who said that "everything in the letter as far as Novel is concerned is actually the truth." This letter makes fascinating reading. It is addressed to a Mr. Weiss,

Novel's apparent superior in the CIA. Novel tells Weiss: "I took the liberty of writing you direct and apprising you of current situation expecting you to forward this through appropriate channels. Our connection and activity of that period involved individuals presently about to be indicted as conspirators in Mr. Garrison's investigation." Novel goes on to warn that my probe was in danger of exposing his ties to the Double-Chek Corporation in Miami, which the book *The Invisible Government* exposes as a CIA front that recruited pilots and saboteurs for the Bay of Pigs and subsequent anti-Castro adventures. Novel writes in the letter: "Mr. Garrison ... is unaware of Double-Chek's involvement in this matter but has strong suspicions." He also adds that he lied to the FBI: "I have been questioned extensively by local FBI recently as to whether or not I was involved with Double-Chek's parent holding corporation ... My reply on five queries was negative. Bureau unaware of Double-Chek association in this matter." The letter indicates that Novel was growing edgy, because he complains: "We have temporarily avoided one subpoena not to reveal Double-Chek activities ... We want out of this thing before Thursday, 3/ -- /67. Our attorneys have been told to expect another subpoena to appear and testify on this matter. The Fifth Amendment and/or immunity and legal tactics will not suffice." In case the CIA decided Novel was expendable, he seems to have taken out a kind of insurance policy: "Our attorneys and others are in possession of complete sealed files containing all information concerning this matter. In the event of our sudden departure, either accidental or otherwise, they are instructed to simultaneously release same for public scrutiny in different areas." Novel concludes his little *billet-doux* by urging the CIA to take "appropriate counteraction relative to Garrison's inquisition concerning us through military channels, vis-a-vis the DIA man." Interesting enough, the DIA is the abbreviation for the Defense Intelligence Agency, a top-secret group set up after the Bay of Pigs to supervise the CIA and ensure increased Administration control of CIA activities -- a task at which it has proved spectacularly unsuccessful.

PLAYBOY: Novel subsequently fled New Orleans and took refuge in Ohio. Why were you unable to obtain his extradition?

GARRISON: The reason we were unable to obtain Novel's extradition from Ohio -- the reason we are unable to extradite anyone connected with this case -- is that there are powerful forces in Washington who find it imperative to conceal from the American public the truth about the assassination. And as a result, terrific pressure has been brought to bear on the governors of the states involved to prevent them from signing the extradition papers and returning the defendants to stand trial. I'm sorry to say that in every case, these Jell-o-spined governors have caved in and "played the game" Washington's way. To give them the benefit of the doubt, I suppose it's also possible that they just didn't want to aid and abet an investigation that every official effort, overt and covert, has been made to discredit as irresponsible and unfounded. Whatever his motivation, Governor Rhodes of Ohio, to name one, has said that he would allow me to extradite Novel to stand trial on charges arising from the CIA-inspired burglary of the ammunitions bunker in Houma, Louisiana -- but that I would not be allowed under the stipulations of the extradition agreement to question him about the

assassination! In other words, it's OK for me to send a man to jail on a burglary rap, but I mustn't upset him by inquiring if he killed the President. I'm all in favor of protecting a defendant's civil rights, but this is straight out of *Alice in Wonderland*.

PLAYBOY: *The New Orleans States-Item* of June 14, 1967, quoted Novel as saying that if he were granted immunity from the assassination investigation, he would be willing to testify on a number of points, including "international fraud, mysterious intelligence activities from November 1959 to date in the Southern quadrant of the U.S.A. and certain islands off Florida, seditious treason, hot war games and cold munitions transfers, ten 1950-model Canadian surplus Vampire jet supporter fighter aircraft and certain Cuban-Anglo-French sabotage affairs of early 1961." Why did you reject his offer?

GARRISON: These are all intriguing aspects of Novel's career as a U.S. intelligence agent, and I'd love to hear about them -- especially his knowledge of seditious treason -- but that isn't the subject of my investigation.

PLAYBOY: Let's move on from Gordon Novel to Jack Ruby, who you claim murdered Oswald to "silence" him. Do you have any evidence that Ruby and Oswald knew each other?

GARRISON: Though Ruby and the Warren Report denied it vehemently, there is simply no question about it. We didn't even have to do a great deal of investigative digging; connections popped up everywhere we scratched the surface.

PLAYBOY: What evidence do you have to support your charge that Ruby was involved in anti-Castro exile activities with Oswald and Ferrie?

GARRISON: We have evidence linking Ruby not only to anti-Castro exile activities but, as with almost everyone else involved in this case, to the CIA itself. Never forget that the CIA maintains a great variety of curious alliances it feels serve its purposes. It may be hard to imagine Ruby in a trench coat, but he seems to have been as good an employee of the CIA as he was a pimp for the Dallas cops. Just let me add parenthetically that I stress the word "employee" here as opposed to "agent." The CIA employs many people in many different capacities, sometimes just on a retainer basis, and these individuals do not fall under the over-all authority of the CIA. I have solid evidence indicating that Ruby, Ferrie, Oswald and others involved in this case were all paid by the CIA to perform certain functions: Ruby to smuggle arms for Cuban exile groups, Ferrie to train them and to fly counterrevolutionary secret missions to Cuba, and Oswald to establish himself so convincingly as a Marxist that he would win the trust of American left-wing groups and also have freedom to travel as a spy in Communist countries, particularly Cuba. But I have reason to believe that none of them was a salaried agent operating under a direct chain of command. In this particular case -- though as with the others involved, it seems to have been unrelated to his CIA work -- Ruby was up to his neck with the plotters. Our investigators have broken

a code Oswald used and found Ruby's private unlisted telephone number, as of 1963, written in Oswald's notebook. The same coded number was found in the address book of another prominent figure in this case. We have further evidence linking Ruby to the conspiracy, but it involves testimony to be given in court in the future, so I can't reveal it here. On the broader point of Ruby's involvement with anti-Castro exile activity, there can be no doubt whatsoever. Let me refer you here to the testimony of Nancy Perrin Rich before the Warren Commission. This lady arrived in Dallas in 1961 with her husband, Robert Perrin, a gun runner and one time narcotics smuggler and, through police intervention, secured a job as a bartender at Ruby's Carousel Club. She quit soon after and didn't see Ruby again until one night when she and her husband, as she tells it, attended a conference of anti-Castro exiles presided over by a lieutenant colonel -- an Army colonel, she thought. She testified that Robert Perrin was offered \$10,000 if he would run guns to the underground in Cuba, and she haggled the sum up to \$25,000. When Perrin demanded a cash retainer, a phone call was made and, shortly after, Mrs. Rich recounts, "I had the shock of my life ... A knock comes on the door and who walks in but my little friend Jack Ruby ... You could have knocked me over with a feather ... and everybody looks like ... here comes the Savior." Ruby was the CIA bag man -- or paymaster -- for the operation, and he left immediately after handing over a large sum in cash to the colonel. Mrs. Rich and her husband subsequently bowed out of the gun-smuggling deal, because, in her words, "I smelled an element that I did not want to have any part of." Afraid of retaliation, she and Perrin fled from Dallas and hid out in several different cities, winding up finally in New Orleans. A year later, he was found dead of arsenic poisoning. Though it would be difficult to pick a slower and more excruciating way to kill yourself, it was officially declared a suicide. There are too many other instances of Ruby's anti-Castro activity to go into here. Ruby appears to have been the CIA's bag man for a wide variety of anti-Castro adventures. In this connection, let me point out that one of the documents classified top secret in the Archives is a CIA file entitled "The Activities of Jack Ruby." Perhaps this will become a Book-of-the-Month Club selection in September 2038.

PLAYBOY: Even if Ruby was associated with certain Cuban exile groups, as you claim, couldn't all of this be totally unrelated to the assassination?

GARRISON: It could be, but it isn't. As a result of our investigation, I can say, with the same certitude that I can say the sun will rise in the east tomorrow morning, that Jack Ruby was involved in the conspiracy to kill John Kennedy. Much of the evidence we've uncovered about Ruby's involvement relates to our court case against Clay Shaw, so the canon of legal ethics prevents me from broadcasting it before trial. But I will give you one bit of evidence, recently uncovered by our office, that links Ruby to the conspiracy. Four days before the assassination, on November 18th, 1963, a young woman from Dallas named Rose Cheramie was thrown from a moving car on a highway outside Eunice, Louisiana. She was badly bruised and taken to the East Louisiana Hospital in Jackson, Louisiana. When she came out of sedation, on November 19th, she was distraught and sobbed that she had been thrown out of the car by associates of a man named

Jack Ruby in Dallas. She claimed to have been sent by Ruby from Dallas to Miami to pick up a shipment of narcotics. When asked by a hospital attendant -- who fortunately took notes of her remarks, in case the police had to be called in -- why she had been hurled from the car, she replied that narcotics smuggling was one thing, but she drew the line at murder. The president, she said, was going to be killed in Dallas within a few days. At this point, sadly enough, the hospital authorities seemed to dismiss her as hysterical and lost interest in her story, although she repeated it in detail the next day. After the assassination, of course, people in the hospital became interested once more, but she had already checked out, leaving no forwarding address other than Dallas, Texas. There the story stood until a few months ago, when we began searching for Miss Cheramie, but it was too late. After the assassination, she was killed by a hit-and-run driver on a highway outside Dallas.

PLAYBOY: If Jack Ruby was really the sinister and cunning figure you paint him, why would he kill Oswald in the Dallas city jail, where his own apprehension and conviction for murder were inevitable? Wasn't this more logically the act of a temporarily deranged man?

GARRISON: First of all, let me dispose of this concept of the "temporarily deranged man." This is a catchall term, employed whenever the real motive of a crime can't be nailed down. In the overwhelming majority of instances, the actions of human beings are the direct consequences of discernible motives. This is the fatal flaw of the Warren Report -- its conclusion that the assassination of President Kennedy was the act of a temporarily deranged man, that the murder of Officer Tippit was equally meaningless and, finally, that Jack Ruby's murder of Oswald was another act of a temporarily deranged individual. It is, of course, wildly improbable that all three acts were coincidentally the aberrant acts of temporarily deranged men -- although it's most convenient to view them as such, because that judgment obviates the necessity of relentlessly investigating the possibility of a conspiracy. In Jack Ruby's case, his murder of Lee Oswald was the sanest act he ever committed; if Oswald had lived another day or so, he very probably would have named names, and Jack Ruby would have been convicted as a conspirator in the assassination plot. As it was, Ruby made the best of a bad situation by rubbing out Oswald in the Dallas city jail, since this act could be construed as an argument that he was "temporarily deranged." But I differ with the assumption of your question, because, while there could have [been] no doubt in Ruby's mind that he would be arrested, he could very well have entertained hopes of escaping conviction. You've got to remember the atmosphere in Dallas and across the country at that time; when word was flashed to the crowd outside the jail that Oswald had been shot, they burst into wild applause. Ruby's lawyer, Tom Howard, spoke for a sizable segment of public opinion when he said, "I think Ruby deserves a Congressional Medal," and the largest-circulation newspaper in the country, the *New York Daily News*, editorialized after Oswald's death that "the only good murderer is a dead murderer and the only good Communist a dead Communist." In the two days between his arrest and his liquidation, Oswald had been convicted by the mass media as the President's assassin and as a Communist, and Ruby may well have

felt that he would be acquitted for murdering such a universally despised figure. It turned out, of course, that he was wrong, and he became a prisoner of the Dallas police, forced over a year later to beg Earl Warren to take him back to Washington, because he wanted to tell the truth about "why my act was committed, but it can't be said here ... my life is in danger here." But Ruby never got to Washington, and he's joined the long list of witnesses with vital information who have shuffled off this mortal coil.

PLAYBOY: Penn Jones, Norman Mailer and others have charged that Ruby was injected with live cancer cells in order to silence him. Do you agree?

GARRISON: I can't agree or disagree, since I have no evidence one way or the other. But we have discovered that David Ferrie had a rather curious hobby in addition to his study of cartridge trajectories: cancer research. He filled his apartment with white mice -- at one point he had almost 2000, and neighbors complained -- wrote a medical treatise on the subject and worked with a number of New Orleans doctors on means of inducing cancer in mice. After the assassination, one of these physicians, Dr. Mary Sherman, was found hacked to death with a kitchen knife in her New Orleans apartment. Her murder is listed as unsolved. Ferrie's experiments may have been purely theoretical and Dr. Sherman's death completely unrelated to her association with Ferrie; but I do find it interesting that Jack Ruby died of cancer a few weeks after his conviction for murder had been overruled in appeals court and he was ordered to stand trial outside of Dallas -- thus allowing him to speak freely if he so desired. I would also note that there was little hesitancy in killing Lee Harvey Oswald in order to prevent him from talking, so there is no reason to suspect that any more consideration would have been shown Jack Ruby if he had posed a threat to the architects of the conspiracy.

PLAYBOY: You've claimed that many of the people involved in the conspiracy were "neo-Nazi" in their political orientation. What would motivate Ruby, a Jew, to work with such people?

GARRISON: Money. As far as my office has been able to determine, Jack Ruby had no strong political views of his own. Historically, of course, there have been a number of self-hating Jews who abetted their own tormentors: Adolf Hitler's mentor in Vienna, Karl Lueger, was born a Jew, and I understand that one of the leading pro-Nazis in New York City, a retired millionaire who finances anti-Jewish activity across the country, is the son of a rabbi. But I don't believe Jack Ruby falls into this category; he was just a hoodlum out for a buck. I will say -- with the understanding that it's pure speculation -- it's not impossible that Jack Ruby developed certain guilt feelings in prison over his role in the plot. Remember his repeated lament, "Now there will be pogroms. They will kill all the Jews."? Most people assumed this was just the fantasy of a crumbling mind. But maybe Jack Ruby knew better than the rest of us what the master-racist authors of the assassination had in mind for the country.

PLAYBOY: Let's move on from Jack Ruby to David Ferrie. Wesley Liebeler, the Warren Commission counsel who handled the New Orleans end of the inquiry, said Ferrie "was picked up shortly after the assassination and questioned by local officials of the FBI. I remember specifically doing up a substantial stack of FBI reports on Ferrie that we reviewed in order to make our determination." He states that the FBI reports on Ferrie were not included in the Commission's 26 volumes of evidence, "because it was so clear he wasn't involved." Why do you refuse to accept this explanation?

GARRISON: I think it's a lovely explanation. Now perhaps Mr. Liebeler will intercede with the Department of Justice to release 25 pages of the FBI report on Ferrie that have been classified top secret in the Archives. Then we'll all have a chance to see for ourselves how clear it is that Ferrie wasn't involved. Every scrap of evidence we've uncovered -- and it hasn't been difficult to find -- reveals not only the fact of his involvement but the reasons for it. His politics were ultra-right wing, as I indicated earlier, but we've been able to determine conclusively that his motivation was closer to that of the Cuban exiles on the "operative" level -- a burning hatred of Fidel Castro. When Castro was a guerrilla in the Sierra Maestra, Ferrie is reliably reported to have piloted guns for him. But in 1959, when Castro started to show his Marxist colors, Ferrie appears to have felt betrayed and reacted against Castro with all the bitterness of a suitor jilted by his girl. From that moment on, he dedicated himself to Castro's overthrow and began working with exile groups such as the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and planning airborne missions against Castro's military installations. He was reported to have been paid up to \$1500 a mission by an ex-Batista official named Eladio del Valle. But I haven't been able to check out Del Valle's involvement with Ferrie, because on February 22, 1967, the same day Ferrie died in New Orleans, Del Valle's head was split open by a hatchet and he was shot through the heart in Miami. His murder is listed as unsolved by the Miami police. In any case, Ferrie was recruited by the CIA, which employed hundreds of such people in their network of anti-Castro exile activities. From the Bay of Pigs on, he hated Kennedy as much as he did Castro; he felt that J.F.K. had betrayed the invasion brigade by not sending in air cover. As the events I described earlier led to a détente between Russia and America, and as the FBI -- under Kennedy's orders -- started cracking down on the CIA-supported anti-Castro underground, Ferrie's hatred for Kennedy grew more and more obsessive. Let me add here that this isn't just speculation on my part; we have a number of reliable witnesses who were privy to Ferrie's thoughts at this period and saw his hatred of Kennedy develop into a driving force. After the assassination, as a matter of fact, something psychologically curious happened to Ferrie: He dropped out of anti-Castro exile activities, left the pay of the CIA and drifted aimlessly while his emotional problems increased to the point where he was totally dependent on huge doses of tranquilizers and barbiturates. I don't know if Ferrie ever experienced any guilt about the assassination itself; but in his last months, he was a tortured man.

PLAYBOY: After Ferrie's death, you called it "an apparent suicide," but the coroner announced that the autopsy showed death was due to a ruptured blood

vessel at the base of the brain, which caused a fatal hemorrhage. Have you subsequently resolved the discrepancy in your points of view?

GARRISON: Dr. Nicholas Chetta is an excellent coroner, and inasmuch as he found a total absence of traceable poisons or barbiturates in Ferrie's system, I would respect his opinion that it was a natural death. On the other hand, I can't help but lend a certain weight to two suicide notes Ferrie left in his apartment, one of which said how sweet it was to finally leave this wretched life. I suppose it could just be a weird coincidence that the night Ferrie penned two suicide notes, he died of natural causes.

PLAYBOY: Your critics have charged that your relentless investigation of Ferrie and the publicity the press gave to your charges against him induced the state of hypertension that was said to have caused his fatal hemorrhage. Do you feel in any way responsible for Ferrie's death?

GARRISON: I had nothing but pity for Dave Ferrie while he was alive, and I have nothing but pity for him now that he's dead. Ferrie was a pathetic and tortured creature, a genuinely brilliant man whose twisted drives locked him into his own private hell. If I had been able to help Ferrie, I would have; but he was in too deep and he was terrified. From the moment he realized we had looked behind the facade and established that Lee Oswald was anything but a Communist, from the moment he knew we had discovered the role of the CIA and anti-Castro adventurers in the assassination, Ferrie began to crumble psychologically. So, to answer your question directly -- yes, I suppose I may have been responsible for Ferrie's death. If I had left this case alone, if I had allowed Kennedy's murderers to continue to walk the streets of America unimpeded, Dave Ferrie would probably be alive today. I don't feel personally guilty about Ferrie's death, but I do feel terribly sorry for the waste of another human being. In a deeper sense, though, Dave Ferrie died on November 22, 1963. From that moment on, he couldn't save himself, and I couldn't save him. Ferrie could have quoted as his epitaph the last words of the Serb partisan leader Draja Mikhailovitch before Tito shot him for collaboration: "I was swept up in the gales of history."

PLAYBOY: Many of the professional critics of the Warren Commission appear to be prompted by political motives: Those on the left are anxious to prove Kennedy was murdered by a conspiracy within the establishment; and those on the right are eager to prove the assassination was an act of "the international Communist conspiracy." Where would you place yourself on the political spectrum -- right, left of center?

GARRISON: That's a question I've asked myself frequently, especially since this investigation started and I found myself in an incongruous and disillusioning battle with agencies of my own Government. I can't just sit down and add up my political beliefs like a mathematical sum, but I think, in balance, I'd turn up somewhere around the middle. Over the years, I guess I've developed a somewhat conservative attitude -- in the traditional libertarian sense of conservatism, as opposed to the thumbscrew-and-rack conservatism of the

paramilitary right -- particularly in regard to the importance of the individual as opposed to the state and the individual's own responsibilities to humanity. I don't think I've ever tried to formulate this into a coherent political philosophy, but at the root of my concern is the conviction that a human being is not a digit; he's not a digit in regard to the state and he's not a digit in the sense that he can ignore his fellow men and his obligations to society. I was with the artillery supporting the division that took Dachau; I arrived there the day after it was taken, when bulldozers were making pyramids of human bodies outside the camp. What I saw there has haunted me ever since. Because the law is my profession, I've always wondered about the judges throughout Germany who sentenced men to jail for picking pockets at a time when their own government was jerking gold from the teeth of men murdered in gas chambers. I'm concerned about all of this because it isn't a German phenomenon; it's a human phenomenon. It can happen here, because there has been no change and there has been no progress and there has been no increase of understanding on the part of men for their fellow man. What worries me deeply, and I have seen it exemplified in this case, is that we in America are in great danger of slowly evolving into a proto-fascist state. It will be a different kind of fascist state from the one of the Germans evolved; theirs grew out of depression and promised bread and work, while ours, curiously enough, seems to be emerging from prosperity. But in the final analysis, it's based on power and on the inability to put human goals and human conscience above the dictates of the state. Its origins can be traced in the tremendous war machine we've built since 1945, the "military-industrial complex" that Eisenhower vainly warned us about, which now dominates every aspect of our life. The power of the states and Congress has gradually been abandoned to the Executive Department, because of war conditions; and we've seen the creation of an arrogant, swollen bureaucratic complex totally unfettered by the checks and balances of the Constitution. In a very real and terrifying sense, our Government is the CIA and the Pentagon, with Congress reduced to a debating society. Of course, you can't spot this trend to fascism by casually looking around. You can't look for such familiar signs as the swastika, because they won't be there. We won't build Dachaus and Auschwitzes; the clever manipulation of the mass media is creating a concentration camp of the mind that promises to be far more effective in keeping the populace in line. We're not going to wake up one morning and suddenly find ourselves in gray uniforms goose-stepping off to work. But this isn't the test. The test is: What happens to the individual who dissents? In Nazi Germany, he was physically destroyed; here, the process is more subtle, but the end results can be the same. I've learned enough about the machinations of the CIA in the past year to know that this is no longer the dreamworld America I once believed in. The imperatives of the population explosion, which almost inevitably will lessen our belief in the sanctity of the individual human life, combined with the awesome power of the CIA and the defense establishment, seem destined to seal the fate of the America I knew as a child and bring us into a new Orwellian world where the citizen exists for the state and where raw power justifies any and every immoral act. I've always had a kind of knee-jerk trust in my Government's basic integrity, whatever political blunders it may make. But I've come to realize that in Washington, deceiving and manipulating the public are viewed by some as the

natural prerogatives of office. Huey Long once said, "Fascism will come to America in the name of anti-fascism." I'm afraid, based on my own experience, that fascism will come to America in the name of national security.

PLAYBOY: Considering all the criticism that has come your way, would you still launch your investigation into the assassination if you had it to do over again?

GARRISON: As long as the men who shot John Kennedy to death in Dallas are walking the streets of America, I will continue this investigation. I have no regrets about initiating it and I have no regrets about carrying it on to its conclusion. If it takes me 30 years to nail every one of the assassins, then I will continue this investigation for 30 years. I owe that not only to Jack Kennedy but to my country.

1994 CIA's Jane Roman said the CIA's interest in Oswald:

“Well, to me, it's indicative of a keen interest in Oswald, held very closely on the need-to-know basis.”

DATE: 2 November 1994

Participants: Jane Roman, John Newman, Jefferson Morley.

Transcribed by Mary Bose of the Washington Post on 7 November 1994.

Corrected by... Jefferson Morley in June 1999. Editors' notes by Jefferson Morley.

EXCERPT, from page 16:

NEWMAN: Yeah, that's very interesting. I mean, I find that entirely credible, but extraordinary. And we can get into why I think that's extraordinary, but for now, I need to ask you some direct questions, quite apart from where this stuff was stored as to whether it's in the Cuban file or the 201 file.

Jane, you knew that - you read this file just a couple of days before you released this message. So you knew that's not true. Whether or not you remember it today, you must realize, at least analytically, logically, that you had to know that this sentence here was not correct.

ROMAN: Well, I had, you know, thousands of these things.

NEWMAN: Right, I'm willing to accept whatever your explanation is, but I have to as you this ---

ROMAN: And I wasn't in on any particular goings-on or hanky-panky as far as the Cuban situation [inaudible]

NEWMAN: Right. So you wouldn't have--what you're saying is-- tried to examine it that closely?

ROMAN: Yeah, I mean, this is all routine as far as I was concerned.

NEWMAN: Problem though, here.

ROMAN: Yeah, I mean, I'm signing off on something that I know isn't true.

NEWMAN: No, maybe. I'm not saying that that is what's going on. You may not even -

ROMAN: I may have not noticed it or anything. And normally I wouldn't be moving the cable.

NEWMAN: Right.

ROMAN: I mean, higher-ups than me. I'm a desk, division chief.

NEWMAN: Well, and Karamessines signed off on there, and Hood for, excuse me, Wood, for chief of WH, exactly.

ROMAN: Hood.

NEWMAN: Excuse me Wood. Hood. Well, this is a problem though. If what we're saying is they slipped this one in ---

ROMAN: Maybe they considered it was so run of the mill that I was authorized to sign off on or they put me down to sign off on. Whoever had--heads up this cable put me in to sign off on it.

NEWMAN: It's not necessarily--you're not a drafter, huh?

ROMAN: Oh no. I didn't draft it.

NEWMAN: It's just going through you, I guess. You're signing off on a draft, a draft copy, basically.

ROMAN: Well, they're just disseminating information, and I wouldn't necessarily remember at that point other information that had come in.

NEWMAN: OK. Certainly not. I mean, I accept that, although if you do get any recollections on this matter, this sentence, that appear strange to you or maybe didn't register. If you have any more thoughts, we'd sure appreciate hearing from you about it because this is going to become an issue. But I want to ask you another question about it, without regard now, to whether you remembered it at the time, or realized at the time. Let me ask you today, knowing what you know about the agency, what does this tell you about this file, that somebody would write something they knew wasn't true? And I'm not saying that it would have to be considered sinister. Don't misunderstand if I don't say anything, I tell you, you don't have a need to know. But if I tell you something that I know isn't true, that's an action that I'm taking for some reason. But, I guess, what I'm trying to push you to address square on here is, is this indicative of some sort of operational interest in Oswald's file?

ROMAN: Well, to me, it's indicative of a keen interest in Oswald, held very closely on the need-to-know basis.

Jim Garrison Response - Kennedy Assassination - on NBC July 15, 1967 responding to a June 19th NBC report (hit job) on the New Orleans Garrison investigation

Web link: <http://robertmorrowpoliticalresearchblog.blogspot.com/2017/12/jim-garrison-on-jfk-assassination-on.html>

Web link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hqo2c_SxQag

On July 15, 1967, NBC allowed New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to respond to an NBC program that was highly critical of Garrison's pursuit of alleged Kennedy assassination conspirators in New Orleans.

The JFK Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison <http://www.jfk-online.com/nbctranscript.html>

David Reitzes: *This is a complete transcript of the NBC News White Paper on Jim Garrison's probe into the John F. Kennedy assassination, originally aired on June 19, 1967. Hosted by Frank McGee, the broadcast incorporated film footage edited from NBC's interviews with numerous witnesses, as well as footage from*

other sources, such as NBC's New Orleans affiliate, WDSU-TV, and a BBC television interview with Jim Garrison. <http://www.jfk-online.com/nbctranscript.html>

David Reitzes: <http://www.jfk-online.com/jfk100nbc.html>

Jack Ruby Psychiatric Evaluation - Dec. 27, 1963

<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph190056/>

**After he shot Lee Harvey Oswald,
Jack Ruby's psychosis was diagnosed
by the same CIA doctor who had
once killed an elephant with
psychedelics**

<https://www.muckrock.com/news/archives/2017/dec/19/mkruby/>

**Golda Meir in the Knesset blamed
the JFK assassination on pro-Castro
forces, a week after the JFK
assassination**

<http://www.tabletmag.com/scroll/154145/irans-press-tv-israel-killed-jfk>

Yair Rosenberg 11-26-2013 for Tablet:

Almost from the moment it took place, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has been fodder for conspiracy theorists. A week after the shooting, Golda Meir voiced her suspicion in the Knesset that it was carried out by pro-Castro forces. Some have pinned the murder on the CIA, others on the Secret Service. And Oliver Stone blamed it on Tommy Lee Jones. But this past week, Iran's state media published an exposé that blew the lid off the case. "Israel and its global Zionist crime syndicate were major players if not THE main player in the JFK assassination," Press TV explained, in an article titled "Israel called shots from grassy knoll."

How JFK snagged 1,200 Cuban cigars before the trade embargo

By Kerry O'Shea for @IrishCentral on May 29, 2017

Web link: <https://www.irishcentral.com/roots/john-f-kennedy-snagged-1200-cuban-cigars-before-ordering-us-trade-embargo-on-cuba-video-139004464-237788511>

President John F. Kennedy secured for himself 1,200 Cuban cigars just hours before enacting the Cuban trade embargo in 1962.

Before signing the embargo, Kennedy requested his head of press, Pierre Salinger, to get him "1,000 Petit Upmanns."

Salinger first made the revelation to Cigar Aficionado magazine in 1992.

Salinger recalled Kennedy summoning him into his office to see if he could provide "some help" in securing "a lot of cigars" by the following morning. In hindsight, it is evident that Kennedy wanted to stockpile the Cuban products before he banned their import.

"The next morning, I walked into my White House office at about 8 am, and the direct line from the President's office

was already ringing. He asked me to come in immediately," said Salinger.

[Kennedy](#) was pleased to learn that Salinger was successful and had gotten him 1,200 Cuban cigars.

Salinger remembers, "He took out a long paper which he immediately signed. It was the decree banning all Cuban products from the United States. Cuban cigars were now illegal in our country."

The story of Kennedy's cigars reemerged in 2012 as the United States rolled into its 50th year of the trade embargo with Cuba.

This year, the Obama administration moved to ease the Cuban trade embargo allowing US businesses to open up locations in Cuba in September.

"A stronger, more open US-Cuba relationship has the potential to create economic opportunities for both Americans and Cubans alike," said US Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew in a statement.

"By further easing these sanctions, the United States is helping to support the Cuban people in their effort to achieve the political and economic freedom necessary to build a democratic, prosperous and stable Cuba."

CIA officer Joseph Burkhalter Smith, quoting CIA director William Colby in regards to the JFK assassination:

QUOTE

As far as the Kennedy assassination goes, said Smith, "The only thing I can say now, and, again I'm quoting Colby, there could have been operations that Angleton staff was running that he wouldn't even tell the Director. Angleton did,

however, have a special relationship with Allen Dulles when he was running the Agency.”

HSCA Record Number - 180-10070-1401

Record Series - Numbered Files

Agency File Number - 008279

Socialite icon Bunny Mellon quit working on the White House Garden, dedicated to her friend Jackie Kennedy, because she could not tolerate Lyndon Johnson's stream of profanities

QUOTE

Just across the street, the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden was completed in April 1965. Bunny had bowed out of the work a few months earlier. The reason: She could not tolerate President Johnson's vulgar vocabulary. LBJ left his windows open and when she worked in the garden, she was subjected to a stream of expletives as he cursed on the phone or at people in his office.

As Bunny's late-in-life confidant Bryan Huffman recalls, "Bunny told me that one afternoon, she just simply put her things in her basket, had them call for her car and went home and sent Lady Bird a note, saying how much she had appreciated the opportunity but that under the circumstances she did not think she could continue. She loved Lady Bird but she found him offensive."

Nonetheless, Bunny agreed to return for the garden's dedication. Jackie declined to attend, sending word that it would be unbearable for her to return to the White House.

UNQUOTE

[Meryl Gordon, *Bunny Mellon: The Life of an American Style Legend*, pp. 237-238]

A Soviet informant code named Shamrock told the CIA & FBI in 1967 that USSR was upset about the JFK assassination and the KGB had internally concluded that JFK was murdered by American monopolists and members of the military-industrial complex.

Web site

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2018/01/10/jfk-files-kgb-had-trusted-relationship-longtime-warren-commission-critic-mark-lane/1018691001/>

JFK files: KGB had 'trusted relationship' with longtime Warren Commission critic Mark Lane

Mark Lane, the New York attorney who challenged the findings of the commission that investigated the JFK assassination had a “trusted relationship” with the Soviet KGB, according to a KGB informant for the CIA.

Lane’s relationship with the KGB, which was revealed in new files released from the investigation of the assassination of President John F Kennedy, was disclosed by a little-known Soviet informant code named Shamrock. That source, a KGB official who worked in the Soviet delegation office at the United Nations, contacted the CIA on Jan. 16, 1967, and agreed to share information with both the CIA and FBI, an April 4, 1967, FBI memo shows.

Shamrock's name was made public for the first time among the more than 35,500 files connected to the Kennedy investigation that were released late last year.

Lane, who died at age 89 in May 2016, first represented the mother of Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald as the Warren Commission conducted its investigation. In 1966, he published the best-selling *Rush to Judgment*, which criticized the commission's work as sloppy and incomplete.

A Nov. 7, 1967, memorandum from FBI official W.A. Branigan to William Sullivan, the bureau's longtime intelligence chief, said the information provided by Shamrock about Lane would be passed to the White House if Sullivan approved. The Lane file included claims that Lane, a one-time Democratic member of the New York Assembly, was once investigated for sodomy by the Queens County, N.Y., district attorney and had once given two women "hand printed instructions ... in order that they could perform upon his person perverted sexual acts of a sadistic and masochistic nature."

The KGB's contact with Lane, the FBI memo said, was Boris Orehkov, a former official at the Soviet Union's UN delegation.

A Jan. 9, 1968, FBI report released as part of the JFK files said that an FBI information identified only as "NY 5812-S" said the KGB had given Lane the code name "Kram." "The source stated that BORIS OREKHOV, a KGB officer, assigned to the NY residency, had had two meetings with LANE and had established a trusted relationship with him."

Soviet reaction to killing

Beyond informing on Lane, Shamrock told the CIA and FBI that the Soviet leadership was upset about Kennedy's assassination, which "was a great loss, not only for the United States and the Soviet Union, but for the whole world," Branigan wrote Sullivan on April 4, 1967.

"According to Shamrock, the Soviets felt that they could trust President Kennedy and could deal with him on a cooperative basis," Branigan wrote. "Shamrock further stated that the Soviets mourned

President Kennedy's death, a situation which Shamrock considered very unique inasmuch as the person being mourned was the leader of another country."

As a result of long KGB study, "the KGB concluded that President Kennedy was killed by representatives of a group of monopolists, characterized as the military-industrial complex in the United States," Branigan wrote to Sullivan. "The KGB felt that President Kennedy had tried to limit the activities of this group of monopolists and therefore they planned his assassination."

CIA-FBI fight over informants

Shamrock became part of the fight between the CIA, led by its counterintelligence chief James Angleton, and the FBI over the value of information provided by a series of informants and defectors.

Angleton believed that most KGB defectors and informants were planted by the KGB, an idea promoted by defector Anatoly Golitsyn, whom Angleton considered a reliable source. That skepticism led the CIA to interrogate another Soviet defector, former KGB agent Yuri Nosenko, for three years before finally acknowledging that Nosenko was telling the truth.

"The information furnished by Shamrock is very similar to that previously furnished to us by Yuri Nosenko, a Soviet defector whose bona fides has not been established," Branigan wrote Sullivan.

"We feel we should disseminate this data since we have previously disseminated the information we received from Yuri Nosenko regarding the assassination of even though we recognized some of the data was not subject to proof, particularly, that occurring within the Soviet Union," Branigan wrote. "We feel that by documenting Shamrock as a 'confidential informant, contact with whom has been insufficient to establish his reliability,' we will alert other agencies that the information has not been established as true," he wrote.

Shamrock's name has been published only once, in the 1994 book *Wedge* by author Mark Riebling that chronicled the longstanding fight over intelligence between the CIA and FBI. Angleton considered Shamrock to be "bogus," Riebling wrote, and

that even Sullivan began to suspect the FBI's good luck in generating new sources of intelligence. As a result, Riebling wrote, Sullivan shared some FBI data with Golitsyn to help determine if the bureau was getting correct information.

2017: Americans continue to doubt JFK assassination was work of one man

Web link: <https://today.yougov.com/news/2017/11/06/americans-continue-doubt-jfk-assassination-was-wor/>

Billie Sol Estes told IRS investigator Walt Perry in 1963 that he had given \$10 million in bribes and kickbacks to Lyndon Johnson

From Gus Russo's book *Live By the Sword: The Secret War Against Castro and the Death of JFK*:

QUOTE

Walt Perry, an investigator for the Internal Revenue Service at the time, says that Bobby Kennedy was attempting to use Johnson's legal problems as leverage, should Johnson not agree to leave the ticket voluntarily. Perry was brought in by William Webster (later to become the FBI director) to assist in the Billie Sol Estes investigation. He befriended Estes, who, in the course of things, told Perry that he had funneled \$10 million in bribes to Johnson. He also related in an anecdote about Bobby Kennedy. Perry recalls, "Estes told me that in 1963, Bobby

Kennedy contacted him in prison. Bobby made him an offer, saying, 'If you testify against Johnson, you're out [of prison].' Billie declined the offer, saying, 'If I testified against him, I'd be dead within twenty-four hours.'"

UNQUOTE

[Gus Russo, *Live By the Sword: The Secret War Against Castro and the Death of JFK*, p.283]

Gus Russo footnotes on p. 561 of his book that he interviewed Walt Perry on June 6, 1992.

\$10 million in 1960 dollars would equal \$85 million in 2018 dollars: <http://www.usinflationcalculator.com/>

In late January, 1964 KGB officer Yuri Nosenko defected to the USA and told the Americans that the KGB did not question or recruit Oswald

David Wise, NYT 12-6-92 "Was Oswald a Spy, and Other Cold War Mysteries"

<http://www.nytimes.com/1992/12/06/magazine/was-oswald-a-spy-and-other-cold-war-mysteries.html?pagewanted=all>

QUOTE

Late in January 1964, two months after President Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, a 36-year-old K.G.B. officer named Yuri I. Nosenko met with two C.I.A. officers, George Kisevalter and Tennent H. (Pete) Bagleyin, in a safe house in Geneva, Switzerland. Nosenko had startling news for the C.I.A. men: he said that in Moscow in October 1959 he had personally handled the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, turning down his request to remain in the Soviet Union after his visa expired. Oswald then attempted suicide. The K.G.B. decision, according to Nosenko, was overruled at a higher political level.

Oswald was sent to Minsk, where he met and married Marina Prusakova, whose uncle was a colonel in the M.V.D., the Soviet internal police agency, and left with her for the United States in June 1962 after living in the Soviet Union slightly more than two and a half years.

Because Oswald had been a radar operator in the Marines, and had been stationed at Atsugi, Japan, a base for the secret U-2 spy plane that had been overflying the Soviet Union, the C.I.A. assumed that the K.G.B. at the very least would have had an interest in debriefing Oswald about his military knowledge.

In Geneva, Nosenko defected to the C.I.A. and was brought to Washington. He insisted that the K.G.B. had neither questioned Oswald nor tried to recruit him.

UNQUOTE

Jim DiEugenio on John Stringer who was the official photographer for JFK's autopsy

Facebook post on 8-3-2017

https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100014245007038&hc_location=friend_browser&fref=permalink

Anyone who says that there is nothing new or important, has not read all the documents, and these guys have not done so that that is for sure. They could have written this weeks ago before the declassification. Shenon and Sabato wrote thier books without mentioning that when Jeremy Gunn of the ARRB examined official photographer John Stringer at the Archives, Stringer denied he took the autopsy photos of Kennedy's brain. Then who did, and why? If that is not a bombshell I do not know what is. Apparently Shenon and Sabato didn't think so.

CIA surveillance of Oswald began on Monday November 9, 1959, a little over a week after U.S. newspapers were reporting that Oswald, age 20, had renounced his American citizenship and had taken steps to become a Soviet citizen.

Jefferson Morley:

One of the most important stories still under wraps: the story of the CIA's surveillance of Lee Harvey Oswald from 1959 to 1963.

A Senate investigator's memo, released in December, gives the exact date that the surveillance of Oswald began: November 11, 1959.

Morley post

<http://jfkfacts.org/oswald-surveillance-last-jfk-secret/#more-26886>

Senate investigator's document, released in December, 2018

<https://www.archives.gov/files/research/jfk/releases/157-10014-10186.pdf>

Oswald, Lee Harvey -- 9/11/59 - 5/30/60 and 7/8/61 -28/5/62

Oswald, Marina - 26/11/63 - 26/5/72

Mexican Farmers Say Johnson Holds a Ranch There Illegally - NYT Dec. 31, 1972 by Richard Severo

This was the location with an airstrip that Lyndon Johnson used to store 6 million troy ounces of gold that he had stolen from Victorio Peak in the year 1969 after he had left office.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1972/12/31/archives/mexican-farmers-say-johnson-holds-a-ranch-there-illegally.html>

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30—The Mexican Government is investigating a charge that former President Lyndon B. Johnson is surreptitiously and illegally holding 108,724 acres of ranch land in the border state of Chihuahua.

The charge has been brought by a group of farmers in Chihuahua, who say that Mr. Johnson is using the land by virtue of an agreement with former Mexican President Miguel Aleman.

Mexican law allows foreigners, with some restrictions, to own land, but it is illegal for anyone, whether a foreigner or a Mexican citizen, to have land holdings of so large a size.

A spokesman for President Luis Echeverria confirmed today that the Mexican Agrarian Department was conducting the investigation and added that the Government would have nothing substantive to say at this point.

No Comment by Johnson

Mr. Johnson did not respond to a request, through a spokesman, for comment on the report of the Mexican Government investigation.

"It is only an investigation," the Mexican Government spokesman said. "No conclusions are being made as yet."

The land in question is near Ciudad: Camargo, about 300 miles south of El Paso, Texas.

The ranch is called "Las Pampas" and, according to Alfredo V. Bonfil, head of the National Confederation of Farmers, it contains several thousand head of cattle, including Herefords, Charolais, Angus and mixed breeds.

'Mr. Johnson's Cattle'

"It is common knowledge in Chihuahua that these are Mr. Johnson's cattle," Mr. Bonfil said. The farmers who made the complaint are members of his organization, which has a national membership of 2,000 and is regarded as an influential power representing farmers' interests.

Mr. Bonfil acknowledged that the cattle bore no markings that would prove that they were Mr. Johnson's, nor could he say precisely how the cattle got to the ranch. He also said that no cattle were officially registered in Mexico as belonging to Mr. Johnson.

But he said that farmers in the region used their own sources to determine that Las Pampas is, in fact, owned by the former United States President in some

sort of partnership with Mr. Aleman, although the actual ownership records list neither man.

Las Pampas has four owners of record, all of them Mexican nationals. Mr. Bonfil listed them as Antonio Diaz Balles teros, Manuel Barber, Salvador Lara Huerta and an army major known only to the farmers as Mr. Torge.

Six Months for Inquiry

Mr. Bonfil declined to discuss what evidence had been turned over to the Government. He did say, however, that the complainants had not tried to communicate directly with Mr. Johnson or Mr. Aleman or the four owners of record. He indicated that the Government investigation would probably take six months.

Under Mexican law, foreigners are permitted to purchase land in Mexico, with limitations as to how close it may be to a frontier or the sea. The location of Las Pampas is not an issue in the complaint.

The farmers contend that Las Pampas ranch is not four properties, as indicated in registry papers, but one huge landholding in violation of Mexican law. They also say that farmers in the region want the Government to declare part of the ranch an "ejido." Basically, an ejido is cooperative farmland worked by an agrarian community.

Large landholdings are an especially sensitive issue in Mexico, one that was a basic cause of the Mexican Revolution 60 years ago. It was the promise of the revolution that every farmer would have his own piece of land to work.

In 1910, 86 per cent of the farmland in Mexico was in the hands of 800 families. At present, three-million farmers have stakes in the ejido system and there are more than 1.3 million small properties of roughly 50 acres or less.

Land ownership is a continuing dream of the Mexican farmer but a rapidly growing population and lack of arable land has made individual stakes for all impossible to achieve. Thus, the few remaining large landholdings are subjected to much criticism and pressure from the farmers.

There is no American presence at Las Pampas and the cowboys who work there reportedly have comfortable accommodations and good working conditions. The ranch has a well-maintained airstrip and a hangar. -Within the last five years, at least 18 wells have been dug on the land, according to the farmers.

The farmers believe that Mr. Johnson's interest in the land goes back about five years but it could not be determined what prompted them to draw up their complaint last February. Nor could it be learned precisely when the Mexican Government formally started its investigation.

Mr. Bonfil was unable to say whether Mr. Johnson had ever visited the ranch. The farmers say that they have seen Mr Aleman there.

Mr. Aleman, now 70 years old, was president of Mexico from 1946 to 1952. He is the son of a Mexican revolutionary general.

He is president of the National Tourism Council and was once, active in attracting foreign investment capital to Mexico in an effort to develop the country. He could not be reached for comment on the farmers' complaints.

Very Important article on LBJ - The Mystery of the \$30 Billion Treasure, Part I, from Freedom Magazine, June 1986

Reprinted in the book Spirits of the Border https://books.google.com/books?id=-iM1aMc_AiEC&pg=PA248-IA20&lpg=PA248-IA20&dq=Dick+Richardson+lyndon+johnson&source=bl&ots=gAkMWKC-YX&sig=8tBzBPxGO5Y7tErlfRq_UJ-fmAQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi3wcXGoMrZAhUCLKwKHX5WCgoQ6AEISDAI#v=onepage&q=Dick%20Richardson%20lyndon%20johnson&f=false

A Fortress of power built to last:

A fortress of power built to last

Sid Richardson's home withstood many forces of nature, including Lyndon Johnson

By Alan Peppard, December 11, 2014

<http://res.dallasnews.com/interactives/oilkings/part2/>

HE BLOG

03/18/2010 05:12 am ET Updated May 25, 2011

A New Wrinkle in the JFK Assassination Story



By [Steven M. Gillon](#)

https://www.huffingtonpost.com/steven-m-gillon/a-new-wrinkle-in-the-jfk_b_339026.html

This month will mark the 46th anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A recently declassified oral history by Brigadier General Godfrey McHugh, President Kennedy's military aide on the Dallas trip, sheds new light on the critical hours after the shooting. McHugh makes startling claims about Lyndon Johnson's behavior in the wake of the assassination.

The interview with McHugh, originally conducted for the John F. Kennedy Library in 1978, remained closed for 31 years. It was finally declassified in the spring of 2009. I just happened to be working at the Kennedy Library on the day the interview was opened to the public and have used it for the first time in my new book, ***The Kennedy Assassination — 24 Hours After***.

After being informed at Parkland Hospital that Kennedy was dead, Johnson raced back to Air Force One, where he waited for Mrs. Kennedy and the body of the slain president, and made preparations to take the Oath of Office. Back at the hospital, the Kennedy group loaded the body into a coffin, forced their way past a local justice of the peace, and hurried back to Love Field for the long ride back to Washington.

It was standard practice for the plane to take off as soon as the commander-in-chief was onboard. Even after McHugh had ordered the pilot to take off, however, "nothing happened." According to the newly declassified transcript, Mrs. Kennedy was becoming desperate to leave. "Mrs. Kennedy was getting very warm, she had blood all over her hat, her coat...his brains were sticking on her hat. It was dreadful," McHugh said. She pleaded with him to get the plane off the ground. "Please, let's leave," she said. McHugh jumped up and used the phone near the rear compartment to call Captain James Swindal. "Let's leave," he said. Swindal responded: "I can't do it. I have orders to wait." Not wanting to make a scene in front of Mrs. Kennedy, McHugh rushed to the front of the plane. "Swindal, what on earth is going on?" The pilot told him that "the President wants to remain in this area."

McHugh, like most members of the Kennedy entourage, did not know that Johnson was onboard. They believed that the new president was on his own plane flying back to Washington. If LBJ was on the plane, McHugh wanted to see for himself. Since he had not seen Johnson in the aisle — and at 6'4" Johnson would be tough to miss — McHugh assumed

that he must then be in the bedroom. When he checked there Johnson was nowhere to be seen. The only place on the plane he had not inspected was the bathroom in the presidential bedroom.

What McHugh claimed to have witnessed next was shocking. "I walked in the toilet, in the powder room, and there he was hiding, with the curtain closed," McHugh recalled. He claimed that LBJ was crying, "They're going to get us all. It's a plot. It's a plot. It's going to get us all.'" According to the General, Johnson "was hysterical, sitting down on the john there alone in this thing."

I soon discovered that McHugh had told a similar story when he spoke by phone with Mark Flanagan, an investigator with the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). Ironically, McHugh gave the interview to the HSCA a week before he sat down with the Kennedy Library in May 1978. "McHugh had encountered difficulty in locating Johnson but finally discovered him alone," Flanagan wrote in his summary to the Committee. Quoting McHugh, the investigator noted that the General found Johnson "hiding in the toilet in the bedroom compartment and muttering, 'Conspiracy, conspiracy, they're after all of us.'"

Author Christopher Anderson claimed that McHugh shared a similar, although slightly more dramatic, version of this story when he interviewed the General for his book *Jackie after Jack*, published in 1998.

If true, the story is explosive and reveals a completely different side of Johnson than the collected, calm presence he otherwise managed to convey throughout the hours and days following Kennedy's death.

But how credible is McHugh's account?

It is, of course, impossible to confirm or deny whether a private encounter took place between the two men, both of whom are now dead. There are a number of reasons to doubt McHugh's claim. The General intensely disliked Johnson and was fiercely loyal to JFK, and therefore had some reason to invent such a story. Most glaring, McHugh made no mention of what was surely a very memorable encounter in his long interview with William Manchester in 1964. It also stands to reason that if McHugh had witnessed Johnson in a state of utter breakdown, he would have told the story to others within the Kennedy camp. Surely, given how potentially damaging the story would be to LBJ, Kennedy partisans would have leaked it to the media at some point.

Although it is impossible to prove, my gut reaction is that McHugh is telling the truth. We know that Johnson was a man capable of dramatic mood swings, and occasional fits of hysteria were not unusual. McHugh's account of LBJ's behavior is similar to RFK's description of a trembling and tearful Johnson at the 1960 Democratic Convention when it appeared that JFK might renege on his promise to include him on the ticket. It was not surprising behavior to those who knew him best.

We also know from some eyewitnesses that LBJ's secret service agent, Rufus Youngblood, stood outside the door to the bedroom and controlled the traffic into the room. Aides went in and out, but it is possible that McHugh could have found LBJ alone in the bedroom suite.

If true, though, why did McHugh wait until 1978 to tell this story? When Manchester interviewed him in May 1964, McHugh was still in the military, although only a few months away from retirement. Is it possible that he worried the story would be too damaging to his commander-in-chief?

We will never know for sure, but McHugh's account is sure to add to the controversy surrounding that tragic November day in Dallas.

Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon left the Johnson Administration because LBJ's habit of defecating during Cabinet meetings

<https://www.texasmonthly.com/politics/bringing-up-lyndon/>

Texas Monthly, "Bringing up Lyndon," January 1976 by Larry L. King

Douglas Dillion, Treasury Secretary from 1/21/61 to 4/1/65

QUOTE

David Halberstam has written of LBJ's compulsion to attend the call of nature while instructing his advisors, grunting and splashing as they shuffled uncertainly in the bathroom door, and of how C. Douglas Dillon—a breathing personification of the elite Eastern Establishment—"was virtually driven out of the Cabinet by this maneuver alone." Often, in the presence of national newsmen or powerful Establishment people, he seemed to delight in scatological jokes and barnyard expressions. When someone suggested the retirement of J. Edgar Hoover, LBJ said, "I'd rather have him inside the tent pissin' out than outside the tent pissin' in." He whooped a cowboy yell inside the Taj Mahal, more, I suspect, to appall or confound his critics than to hear the echo.

UNQUOTE

Author David Talbot on Allen Dulles and his Hatred of John Kennedy

<https://erenow.com/modern/the-devils-chessboard-allen-dulles-the-cia/1.html>

From his book *The Devil's Chessboard: Allen Dulles, the CIA, and the Rise of America's Secret Government* (published 2016)

That little Kennedy . . . he thought he was a god."

The words were sharp and wrong, like a curse shattering the civility of the soft evening air. They seemed particularly strange coming from the genial older gentleman strolling by Willie Morris's side. In fact, they were the only strident remarks that Morris had heard him utter in the past few days, as the graying spymaster regaled his young visitor with a lifetime of covert adventures.

And then the storm passed. The man was himself again—the chatty and amiable Allen Welsh Dulles, a man whose conviviality masked a world of dark secrets. The two men continued their walk on that Indian summer evening in 1965, ambling along the rust-colored brick sidewalks as the lampposts began casting their yellow light on picturesque Georgetown—home of Washington hostesses, martini-loving spies, influential newspapermen, and the assorted insiders who fed off the fizz and sizzle of the nation's capital. Turning the corner from the unassuming, two-story brick mansion

on Q Street that Dulles rented, they now found themselves on R Street, straddling the vast greenery of the Dumbarton Oaks estate.

Dulles, the creator of America's sprawling intelligence empire, had summoned Morris—a rising young editor at *Harper's* magazine—to help him set the record straight on the most cutting humiliation of his career. He wanted to write his side of the story about the Bay of Pigs. The words alone still brought a spasm of pain and rage to Dulles's face. It was just a spit of sand and scrubby palms along Cuba's southern coast. But it was the scene, in April 1961, of the biggest disaster in the CIA's history—a motley invasion that fell ignominiously short of toppling Cuba's dangerously charismatic leader, Fidel Castro. The failed invasion, Dulles said, was “the blackest day of my life.”

In public, the newly minted president, John F. Kennedy, took responsibility for the fiasco and made gracious remarks about Dulles as he prepared to usher the aging spy out the door, after a half century of public service encompassing eight different presidencies. But in private, a vicious war had begun between the Kennedy and Dulles camps, with the two men and their advocates working the press and arguing not just the botched mechanics of the invasion, but the past and future of U.S. foreign policy.

The Bay of Pigs came after a long string of Dulles victories. Given free rein by President Eisenhower to police the world against any insurgent threat to U.S. dominion, Dulles's CIA overthrew nationalist governments in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, and even targeted troublesome leaders in allied European countries. Dulles called himself “the secretary of state for unfriendly countries”—which had an ominous ring when one took note of what happened to unfriendly countries in the American Century. Meanwhile, his brother John Foster Dulles—Eisenhower's official secretary of state—brought the gloom of a doomsday-obsessed vicar to his job, with his frequent sermons on Communist perfidy and his constant threats of nuclear annihilation. John Foster Dulles needed Communism the way that Puritans needed sin, the infamous British double agent Kim Philby once remarked. With his long, dour face topped by his ever-present banker's homburg, the elder Dulles always seemed to be on the brink of foreclosing on all human hope and happiness.

By 1959, John Foster Dulles was rapidly succumbing to stomach cancer. It was as if the bile building up inside him all those years over the fallen state of the world had finally devoured him. And by then Eisenhower himself was heart-troubled and weary of his job. Only Allen Dulles still stood firmly at the top, past retirement age at sixty-six, but still determined that the ancient regime must continue.

When President Kennedy began his vigorous new reign in 1961, he decided to keep Allen Dulles as CIA chief, despite the obvious differences in their world outlooks. With his brush mustache, wire-rim glasses, tweed suits, and beloved pipe, Dulles could have been one of the elderly dons that young Jack Kennedy had studied under at Harvard. As a young senator, JFK had broken from the Eisenhower-Dulles regime over the older men's nuclear brinksmanship—a game that Kennedy felt courted the abyss. Kennedy had also signaled an eagerness to dramatically change America's hostile relationship to the developing world, expressing a sympathy for the national

liberation movements in Algeria, the Congo, Vietnam, and elsewhere that he saw as historically inevitable. While President Eisenhower viewed the onrush of anticolonial independence in the Third World as a “destructive hurricane,” Kennedy recognized it as the future.

Though their visions for how the United States should navigate the globe were profoundly far apart, Kennedy was loath to completely overturn the old ruling order that had been presided over by a popular World War II hero. Keeping Eisenhower men like Dulles and other Republican pillars of power like Wall Street banker and statesman C. Douglas Dillon, whom JFK named his Treasury secretary, was the new president’s way of assuring the nation that he would be leading an orderly transition to the New Frontier. But Kennedy soon realized that when it came to men like Dulles, his political calculation was a grave mistake.

Allen Dulles was one of the wildest masters of secret power ever produced by America. And his most ambitious clandestine efforts were directed not against hostile governments but against his own. While serving in multiple presidential administrations, he learned to manipulate them and sometimes subvert them.

In the view of the Dulles brothers, democracy was an enterprise that had to be carefully managed by the right men, not simply left to elected officials as a public trust. From their earliest days on Wall Street—where they ran Sullivan and Cromwell, the most powerful corporate law firm in the nation—their overriding commitment was always to the circle of accomplished, privileged men whom they saw as the true seat of power in America. Although Foster and Allen did not come from the same wealthy families who dominated this elite club, the brothers’ shrewd talents, missionary drive, and powerful connections firmly established them as top executives in this rarefied world.

As younger men, the Dulles brothers were obsessive chess players. When they faced each other over a chessboard, everything else faded away. Even during his whirlwind courtship of Martha Clover Todd, a free-spirited beauty from a prominent family to whom he proposed after a three-day siege, Allen could not be distracted from a lengthy joust with his brother. The Dulses would bring the same strategic fixation to the game of global politics.

John Foster Dulles would rise to become the chief counsel for American power, a man destined to quietly confer with kings, prime ministers, and despots. He liked to think of himself as chess master of the free world. His younger brother would become something more powerful still—the knight-errant who enforced America’s imperial will. As director of the CIA, Allen Dulles liked to think he was the hand of the king, but if so, he was the left hand—the sinister hand. He was master of the dark deeds that empires require.

The Dulles brothers were not intimidated by mere presidents. When President Franklin Roosevelt pushed through New Deal legislation to restrain the rampant greed and speculation that had brought the country to economic ruin, John Foster Dulles simply gathered his corporate clients in his Wall Street law office and urged them to defy the president. “Do not comply,” he told them. “Resist the law with all your might, and soon everything will be all right.”

Later, when Allen Dulles served as the United States' top spy in continental Europe during World War II, he blatantly ignored Roosevelt's policy of unconditional surrender and pursued his own strategy of secret negotiations with Nazi leaders. The staggering sacrifice made by the Russian people in the war against Hitler meant little to Dulles. He was more interested in salvaging the Third Reich's security apparatus and turning it against the Soviet Union—which he had always regarded as America's true enemy. After the war, Dulles helped a number of notorious war criminals escape via the "Nazi ratlines" that ran from Germany, down through Italy, to sanctuary in Latin America, the Middle East, and even the United States.

Allen Dulles outmaneuvered and outlived Franklin Roosevelt. He stunned Harry Truman, who signed the CIA into existence in 1947, by turning the agency into a Cold War colossus far more powerful and lethal than anything Truman had imagined. Eisenhower gave Dulles immense license to fight the administration's shadow war against Communism, but at the end of his presidency, Ike concluded that Dulles had robbed him of his place in history as a peacemaker and left him nothing but "a legacy of ashes." Dulles undermined or betrayed every president he served in high office.

Dulles would serve John F. Kennedy for less than a year, but their briefly entwined stories would have monumental consequences. Clearly outmatched in the beginning by the savvy spymaster, who beguiled Kennedy into the Bay of Pigs disaster, JFK proved a quick learner in the Washington power games. He became the first and only president who dared to strip Dulles of his formidable authority. But Dulles's forced retirement did not last long after Kennedy jettisoned him from the CIA in November 1961. Instead of easing into his twilight years, Dulles continued to operate as if he were still America's intelligence chief, targeting the president who had ended his illustrious career. The underground struggle between these two icons of power is nothing less than the story of the battle for American democracy.

Walking through Georgetown on that warm September evening, Willie Morris was perplexed to hear Dulles erupt with such scorn at the mere mention of Kennedy's name. But there was a reason that—nearly two years after JFK's bloody end—Kennedy's hold on the public's imagination still disturbed Dulles. He knew who the real "god" was—and it was not Jack Kennedy.

After their stroll, the two men returned to Dulles's home for drinks and dinner, and then more work on his article, which was to be titled "My Answer to the Bay of Pigs." There was a sad stillness to the Dulles residence: Clover was away, at the family's summer retreat on Lake Ontario; their son, Allen Jr., a brilliant young man who had suffered a grievous head wound in the Korean War, was in and out of sanitariums; their grown daughters Joan and Toddie had their own worries and misfortunes. There was nothing to distract Morris and Dulles besides the fleeting presence of one or two servants. Morris proved a good companion, a son of Mississippi who knew how to keep up his end when the bourbon and conversation began flowing. And he was the most touted magazine editor of his generation, on his way to becoming the youngest editor of the venerable *Harper's* at age thirty-two. Under his leadership in the late '60s, *Harper's* would glow with the vibrant writing of Norman Mailer, William Styron, and David Halberstam.

But, in the end, even with Morris's expert hand, Dulles could not wrestle his manuscript into shape, and the old spook withdrew it from publication. By the time Dulles finally gave up, after months of toil, the article had gone through multiple drafts, adding up to several hundred coffee-stained pages. The drafts, now stuffed into boxes at a Princeton library where the Dulles papers are housed, are a window into Allen Dulles's tortured relationship with the young president. In finally abandoning the massive project, which one historian later called "The 'Confessions' of Allen Dulles," the old spymaster seemed to conclude that he was saying both too much and too little about what he had been through with Kennedy.

By writing the article, Dulles had set out to rebut charges made by JFK loyalists Theodore Sorensen and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. that Kennedy had been tricked by his intelligence advisers into the disastrous Cuban adventure. But instead, the spymaster's scribbblings—in between angry eruptions at Kennedy and his White House circle of "doubting Thomases" and "Castro admirers"—revealed the myriad ways that Dulles's CIA had indeed contrived to lure the young president into the Cuban sand trap.

When the Bay of Pigs operation was under way and "the chips were down," Dulles wrote, he was confident that JFK would be compelled to do the right thing and send in the awesome power of the U.S. military to rescue the invasion. That's the way the CIA game was played: there was a certain amount of hoodwinking and massaging of White House anxieties, and then the president fell in line. But this time, the president, despite his youth and the collective browbeating of his gray-haired national security ministers, stood his ground. Kennedy said no to expanding an operation that he had felt all along was sordid. And the long reign of Allen Dulles came crashing down.

At least, that's the way Dulles's story is told in biographies and CIA histories. The truth is that Dulles's reign went on, deeply cloaked, toward an even more catastrophic conclusion.

In the first days and weeks after his ouster, Dulles's world caved in. Suddenly unmoored from the daily routines of power he had known ever since he was a budding young spy in the service of Woodrow Wilson, Dulles seemed "a very tragic man," in the words of one CIA colleague. He shuffled around his Georgetown home, with his gout-ridden feet softly confined in bedroom slippers. But Dulles's "tragic" period did not last long. He soon began meeting with a surprising range of CIA officers—men from the top rungs of the agency, as well as agents from the field. They paraded in and out of the brick manor on Q Street, huddling with him in his book-lined study and on sunny days quietly chatting on his walled-in terrace. His day calendar was filled with yet more meetings at his favorite Washington retreats, the Alibi Club and the Metropolitan Club, where he dined with the same generals and national security wise men with whom he had done business at the CIA. It was, in fact, as if he had never left the spy agency.

Dulles would turn his Georgetown home into the center of an anti-Kennedy government in exile. As time went by, the Dulles circle became ever more disenchanted with JFK's foreign policy, which they considered appeasement of the Communist enemy. Dulles grew bolder in his opposition. He met with a controversial Cuban exile leader named Paulino Sierra Martinez, a former henchman for the

deposed dictator Fulgencio Batista. Sierra, whose anti-Castro activities were underwritten by the Mafia and U.S. corporations with a stake in Cuba, later fell under Secret Service suspicion in a conspiracy against President Kennedy. The topic of Sierra's meeting with Dulles in April 1963 remains a mystery.

By October 1963, Dulles felt confident enough to speak out against Kennedy's foreign policy in public, ignoring the Washington etiquette that deemed it bad form to criticize a president whom you recently had served. Dulles declared that the Kennedy presidency suffered from a "yearning to be loved by the rest of the world." This "weakness" was not the mark of a global power, insisted Dulles. "I should much prefer to have people respect us than to try to make them love us."

In the weeks leading up to the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, the flurry of meetings at Dulles's home intensified. Among the CIA men coming in and out of Q Street were several who later came under investigation by the House Select Committee on Assassinations and other probes for their possible connection to the president's murder. And on the weekend of the assassination, Dulles hunkered down for unexplained reasons at a secret CIA facility in northern Virginia known as "the Farm," despite the fact that he had been removed from the agency two years earlier. Such was the odd swirl of activity around the "retired" Dulles.

After Kennedy's assassination, Dulles would again push himself into the Washington spotlight, lobbying President Lyndon Johnson to appoint him to the Warren Commission. Dulles was so actively involved in the official investigation of Kennedy's murder that one observer remarked it should have been called the Dulles Commission. He worked carefully behind the scenes with his former CIA colleagues to steer the inquiry away from the agency itself and toward "lone gunman" Lee Harvey Oswald.

How did a bitter political enemy of President Kennedy wind up playing a lead role in the official investigation into his death? It was just one more mystery in a lifetime full of enigmatic twists and turns. Just as puzzling is why the American press never troubled itself to explore this intriguing question.

Over half a century later, many questions about JFK's violent end remain "unspeakable," in the words of Kennedy biographer James W. Douglass—at least in the carefully controlled arena of media discourse. It is even more unthinkable in these circles to explore the suspicion that Allen Dulles himself—a towering pillar of the U.S. establishment—might have played a role in the epic crime against U.S. democracy that took place in Dallas. But this is just one of many taboo and top secret areas of Dulles's life explored in this book.

The Allen Dulles story continues to haunt the country. Many of the practices that still provoke bouts of American soul-searching originated during Dulles's formative rule at the CIA. Mind control experimentation, torture, political assassination, extraordinary rendition, massive surveillance of U.S. citizens and foreign allies—these were all widely used tools of the Dulles reign.

Dulles was capable of great personal cruelty, to his intimates as well as his enemies. Underneath his twinkly-eyed personality was an icy amorality. "Our faults did not

often give us a sense of guilt,” remarked Eleanor Dulles, who followed her two brothers into the Washington arena. Allen was less troubled by guilt or self-doubt than any of his siblings. He liked to tell people—and it was almost a boast—that he was one of the few men in Washington who could send people to their deaths.

JFK researcher Ed Sherry (now deceased, his nickname was Tree Frog) to John Hankey, email of March 04, 2012:

Web link <http://whokilledjfk.net/more%20connally.htm>

Our expert on the LBJ connection [Ed Tatro, editor insert] has a 1200 page MS ready to go for the 2013 event, if he so decides to publish.

Since I am not an expert on LBJ, I can only tell you that I believe that LBJ was in the program, although not the “mastermind”.

I sat with Madeline Brown at least 3 times, in the lobby of the JFK Lancer Hotel, and her story never changed.

When I sat with others for breakfast with Billy Sol Estes, there were two FBI agents standing on chairs, photographing our meeting, and probably had bugs planted within the JFK Conspiracy Museum beforehand, when Tommy Bowden used to own the place. It was a heavily monitored meeting.

If you are wondering why LBJ resigned from the race, I have an interesting email telling of a rehearsal with specific rifle, Lee Enfield 303, to be exact, to take him out if he was a problem. If implemented, the perpetrator was to be a Vietnam Veteran mentally challenged, and would be shot on the premises by the Secret Service. This information was leaked to him, and he made the decision to step down. I don't doubt the source, which was A-1. There was never going to be an arrest or TV coverage of the alleged shooter in the local jail, like there was with Oswald.

I am lucky to have had my hair cut by a barber that cut JFK's hair, LBJ's hair in the White House Basement, and my hair in West Palm Beach up to 2009. He said that JFK was a perfect gentleman, was very polite to him and spoke with much intelligence. LBJ, however, never spoke a word, and gave instructions not to be spoken to, and was an absolute asshole.

Reason I am replying to this email is that my friends and I like your DVDs, and **would like to keep them accurate**. I am convinced that Barr McLellan is close, and that if LBJ didn't have JFK killed, he was deep in the thicket. HE WAS NEVER SUED BY THE JOHNSON FAMILY.

This is unlike the History Channel that was sued by the family, also received letters condemning the 3 part DVD programs in 2003, from Bill Moyers, Jack Valenti, President Carter, President Ford and Lady Bird Johnson. That is when they stopped the sale of the DVDs, even though they sold over 50,000 copies.

Little did they know that an Engineer in the History Channel had turned off the Copy Protection, therefore all of the copies out there may be copied without problems, although we all know that this is illegal, and should not be done. I would never do something like that.

I have ALL NINE (9) episodes on my website,>>

Now they are employing "historians" such as Robert Dallek, and others to assist the 6th Floor in formulating a program for 2013. Dallek has already said that **Oswald was surely guilty**, and they should use that assumption during their planning for the International event, which will attract over 5000 visitors to Dealey Plaza. He was also instrumental with two other "historians" to convince (justify) the History Channel to cancel any future broadcast of the Men Who Killed Kennedy Parts 7-8 and 9.

Finally, I would take seriously the report from the NSA stating that the Cuban Military DID NOT GO ON ALERT ON 11-22-63. This would indicate that they had no part in the caper. **Disregard all references to KGB, since in my opinion, they had nothing to do with this event.**

Best of luck.

Leap Frog

John Connally - what he actually said "My God, they are going to kill us both."

<http://whokilledjfk.net/more%20connally.htm>

<http://educationforum.ipbhost.com/topic/6467-john-connally-and-the-assassination-of-jfk/?page=3>

" Governor Connally from his hospital bed did his first interview about what happened, the interview is quite extensive and comprehensive.

"When the shots rang out, I said, My God they're going to kill us both." He later changed it to "All", the next day, and as we have heard many times since.

He was not supposed to be in the limo with JFK and Jackie but for the President's insistence, Ralph Yarborough was to be the guest in the limo, and JFK argued with the Governor, convincing him to be in the car with them. Cliff Carter sent for Connally's clothes and had them dry cleaned immediately, thus making them useless for evidence.

Since the shooter teams didn't have duplex radios back then, they had no idea that the target(s) had changed, and that the green light to "go" could not be recalled. (Short of an abort command by the "God" Team Abort Leader) played in the JFK movie by Gerald Patrick Hemming, "Charlie Mike" would have been the order to "Continue Mission".

Of course Lyndon Johnson was several cars back in the caravan, and hit the floor out of range, well before the head shots occurred, according to two authors including Jim Marrs, "Crossfire", pages 249 and 250. Both he and Senator Yarborough were on the floor listening to a walkie talkie turned down low so only they could hear it, perhaps it was a special channel opened for the occasion by the Secret Service. No transcripts of this channel have ever been made public.

Nellie Connally related to someone on the Grassy Knoll during one of her unscheduled visits in the 90s, out of range of the TV cameras, said that she heard more than 3 shots, perhaps 5, then on the Larry King Show said that the bullet that hit JFK was not the same one that hit her Husband. Right to the end, the family, (she) would not allow removal of bullet fragments from his body for testing. The person talking with her about the shots has not been seen selling newspapers on the Knoll since. "

Historic Whispers: Kennedy Chooses Johnson as Presidential Running Mate

49 years ago in July, John F. Kennedy was gearing up for his race.

July 2, 2009, at 2:19 p.m.



Forty-nine years ago in July, a young senator from the state of Massachusetts won the Democratic nomination for president and pulled his former Senate rival onto the ticket. John F. Kennedy and running mate Lyndon B. Johnson began gearing up for a tough campaign against Vice President Richard Nixon. Whispers reported that as Kennedy was accepting the nomination, he was already thinking about challenging Nixon to a televised debate. Nixon was trying to lose some pounds, while Kennedy was trying to gain them. And Kennedy was making overtures to "Rockefeller Republicans" who were upset that their moderate Republican candidate did not make it on to the presidential ticket.

□ Senator John Kennedy, if nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats, will look to the Middle West for his running mate. Among those being talked about are Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota Senator; Orville Freeman, Minnesota Governor; Herschel Loveless, Iowa Governor; George Docking, Kansas Governor, and Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin Governor. *(July 4, 1960)*

□ Richard Nixon is on a self-imposed "no dessert" diet. By dieting, he has cut his weight from 180 to 168 pounds and has lost much of the heaviness around his chin. His face is beginning to show lines. *(July 4, 1960)*

□ Senator Hubert Humphrey is tending to shy away from the suggestion that he accept second place on a ticket with Senator Kennedy. The Minnesota Senator would have to choose between running for re-election to the Senate from Minnesota or running for the Vice Presidency. The first choice is described as a sure thing, the second as an uncertainty. *(July 11, 1960)*

□ Lyndon Johnson, Texas Senator, had been assured of substantial support from some important Republicans if he should win the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. *(July 18, 1960)*

□ If Richard Nixon is defeated for the Presidency in 1960, some important Republicans are saying that party leaders will place some of the blame on Nelson Rockefeller, complicating the New York Governor's political future. *(July 18, 1960)*

□ Senator Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, plans to challenge Vice President Nixon to a television debate on issues of the campaign. The Vice President is reported to be inclined to reject the Kennedy proposal on the ground that a personal debate would be unwise. *(July 25, 1960)*

□ The "brain trust" built by Kennedy is busy preparing "position papers" on more than 120 issues. These papers will be used in answering mail requests for statements of Kennedy's position and in preparing speeches for the autumn campaign. *(July 25, 1960)*

□ Lyndon Johnson, Texas Senator, was picked for the vice-presidential nomination despite the fact that labor leaders had turned thumbs down on him for either first or second place on the Democratic ticket. Stuart Symington, Missouri Senator, had been given labor leaders' support for second place. *(July 25, 1960)*

□ A five-point program of health, housing, education, farming and minimum-wage increase will be pushed by Senator Kennedy in the session of Congress to open in August. White House vetoes await and, under Kennedy plans, will be used as a campaign springboard. *(July 25, 1960)*

□ Lyndon Johnson, if he becomes Vice President, is expected by Democrats to be as influential in Congress as when he was Senate Leader. Senator Johnson is being compared with John Nance Garner, who lost none of his influence when he shifted from House Speaker to Vice President under Franklin D. Roosevelt. *(July 25, 1960)*

□ Governor Norman Rockefeller of New York still is viewed by some Republican leaders as the party's best choice for Vice President. *(July 25, 1960)*

□ Richard Nixon, Vice President, is reported to be insisting that something definite be done about Castro and Communism in Cuba before the November elections. Communist penetration to the very doorstep of the U.S. is regarded as a political liability for the Republicans. *(Aug. 1, 1960)*

□ John Kennedy, Democratic presidential nominee, is making overtures to "draft Rockefeller" groups—mostly young Republicans—who are disappointed that their man did not get on the Republican ticket. *(Aug. 8, 1960)*

□ Richard Nixon, the Republican Party's nominee, will assemble a group of professors and other "intellectuals" to work on his side. Some will have Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology backgrounds, but Nixon will have fewer advisers from that area than Kennedy will. (*Aug. 8 , 1960*)

□ John Kennedy, as the Democratic candidate, is being advised to get away from a "casual look." Kennedy is beginning to dress in crisply pressed business suits, button-down collars and gleaming oxfords instead of slacks and sweat shirts. Kennedy also is trying to put on weight before the grueling campaign ahead. (*Aug. 8 , 1960*)

Johnson is Nominated for Vice President; Kennedy Picks Him to Placate the South

Senator Is Selected By Acclamation -- Calls for Unity

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, July 14 -- Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas was nominated for Vice President tonight by the Democratic National Convention as Senator John F. Kennedy's running mate.

Senator Johnson's was the only name placed in nomination. At 9:10 P.M. [12:10 A.M. Friday New York time] the convention suspended its rules and nominated him by acclamation. On a voice vote the roar of ayes far exceeded in volume the negative votes.

The Kennedy-Johnson ticket was ready to do battle with the Republican ticket, which will be headed by Vice President Nixon and will be chosen at the Republican National Convention opening July 25 in Chicago.

Kennedy's Choice

Senator Johnson was nominated on the recommendation of the Massachusetts Senator. Senator Kennedy overrode protests by labor and Northern liberals in the surprise move in naming the Senate majority leader for Vice President. The Texan's acceptance of second place was equally surprising.

Senator Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, moved boldly to win party unity and new strength below the Mason-Dixon Line by choosing the Texan, a Protestant, for his running mate.

The Presidential nominee is 43 years old, and his running mate is 51.

Until yesterday, they were bitter rivals for the Presidency. Senator Kennedy smashed to a first-ballot victory, polling 806 votes to 409 for Senator Johnson.

Convention Ends Today

Tomorrow, the two will accept their nominations formally at an open-air rally in the Coliseum, which seats more than 100,000 persons. That event formally ends the convention.

The Johnson choice was far from universally popular, but it satisfied the overwhelming majority of the delegates. As practical politicians, most leaders believed that Senator Johnson would add more strength to the Democratic ticket in the South than he would hurt it in the North. The choice was particularly offensive to leaders of Americans for Democratic Action. Negro leaders were divided, some favoring and some opposing Senator Johnson.

Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania nominated Senator Johnson.

He hailed the Senator as the "strongest Democratic leader in the history of the United States Senate," and as one who had been "the legislative ally of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman." He noted that Senator Johnson had guided to passage the first "meaningful" civil rights bill in eighty years.

"Few men in this nation are as well informed on matters of national defense and world affairs as he is," Governor Lawrence said.

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who has been offered the post of Democratic National Chairman but has not yet accepted finally, and Representative William L. Dawson of Illinois, a Negro leader in the Chicago area, made seconding speeches.

Senator Jackson said the Democrats were picking a strong ticket that would win in November. The Vice-Presidential choice, he said, had a great talent for legislative leadership and would be "Jack Kennedy's strong right arm" on Capitol Hill.

"Now is the time for the Democratic party to unite," he said.

Representative Dawson, who is a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called for a "united front" against all the enemies of freedom. He urged that the nation put aside religious, racial and sectional differences to join battle against communism.

Cites Record

He said Senator Johnson's record demonstrated leadership above religious and sectional differences. He praised Senator Johnson's record, particularly in the field of civil rights legislation.

Gov. George Docking of Kansas, who had Vice-Presidential ambitions, also seconded Senator Johnson's nomination. So did Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia, who called the selection of Senator Johnson a happy conclusion to one of the grandest Democratic conventions in history.

Representative Chet Holifield of California and Representative Stewart L. Udall of Arizona concluded the seconding speeches.

Senator Johnson appeared before the convention after his nomination and said that the party must unite to win in November. Thanking the convention for his selection, he brought a cheer when he said, "And I congratulate you on your decision last night."

The Texan pledged warm and friendly cooperation with "the next President," Senator Kennedy. He said whatever capacities he might have were at Senator Kennedy's disposition.

Striking at the Republican Administration of President Eisenhower, Senator Johnson said the Kennedy administration would offer bold new programs to bring the United States to "its only place -- first place."

With the Senator were his wife, Lady Bird, and daughter Lynda Byrd. They had been waiting in the wings just off the convention floor while the formalities of nomination were concluded.

Freeman Is Backed

Earlier, the District of Columbia delegation caucused and voted to fight Senator Kennedy's wishes by proposing the nomination of Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota. However, Governor Freeman refused to be a

candidate. He was waiting in Senator Kennedy's suite after the Senator announced the Johnson choice.

"Congratulations," he said as he greeted Senator Kennedy.

Later, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, to whom the District of Columbia delegation originally was pledged by primary vote, persuaded the District delegation to drop its plan of presenting Governor Freeman.

Today's session of the convention opened at 5:25 P.M.

Senator Johnson, runner-up to Senator Kennedy in yesterday's balloting for the Presidential candidacy, agreed to make the race for second place although he long had insisted that his powers and duties as Senate majority leader made that post more important than the Vice-Presidency.

The selection of Senator Johnson was urged upon Senator Kennedy by a coalition of powerful big state leaders, including New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, California and New Jersey.

Senator Kennedy said there had been "broad backing" for the Vice-Presidential candidacies of Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, Senator Jackson, Gov. Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa and Governor Freeman.

Gasps of surprise greeted the Johnson announcement at a news conference called by Senator Kennedy in the Biltmore Bowl just after 4 P.M.

The Massachusetts Senator emphasized that Senator Johnson was his personal choice and one that had been reviewed with "all elements" of the party leadership.

Senator Kennedy said the Texan had "earned the endorsement of all fifty states through his vigorous and positive leadership" in the Senate and in the House of Representatives before that.

"I have said many times that in these days of great challenge Americans must have a Vice-President capable of dealing with the grave problems confronting this nation and the free world," Senator Kennedy said. "We need men of strength if we are to be strong and if we are to prevail and lead the world on the road to freedom. Lyndon Johnson has

demonstrated on many occasions his brilliant qualifications for the leadership we require today."

Also Sees Rayburn

A long series of huddles, including personal calls by Senator Kennedy upon Senator Johnson and his principal political ally, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, preceded the selection of the Vice-Presidential nominee.

Many erroneously thought that Senator Kennedy's visits to Senator Johnson were simply courtesy moves after yesterday's Presidential balloting.

Senator Kennedy made it clear at once that he would like to have Senator Johnson for Vice President if the Texan would accept it.

Senator Johnson said he would. Then Senator Kennedy set out to survey party leadership opinion on the proposal. At one stage, the Johnson camp thought his selection had been vetoed by labor spokesmen, but Senator Kennedy insisted upon linking the Texan to his ticket.

But the big surprise was that Senator Johnson even would consider the Vice-Presidency, trading, as he had put it, a powerful position of leadership with voting power for the constitutionally limited task of presiding over the Senate with the right to vote only in cases of ties.

Senator Johnson is up for re-election to the Senate this year, but a law passed last year in Texas provides that a candidate may be listed twice on the general election ballot -- for a state-wide office, such as Senator, and for President or Vice President.

In 1932, John Nance Garner of Texas ran for re-election to Congress -- a district office -- at the time he was a candidate for Vice President as Franklin D. Roosevelt's running mate.

Senator Kennedy is not up for re-election this year.

In the heat of the Presidential battle, Senator Johnson had struck desperate blows at Senator Kennedy, deploring his absenteeism in the Senate and his failure to vote to censure the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. He also had aimed a heavy blow at Senator Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy. He implied that the latter had been friendly to the "appeasement" regimes of Prime Minister Neville

Chamberlain, when Mr. Kennedy was Ambassador to Britain in the pre-World War II period, and that he had thought "Hitler was right."

Today's convention session featured speeches by four Governors -- Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado, Freeman and Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut -- before the selection of a Vice-Presidential nominee.

The four Governors were picked to represent the North, South, East and West.

Governor Ribicoff said the nomination of Senator Kennedy for the Presidency would stand "as a profound moment in history."

The Connecticut Governor, Senator Kennedy's floor leader here, said "New England where American democracy was born" was honored by his nomination.

"His election will mark the beginning of a new era of full effort, full growth, full development," he declared.

Northeastern problems that demand solution, Mr. Ribicoff said, included public transportation, urban redevelopment and industrial automation.

Governor Freeman said the Midwest needed a new agricultural policy.

"We demand that we face our agricultural problem from the point of view of an economy of abundance," the Minnesota leader said. "We refuse to accept a concept of a so-called surplus of food in a world where a billion men, women and children are hungry all their lives."

Governor Freeman said the Republican party had failed to meet the challenge of the era.

Governor McNichols said the Republican party had "failed in its attempt to fool the people of the West" on policies of reclamation and Western development.

He said Republicans "are interested only in hold-back, cut-back and set-back in the great American West."

Asks National Unity

The Southern spokesman, Governor Hodges, urged Democrats to unite "to give America the Democratic leadership it needs to restore faith in our nation."

The Governor urged consideration for "the Southern point of view," which, he said, meant the preservation of individual and local government rights.

"In the South we have too often given the nation and the world an image which does not reflect truthfully this point of view," Governor Hodges said. "We may have been too careless or too proud to seek the understanding of others."

Interspersed among the Governors speeches were resolutions by various national committeemen and committeewomen, and a special introduction on the platform of five former national chairmen.

They were James A. Farley of New York, Frank E. McKinney of Indiana, Stephen A. Mitchell of Illinois, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and William M. Boyle of Missouri. They were here either as delegates or guests of the convention.

Paul M. Butler, outgoing National Chairman, was praised in one resolution by the convention.

A documentary film on the last eight years under Republican Administration was narrated by Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson of Wisconsin. Every time Vice President Nixon's face appeared hisses and a murmur of boos swept the arena.

The film, entitled "The Paper Curtain," also showed several prominent Republican leaders.

It was produced by Dore Schary and written by Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. of Harvard University and Allen Rivkin, a writer and head of the Democratic Committee of the Arts.

**CIA Patsy Lee Harvey Oswald
told Michael Paine that John**

Kennedy was the BEST PRESIDENT he had ever had in his lifetime.

**“Michael Paine, debated politics with JFK assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, dies at 89”
by Chris Smith of the Press Democrat on
March 15, 2018**

<http://www.pressdemocrat.com/news/8118362-181/michael-paine-debated-politics-with>

Michael Paine of Sebastopol was a civil libertarian and retired aeronautical engineer who, while living outside of Dallas in 1963, engaged in occasional political discussions with a self-identified Marxist named Lee Harvey Oswald.

When Paine heard of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he thought immediately of Oswald “but dismissed him because I didn’t think he was that irrational,” Paine later told an interviewer.

In testimony before the Warren Commission, created to investigate the assassination of JFK, Paine said he did not regard Oswald as someone likely to kill a president.

“I saw he was a bitter person ... very little charity in his view toward anybody, but I thought he was harmless,” he told the commission.

Through much of the 55 years since JFK’s murder, some conspiracy narratives have alleged that both Paine and his former wife, Santa Rosa resident Ruth Paine, were CIA operatives and framed Oswald.

Both rejected the scenario as ridiculous, declaring that their observations and knowledge of Oswald persuaded them that the killing of Kennedy was the work of him alone.

Michael Paine told an interviewer not long after the shooting, “I think it’s a lone wolf thing. The opportunity presented itself to him and he probably wanted to make a mark on society.”

Paine died March 1 in Sebastopol, where he had lived with or near his son the past 14 years. He was 89.

He was born in New York City on June 25, 1928, to architect and left-wing activist G. Lyman Paine and Ruth Forbes Young, founder of the International Peace Academy.

Michael Paine studied at Harvard and Swarthmore and was living in Pennsylvania when, in 1957, he married Ruth Avery Hyde. Two years later, Michael Paine took a job with Bell Helicopter that required a relocation to Texas.

The couple settled in Irving, a suburb of Dallas. They had two children, Tamarin and Chris, when they separated amicably in the fall of 1962, then continued to spend time together as a family.

The children lived with Ruth Paine, a Quaker who has said she studied the Russian language in order to counter Cold War tensions by seeking out dialogue with Russian people.

In February 1963, she heard of a Russian woman who spoke no English, having recently moved to the U.S. with her young daughter and her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald. Ruth, now a retired teacher and school counselor living in Rincon Valley, has said she liked the idea of having someone with whom to practice her Russian.

So she reached out to the Oswalds. She invited her ex-husband, too, when she had 21-year-old Marina and Lee Oswald, 23, and baby June over for dinner. Ruth and Marina became friends.

That friendship on occasion brought Michael Paine and Lee Oswald together, and three or four times they engaged in political discussions. Paine, a liberal and longtime member of the American Civil Liberties Union, would later describe Oswald as a “pipsqueak,” but one whose politics he tried to understand.

“He told me he became a Marxist in this country by reading books and without having ever having met a communist,” Paine said in an interview following the assassination.

“With me he spoke very freely and he complained that with other people he couldn’t ... they wouldn’t talk about political subjects. He would talk about nothing else.”

In interviews and in testimony before the Warren Commission, Paine described Oswald as a lonely man who seemed to like very few people. But in their conversations Oswald never revealed hostility toward Kennedy.

“I expressed my appreciation of President Kennedy and he didn’t ever argue with me on that point,” Paine said in an interview.

In a 2013 essay he titled, “My Experience with Lee Harvey Oswald,” Paine recalled that Oswald once declared emphatically that “change only comes through violence.”

“I’d also heard him say that President Kennedy was the best president he had in his lifetime. Looking back on what happened, these two statements seem impossibly contradictory ... how could a man want to kill a president whom he thought was the best president he’d had in his lifetime?”

Though Michael Paine remained no more than an acquaintance to the Oswalds, Ruth took Marina Oswald under her wing and tried to be helpful to her struggling family.

Ruth, who became a key witness to the Warren Commission, has said she was hoping to bring a degree of stability to the Oswalds when, in the fall of 1963, she told Lee Oswald about a job opening she’d heard of — at the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas.

Oswald was hired. He rented a room near the job. In late September, Marina accepted an invitation by Ruth to live with her and her children in Irving, about a 20-minute drive from Dallas.

Ruth Paine allowed the Oswalds to store most of their belongings in her garage. For weeks while working at the book depository, Lee Oswald, who had no car or drivers license, hitched a ride to Ruth’s house after work on Fridays, then spent the weekend there with his family.

It surprised Ruth Paine when Oswald appeared at her home unannounced on a Thursday — Nov. 21, 1963. Later that night, she

walked into the garage and found the light was on, causing her to wonder who'd been in there.

When she arose the next morning, Lee Oswald was already up and gone. He'd left a coffee cup in the kitchen sink.

At 12:30 that afternoon, gunshots killed JFK as he sat beside his wife, Jacqueline, in the back of a Lincoln Continental convertible just after the presidential motorcade passed by the book depository.

It would soon dawn on the Paines that Lee Harvey Oswald had hidden his scoped, bolt-action rifle in Ruth's garage.

In the 9,400-word "My Experience with Lee Harvey Oswald," Michael Paine wrote that he believed the assassin acted alone and decided only shortly before Nov. 22, 1963, to do something that would make himself infamous.

"The nation would remember him as the one who had shot the president of the strongest capitalist nation of the world," Paine wrote. "He wanted to be important — not inconsequential. He would be in the history books now, and that is what he wanted."

Both of the Paines testified before the Warren Commission in 1964, Ruth more extensively because of her nearly yearlong friendship with Marina Oswald and her many encounters with Marina's controlling husband.

In time, the Paines both left Texas. Michael Paine lived and worked in Concord, Massachusetts, and was active in coastal conservation and supported Planned Parenthood and the ACLU. He moved to Sonoma County in 2004.

He and his son, Chris Panym, founded near Sebastopol a "multi-household, multi-age, multi-enterprise community" they called Green Valley Village. They were unable to bring it to fruition.

Chris Panym said that as his father approached aged 90 he lost his memory but all his life was committed to championing the environment and civil liberty.

In addition to his son in Sebastopol and his former wife in Santa Rosa, Paine is survived by his daughter, Tamarin Laurel-Paine of Middlefield, Massachusetts.

There will be a memorial service at 1 p.m. on April 14 in the library at Friends House in Rincon Valley. Panyam asks people interested in attending to RSVP to him at 707-861-1169.

Editor's note: This version of the story corrects an error on the make of the car in which the Kennedy's rode in Dallas.

Email from David Lifton to Robert Morrow on March 16, 2018 regarding his interview of Michael Paine around the year 1994

From: David Lifton
Sent: Mar 16, 2018 10:30 PM

Subject: Fw: CIA patsy Lee Harvey Oswald told Michael Paine that JFK was the best president he had seen in his lifetime!

Friday evening, 3/16/2018 - 10:24 PM PDT

As I'm sure know (or will soon find out) Michael Paine died.

Please do note: that back around 1994 (plus or minus), I had a full-dress on-the-record tape recorded interview, with Michael Paine, at his home in Boxboro, Mass.

I have notes and transcripts, etc., and cannot today recall everything he said; but I did want to note that my questioning was good, and at one point, he got rather emotional, started trembling, and broke down and started to cry.

As I recall, I formed the opinion that he knew (or realized) that LHO had been framed. This is contrary to the behavior of Ruth, who carried her belief that LHO was the assassin all the way into her later years, and that is something that is quite likely her belief (still) today.

You can share any part of this email with anyone.

Best, DSL

Sen. Stuart Symington in his oral history made a point of avoiding talking about how John Kennedy had offered him the vice presidency and

suddenly, mysteriously gave it to Lyndon Johnson over the night of July 13, 1960 at the Democratic convention.

Creator: W. Stuart Symington

Interviewer: Pat Holt

Date of Interview: August 18, 1964

Location: Washington, D.C.

Length: 26 pages

Transcript of Oral History Interview

These electronic documents were created from transcripts available in the research room of the John F. Kennedy Library.

Holt: Do you want to say anything about the 1960 period and your relations with him before the convention, during the convention, and during the campaign which followed the convention?

-10-

Senator Well, as we all know, he put on a fantastic campaign Symington:

to get the nomination. He went into all the primaries that he could go to. He became the logical candidate. He defeated all those who went in the primaries against him, and he defeated all those who stayed out of the primaries, including Stevenson and Lyndon Johnson and myself, at the convention. There was no question about it that he had a peculiar hold on people. During the convention it became obvious to me that he was steadily improving in his speaking, going from delegation to delegation. He had his extremely able brother, Bob, as his manager, and his brother, Ted, who also did yeoman work for him in lining up delegates in the Middle West, the mountain states. He was well-organized, and seemed to mature, to me, very rapidly. Later on when I campaigned with him in those parts of the country where he

-11-

thought I might be of service to him, I was impressed by the peculiar attraction that he had for men and women. I remember in one crowd a woman screaming to another one, "Touch him for me 11".

Holt : Unless there is something else specifically about the time you were in the Senate together, can we move on now to the 1960 campaign, or do you still want to avoid that?

Senator Symington

I don't want to avoid anything. I am perfectly willing to discuss any situation. For the first years in the Senate, it was hard to find out from his actions just how much ability he had. He was very quiet at first. But when certain legislation came up, for example the legislation on labor, you immediately saw that he had a trip hammer mind, that he was a thorough student of the subject. The way he conducted legislation

-8-
through the Senate in which he was interested and which he sponsored was a revelation. It was at that time that I began to feel that his star was very definitely moving up with respect to his future. Although I must say that when he first began to show signs of running for the Presidency, just about all of us thought that he was starting a little young.

At the 1960 Democratic convention, the Lyndon Johnson campaign put yellow fliers telling everyone that JFK had the dreaded Addison's Disease under the door of every Democratic delegate at the convention

Source CNN *American Dynasties: The Kennedys* which aired on Sunday, March 18, 2018.

<https://www.cnncreativemarketing.com/project/the-kennedys/>

<https://www.cnn.com/shows/the-kennedys-american-dynasties>

Marguerite Oswald: Lee Harvey Oswald was an innocent man

<https://www.thedailybeast.com/oswalds-mother-was-a-thoroughly-disagreeable-piece-of-work>

Daily Beast, 11-17-13 "Oswald's Mother Was a Thoroughly Disagreeable Piece of Work" by Steve North

In various radio interviews I conducted with her in her final years, Marguerite's voice became increasingly shrill and her allegations grandiose. Calling herself "a mother in history," she insisted, "Lee was *offered* the job in the Book Depository. He didn't get it on his own. He was *placed* there. He was the perfect patsy. They set him up." She consistently refused to reveal who "they" were, but echoed many critics of the official investigations when she said, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald is hearsay, distortion, and omission, and the FBI used wrong investigative techniques. Lee died an innocent man. He was neither tried nor convicted for his alleged crime. And history is being defamed."

Marguerite Oswald Signed Typed Manuscript

<https://www.rrauction.com/PastAuctionItem/3301548>

Typed manuscript entitled "Evidence," signed "Marguerite Oswald," 10 pages, 8.5 x 11, no date. Oswald explains inconsistencies in the evidence used to accuse her son of the assassination, with a main focus on the rifle. In part: "My son, Lee, was accused of a terrible crime, murdered before he had a chance to defend himself in a court of law, and deprived in death of what he had been denied in life...a lawyer who could examine the evidence against him and clear his name. My son declared his innocence. Millions of Americans watching television heard HIM say, 'I did not kill President Kennedy,...I did not kill anyone...I don't know what this is all about...' HE WAS TELLING THE TRUTH! He said he knew nothing of 'A. Hidell.' But even if he were A. Hidell, and had ordered a 6.5 Italian Carbine from Klein's Sporting Goods by answering their February, 1963, advertisement in the American Rifleman...That advertisement offered a 36 inch 5 1/2 pound model 6.5 Italian Carbine. The rifle described by FBI Firearms Identification Expert Robert A. Frazier...with an overall length of 40.2 inches, weighing 8 pounds with scope and sling, is the model of Italian Carbine offered by Klein's in the advertisement from the Nov. 1963, issue of Field & Stream, which is for a 40 inch rifle weighing 7 pounds without scope and sling." In very

good condition, with overall creases and scattered staining, edge tears to the last page, and show-through from various unrelated ballpoint notations to reverse of final page. Accompanied by an unsigned eight-page typescript entitled "Aftermath of an Execution: The Burial and Final Rites of Lee Harvey Oswald, As Told by His Mother Marguerite," and an unsigned typescript, 13 pages, consisting of a transcript of a radio interview with Lee Harvey Oswald recorded three months before the assassination, as well as a few other related articles. Also accompanied by a letter of provenance from the original recipient, stating that the documents were given to her "by Marguerite C. Oswald, when I was her nurse at Harris Methodist Hospital, during her last days."

Driven by the belief that her son spoke the truth when he declared his innocence, and hurt by what she considered the misrepresentation of her parenting and the Oswald family in the Warren Commission Report, Marguerite Oswald became an advocate for her slain son. In her own investigation, one of her key pieces of evidence supporting his innocence was the controversy over the rifle. At the time of his arrest, Oswald had a fake Selective Service System card under the name 'Alek James Hidell,' the name used on both envelope and order slip to buy the alleged murder weapon, as well as the New Orleans post office box that he rented that June. In this manuscript, Marguerite concedes that "even if he were A. Hidell, and had ordered a 6.5 Italian Carbine from Klein's Sporting Goods" (which her son denied), the rifle described by the FBI Firearms Identification Expert did not match that gun. A fascinating mix of grief and an impressive attention to factual details, this is an extraordinary piece from the grieving mother-turned-investigator. RR Auction COA.

Judyth Vary Baker post on Lyndon Johnson - on Facebook on March 25, 2018

<https://www.facebook.com/judyth.vary.baker/posts/10215998997513233>

REPOSTING important information ! (warning--THIS POST WAS ATTACKED by those who don't want you to read it. See comment at end!) NOTE: photo 3 shows LBJ confiscated the Bobby Baker file that could have put LBJ in prison, while Attorney General Bobby Kennedy was out of town and unable to protect the file. Why are we not surprised?

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT BOBBY BAKER, LBJ, THE MOB, AND DRUNKEN SENATORS

If you want some sordid details about Bobby Baker, LBJ, the Mob, bribes, sex and drunken Senators, you'll understand why Kennedy had to die, with so many cooperating to make sure it happened that only if you're deaf, blind and have a double-digit IQ can you call Lee Harvey Oswald Kennedy's killer. Here is much more to copy and share (it's a very long and ugly story, but it's NOT boring!) Here it is, condensed to a few minutes of reading: WHEN BOBBY BAKER (LBJ'S RIGHT-HAND MAN) WAS EXPOSED FOR CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY, AS LYNDON JOHNSON'S "FIXER", ONLY KENNEDY'S DEATH COULD STOP JOHNSON AND BOBBY BAKER FROM GOING TO JAIL (Bobby Baker would end up going to jail eventually, anyway!). To show you what was going on (is it any different today?) you must read some of Bobby Baker's statements on record:

BB: "Senator Johnson was very adept at taking care of senators and their wishes, and the bills that they wanted..."

About Senator Dirksen: BB: "Without Senator Dirksen, the [1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965] Voting Rights Act would never have passed.... So I'll tell you, I have great admiration for him.... He never saw a \$100 bill he didn't like."

BB on how LBJ and his cronies defeated JFK's Medicare Bill (LBJ would later take credit for it, pushing it through to gain favor with the American people): "One of the few times I did not know how the vote was going to turn out was when President Kennedy was seeking Medicare.... why Senator Jennings Randolph [D-W.Va.] voted against it. Senator [Robert] Kerr, [a Democrat from Oklahoma, and a wealthy oil magnate] had made a deal with the doctors in Oklahoma to kill Medicare. He was just adamant in his opposition to Medicare. Now, Senator Jennings Randolph was a wonderful senator ... But Senator Kerr gave him \$200,000 for that vote. It shows you that money can talk." (that's equal to \$2M today!)

Concerning bribes to Senators from Walter Reuther of The United Autoworkers Union, through Canadian banks: BB: "Walter Reuther... had a minimum of 20 senators that would vote any way he wanted. ... He bought more United States Senate seats than anybody in my life."

On how JFK's dad bought votes for his son in the Presidential election: "...recounting how Rein Vander Zee, an aide to Hubert Humphrey, had described Humphrey's famous loss to JFK in the West Virginia Democratic presidential primary in 1960.

BB: "Vander Zee, until his dying day, said that Humphrey would have defeated Kennedy ... had it not been for that massive cash old man Joe [Kennedy] bought the election with. Ryan, being an ex-FBI man, had every sheriff in each of those counties committed to voting for Humphrey. And, boy, when Election Day came, it was total news to him. They changed on Thursday before the Tuesday. Vander Zee said, 'They wouldn't even return my call.'" (Note that Bobby Baker is implying that the SHERIFFS COULD RIG THE VOTES IN WEST VIRGINIA)....

ON HOW A 'VOICE VOTE' GOT RFK HIS POSITION AS ATTORNEY GENERAL: BB: "The President had said, 'Lyndon, I need your help,' because Senator [Richard] Russell [D-Ga.] and the Republicans were solid against Bobby being attorney general. He had really no legal experience. Johnson said [to me], 'If the president is defeated by my supporters, it's a terrible, terrible, can't do situation for me.' He said. 'See what you can do with our mutual friend Senator Russell, because if you get enough bourbon in him, he gets more reasonable.' So I took him out to the secretary of the Senate's office [THIS WAS CALLED 'THE BAR' BECAUSE SENATORS WENT THERE TO PRIVATELY GET DRUNK -jvb] and I said, 'Your best friend loves you and he called me and he needs your help and will you please let me have a voice vote?' And he said, most reluctantly, 'You can have a voice vote.' And Senator Dirksen, being a decent man, let it go through that way. But had it been a roll-call vote,

Bobby Kennedy would have never been attorney general. He would have been lucky to get 40 votes."

(QUOTES ABOVE ARE FROM <http://www.politico.com/.../sex-in-the-senate-bobby-baker-099...>)

Honest researcher Jerome Corsi wrote more about BB'S & LBJ'S shady dealings in Nov. 2013:

"In the middle of the Baker scandal was a vending machine company, Serve-U Corporation, from which Baker was deriving an annual gross income of \$3.5 million. At that time his compensation from the Senate was less than \$20,000 a year. [NOTE: BOBBY BAKER, LBJ AND MOB FIGURES SUCH AS SAM GIANCANA OF CHICAGO WERE SET TO MAKE MILLIONS IN CASINO-AIRLINE DEALS IN PUERTO RICO, ETC., AT WHICH TIME JFK AND RFK BEGAN HAVING GIANCANA FOLLOWED EVERYWHERE, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CLOSE THE CASINO DEALS WITHOUT BOBBY BAKER AND LBJ GETTING CAUGHT IN THE ACT. THE "COVER" FOR THE CASINO DEALS WAS "SERVE-U- CORP" VENDING MACHINE COMPANY.)

"Baker and his wife, Dorothy, had five children at the time, ages 10 to 1, with the youngest named Lyndon Baines Johnson."

"Serve-U Corporation had links to Texas oil millionaire Clint Murchison, as well as ties to mobsters Sam Giancana and Meyer Lansky. The company derived most of its earnings from vending machines placed in aerospace companies dependent on the government for contract work.

Baker also was engulfed in a sex scandal involving the Quorum Club, a private club on Capitol Hill he created.

The club was run out of the Carroll Arms Hotel near the Senate office buildings on Capitol Hill. It provided call girls to prominent lobbyists and influential members of Congress. Baker was positioned centrally, advancing his career politically and financially by trading on sex and power."

[Bobby Baker and Sen George Smathers lured JFK there for primal pleasures, making sure they got him into a position where Kennedy could get blackmailed. Kennedy was vulnerable on this front because the massive doses of steroids he took for Addison's Disease made him impotent. Unscrupulous doctors then loaded his system with overdoses of testosterone. JFK's sex drive then became almost insatiable. As someone trained in the medical sciences, I recognize the stresses on JFK, and give him some slack for his behavior --and also note that LBJ and half the Senate, after all, were also sleeping around!-- especially since JFK, wearing a back brace, was in such chronic pain that most of his actual physical pleasure in life was rare. JFK and Jackie did not become truly close due to his infidelities (and Jackie reciprocated, having some affairs herself!) until after the death of their premature baby, Patrick. They then were seen kissing and holding hands in public for the first time, etc... Note that none of the above had any bearing on Kennedy's love for his country and for the American people. That love was firm and genuine. He truly gave up his life for attempting to break up the CIA, destroy organized crime, and for trying to rein in the military-industrial complex and its warrior mentality. --JVB)

JEROME CORSI also wrote:

"The Baker scandal broke wide open with a Life magazine cover story published Nov. 8, 1963, hitting the newsstands just three weeks before JFK's death.

The Life issue featured a front-page photograph of a laughing Baker in a costume at an unspecified Washington masquerade party with his mask lifted to show his face. A yellow banner across the cover of the magazine proclaimed: "Capital Buzzes Over Stories of Misconduct in High Places: The Bobby Baker Bombshell."

The article featured "German call girl" Elly Rometsch, an East German beauty who was a Communist Party member before fleeing to the United States with her parents.

"Last week, a Senate committee was investigating Bobby Baker," the featured article read. "He had quietly resigned after a former vending-machine associate sued him, charging use of Baker's influence in placing machines in defense plants."

The second page of the article featured a full-page photograph of a smiling LBJ with his arms around Baker's shoulder.

The caption under the photo noted Baker was "an indispensable confidant" of Johnson. Baker was described as "a messenger, a pleader of causes, a fund-raiser and a source of intelligence."

A two-page spread featured a picture of scantily clad waitresses sitting on bar stools, waiting to greet guests during the opening of the Carousel Hotel in Ocean City, Md., in 1962.

The article pointed out that in addition to his interest in the vending-machine business, Baker was half owner of the Carousel as well as having business interests in a law firm, a travel agency, an insurance agency and a Howard Johnson motel.

Noting that Baker had just resigned from the Senate under fire, Life asked how his \$19,612 annual salary had enabled his family to move into the \$124,500 Washington home he bought a short walk from LBJ's residence in Washington...

Targeting LBJ

"The Life probe expanded during the week of Nov. 11, 1963...[with a big article about how] LBJ had used his public office to enhance his private wealth.
... LBJ had managed to accumulate millions in personal net worth [though] he had been on the public payroll ever since he got out of college...
The Life magazine issue dated Nov. 22, 1963, that hit the newsstands on Nov. 18, 1963... contained a second article on the Baker scandal.

Titled "The Bobby Baker Scandal: It grows and grows as Washington shudders"...this second article went in-depth, exposing Baker's sleazy use of sex to rack up political favors and make lucrative business deals. Baker, according to the story, employed "hostesses," who essentially were prostitutes, to escort lobbyists, legislators and businessmen...[it was] clear that everything about Baker led back to Lyndon Johnson... the U.S. Senate was "Baker's base of operations,"... controlled by a small group of Southern senators and conservative Republicans called the "Establishment."

At the center of the Establishment... LBJ.

CORSI: [Why we should care!] "In a very real sense the present Establishment is the personal creation of Lyndon Baines Johnson who, from the day he took over as majority leader until he went to the Vice Presidency, ruled it like an absolute monarch,"

Wheeler [the article's author]wrote: [It was now clear]... "that the Bobby Baker case was inevitably going to become the Lyndon Johnson case as well."

But the JFK assassination derailed the Life investigation. No third article on the Bobby Baker-Lyndon Johnson scandal was ever published by the magazine. Stopped only by the JFK assassination... Life Magazine investigators could have ended LBJ's political career.

What to do with LBJ

Kennedy's secretary, Evelyn Lincoln... insisted Kennedy wanted Johnson off the ticket, explaining JFK had implied "the ammunition to get him off was Bobby Baker."

==JACK RUBY SPEAKS ABOUT LBJ==

Ruby: "If Adlai Stevenson had been Vice-President, there never would have been the assassination of our beloved President Kennedy"

Reporter: "Would you explain it again?"

Ruby: "The answer is the man in office now" (LBJ.)

see: <http://www.wnd.com/.../did-jfk-seal-his-fate-with-plan-to-du.../>

Important article - Politico "Sex in the Senate: Bobby Baker's salacious secret history of Capitol Hill" by Todd S. Purdum on November 19, 2013

<https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2013/11/sex-in-the-senate-bobby-baker-099530>

Boston Globe on 11-24-13 "Robert F. Kennedy saw conspiracy in JFK's assassination" by Bryan Bender and Neil Swidey

<https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2013/11/24/his-brother-keeper-robert-kennedy-saw-conspiracy-jfk-assassination/TmZ0nfKsB34p69LWUBgsEJ/story.html>

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was sitting at his backyard patio table, clutching a tuna fish sandwich, when the call came through. Kennedy had spent the morning at a Justice Department conference on his intensifying war against organized crime. He had invited two of his employees from New York, US Attorney Robert Morgenthau and an aide, back to his sprawling home, Hickory Hill in McLean, Va., to continue the conversation over a private lunch.

A key focus of the morning meetings had been the Justice Department's efforts to put Mafia kingpins behind bars. Now, by the pool on an unseasonably warm day in November 1963, Kennedy talked optimistically about efforts to neutralize one of those mob leaders, Carlos Marcello. At the very moment when Kennedy and his guests were digging into their sandwiches and clam chowder, Marcello was sitting in a packed courtroom in New Orleans, awaiting the verdict in his deportation trial.

Kennedy had turned 38 just two days earlier, and his mop of brown hair, slim frame, and charging intensity had always combined to project an aura of youth. Still, the bags under his eyes betrayed the weight of responsibilities he had been shouldering for the previous three years, serving as not just the nation's top law enforcement official but also the president's most trusted adviser and fixer.

Kennedy glanced at his watch. It was 1:45 p.m. "We'd better hurry and get back to that meeting," he told his guests.

Just then his wife, Ethel, called over to him, holding the patio phone extension. "It's J. Edgar Hoover," she said, a look of worry playing

over her face. They both knew the FBI director never called Bobby at home.

RELATED LINKS



[View Gallery](#)

Photos: Robert F. Kennedy

- [Explore: Interactive: Globe coverage of the Kennedy assassination](#)

Morgenthau, in a recent interview, recalled watching Kennedy drop his sandwich, race over to the phone, and then quickly cup his hand over his mouth as he heard the devastating news. “Jack’s been shot in Dallas,” Bobby said with a gasp. “It may be fatal.”

In the half-century since that awful day, much has been made of Bobby Kennedy’s impossible burden following the assassination of his brother. He needed to reassure a shaken nation, support his widowed sister-in-law and her two young children in addition to his own brood of kids, and maintain the cohesion and political relevance of the entire Kennedy clan — all while contending with his own soul-crushing sadness.

But a closer examination of Bobby's actions leading up to and immediately following Nov. 22 offers a fresh vantage point on this still-unhealed gash on the American psyche. The view has become clearer thanks to the accumulation of documents released over the last two decades — some as recently as a few months ago — that had long been kept from public view. A review of those documents by the Globe, fortified by the work of historians and new interviews with former Kennedy aides, paints a picture of a brother responding to the assassination with equal parts crippling grief and growing suspicions.

No one had done more than he to create enemies for the Kennedy administration — the right kind of enemies, to the brothers' way of thinking. In the mob, in corrupted labor, in Castro's Cuba, in the rogue wing of the American intelligence system.

It had been a brave, sometimes reckless crusade. It all looked different now.

In the five years between his brother's murder and his own assassination in 1968, Bobby Kennedy voiced public support for the findings of the Warren Commission, namely that a pathetic, attention-seeking gunman had alone been responsible for the murder of President Kennedy. Privately, though, Bobby was dismissive of the commission, seeing it, in the words of his former press secretary, as a public relations tool aimed at placating a rattled populace. When the chairman of the commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren, personally wrote to the attorney general, asking for any information to suggest that a "domestic or foreign conspiracy" was behind his brother's assassination, Bobby scrawled a note to an aide, asking, "What do I do?" Then, after stalling for two months, he sent along a legalistic reply saying there was nothing in the Justice Department files to suggest a conspiracy. He made no mention of the hunches that appeared to be rattling around in his own mind.

There is no indication that Bobby ever found evidence to prove a wider conspiracy. But judging from his actions after hearing the news out of Dallas, it's clear that he quickly focused his attention on three areas of suspicion: Cuba, the Mafia, and the CIA. Crucially, Bobby had become his brother's point man in managing all three of those highly fraught portfolios. And by the time the president was gunned down, Bobby understood better than anyone how all three had become hopelessly interwoven, and how much all three bore his own imprint.

Morgenthau, the attorney general's lunch companion that day who went on to become New York's longest-serving district attorney, believes Bobby must have wrestled with haunting questions for the rest of his life. "Was there something I could have done to prevent it? Was there something I did to encourage it? Was I to blame?"

Harris Wofford, who was JFK's civil rights adviser in the White House and knew RFK intimately, was the first of the Kennedy inner circle to raise the prospect publicly that RFK felt some responsibility for his brother's assassination.

"I think he carried a lot of potential guilt," Wofford, a former senator from Pennsylvania, said in an interview.

For while John Kennedy was the one gunned down, Bobby had reason to believe he may have been the ultimate target.

Walking the grounds of Hickory Hill just an hour after receiving confirmation of his brother's death, Bobby confided in an aide something truly unsettling. That aide, Edwin Guthman, would later recount it in his book "We Band of Brothers." "I thought they would get one of us," Bobby said, adding, "I thought it would be me."

In his second-floor library, Bobby tried to displace his grief with action, changing his clothes and then working the phones, according to previously published interviews with some of the people he interacted with in those initial hours. Reaching a Secret Service agent at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Bobby told him to make sure there was a priest at his brother's side.

The actions the attorney general took in these first crucial hours underscored the various, critical roles he played as the nation's top law enforcement official, as his brother's chief protector, and as the Kennedy clan's chief executive after his father suffered a debilitating stroke less than a year into JFK's presidency.

Bobby called Defense Secretary Robert McNamara to arrange transport for him to Dallas, figuring he would head there. He took a call from John McCone, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and asked him, "Jack, can you come over?" He called family members, handing out assignments based on their individual strengths. His sister Jean, who was closest to the first lady, would fly to Washington to be with Jackie when she returned, while sister Eunice, who was closest to their mother, would fly to the family compound in Hyannis Port to be with Rose, according to William Manchester's book "Death of a President."

Meanwhile, he decided his younger brother Teddy would also fly to Hyannis Port, giving him the toughest task: breaking the news to their father. That, Joseph Kennedy's personal nurse, Rita Dallas, said in an interview, would require some elaborate choreography. While awaiting Teddy's arrival, the household staff had to pretend that the patriarch's TV set was broken, a ruse to prevent him from learning the devastating news about his son from newsman Walter Cronkite.

Bobby called National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy, and, according to Manchester, instructed him to have the locks changed on his brother's files, knowing that a new president, a man he did not trust, would soon be in charge. As for that new president in waiting, Bobby took a call from Lyndon Johnson as he sat aboard Air Force One, phoning to get from the attorney general the precise wording for the oath of office he would soon take. The conversation between RFK and LBJ, like their relationship itself, was strained, with their mutual disrespect barely concealed.

Even in his grief, Bobby had to recognize this: He may have been the second most powerful man in government, but the assassin's bullet that killed the president had also gravely weakened his brother. It would usher into the Oval Office the man he had aggressively tried to keep off the ticket in 1960, and then had belittled and ostracized for the three years that followed. There would be payback.

When McCone arrived from CIA headquarters, Bobby paced the lawn of his estate with him. As Bobby later told historian and aide Arthur Schlesinger, he asked McCone point blank if the CIA "had killed my brother, and I asked him in a way that he couldn't lie to me, and they hadn't." McCone was a devout Catholic, leading many to believe that their shared faith was behind Bobby's confidence in the CIA director's candor. McCone, according to Schlesinger's biography, "Robert Kennedy and His Times," would come to believe that there had been two shooters in Dallas, though he didn't think the American intelligence agency was in any way involved.

But McCone almost certainly didn't know the whole truth. In the wake of the Bay of Pigs, the botched attempted invasion of Cuba orchestrated by the CIA, JFK had forced out the agency's founding director, Allen Dulles, and replaced him with McCone, an outsider. At the same time, the president put his brother in charge of trying to

ride herd on the powerful and unwieldy intelligence agency while also overseeing the administration's interdepartmental Cuba team. The attorney general often began his days with meetings at CIA headquarters in Langley.

Bobby, said David Talbot, an investigative journalist and author of the book "Brothers," thus became "JFK's principal emissary to the dark side of American power." That meant he knew, by this point, more about the underbelly of the CIA, especially in relation to Cuba, than did its own director. As a result, Talbot said in an interview, "Bobby Kennedy was America's first assassination conspiracy theorist."

Other calls the attorney general made that same afternoon reveal where those theories seemed to be taking him.

Bobby picked up the phone and dialed a Chicago lawyer for the National Labor Relations Board by the name of Julius Draznin. Bobby knew Draznin had impeccable mob sources, so he asked him to do some digging to determine if there had been any Mafia involvement in the assassination. "I called him back in a couple of days," Draznin later told Evan Thomas, author of "Robert Kennedy: His Life." "There was nothing."

It was no coincidence that Bobby would turn to a labor lawyer for intel on organized crime. As the crusading chief counsel of the Senate Rackets Committee in the 1950s, Bobby had made a national name for himself by grilling leading gangsters as he exposed the nefarious connections between the mob and American labor unions.

His chief nemesis during these hearings was Jimmy Hoffa, the squat, bull-faced leader of the Teamsters union. Bobby accused Hoffa of funneling millions in worker pension funds into a money-laundering scheme with mob leaders. That alliance bought the Teamster leader

muscle to silence his enemies and scare corporate leaders into submission.

Bobby had been unrelenting in his war against these mob and labor leaders, ignoring the admonition of his father to choose less violence-prone targets and dismissing the underworld threats against his own life. Instead, Bobby had doubled down, even persuading his brother Jack, then a senator, to join the cause. About the only security measure Bobby had accepted, following an anonymous threat that acid might be thrown at the faces of his young children, was to have the kids wait in the principal's office at the end of each school day, rather than outside, for Ethel to pick them up.

After Jack became president and he attorney general, Bobby wasted little time in leveraging the full force of the Justice Department to try to crush these corrupt characters. Now, as he strode around Hickory Hill, reeling from the news of the assassination, Bobby couldn't help but wonder if one of them had been behind it.

An immediate focus, according to several of his aides with direct knowledge, was Hoffa. Bobby knew that a year earlier, according to a Teamster middle-manager turned FBI informant, Hoffa had complained, "I've got to do something about that son of a bitch Bobby Kennedy. He's got to go." Hoffa had also allegedly asked that informant if he knew anything about "plastic explosives" and suggested opportunities for getting Kennedy, when he was swimming alone in his pool at home or driving alone in his convertible, according to historian David Kaiser's book, "The Road to Dallas."

Bobby knew he had given Hoffa and his heavyweight mob pals plenty of new reasons to want to cut him down. At the same time the shots were being fired in Dallas, Bobby's Justice Department was preparing for the jury-tampering trial of Hoffa in Nashville, which had sprung

from its unrelenting probe of the Teamster leader. From the federal courthouse there, Walter Sheridan, who had been Bobby's aide-de-camp in the mob war ever since the Rackets Committee, told his boss in another phone call RFK made that afternoon that he hadn't been able to find any evidence linking Hoffa to the assassination.

But, according to an oral history that Sheridan would eventually give to the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, Sheridan later informed Bobby that Hoffa had been at a restaurant when he learned JFK had been shot. The reaction of the pugnacious labor leader was unlike that of most other Americans. "He got up on the table," Sheridan said, "and cheered."

Meanwhile, another Mafia leader and Hoffa associate, Carlos Marcello, sat in that New Orleans courtroom, awaiting his verdict. The second deportation trial for Marcello, who ran the mob in New Orleans and Dallas, was the culmination of a relentless three-year campaign by Bobby's team to get him out of the country.

While not on trial at the time, another mob leader close to Hoffa was also chafing under the intense scrutiny of the Justice Department. Santo Trafficante Jr. was the Florida mob boss and former big-time Havana casino owner who lost millions when Castro took over Cuba. (Trafficante had been imprisoned in Cuba in 1959. His visitors during that stretch, according to Kaiser, included Dallas nightclub owner and mob foot soldier Jack Ruby, who gunned down Oswald in the basement of Dallas police headquarters two days after JFK's murder.)

In addition to lots of underworld associations, Trafficante and Hoffa even shared a lawyer, Frank Ragano. In his book "Mob Lawyer," Ragano detailed how Hoffa had instructed him in the summer of 1963 to tell Trafficante and Marcello that the time had come to kill the president. He thought Hoffa was just venting, and delivered the

message jokingly, but said the two mobsters seemed to take it much more seriously.

Marcello ended up being acquitted in New Orleans the same day that the president was killed. While serving time later in life, he was caught on a federal wiretap confessing to an FBI informant that he'd had JFK killed, according to FBI files released under the JFK Records Act of 1992. Trafficante is also alleged to have made a deathbed confession of his involvement to his lawyer, expressing regret that maybe the gun should have been pointed at Bobby.

Another member of this rogue's gallery of suspects was Chicago mob boss Sam Giancana. This is the same Giancana who, it would later be revealed, had shared a mistress with JFK. The Chicago boss had been put under such smothering government surveillance during 1963 that Kaiser, the "Road to Dallas" author, argues it had crossed over into harassment. In a recent interview, Kaiser said he believes Marcello, Trafficante, and probably Giancana — likely at the behest of Hoffa — were all involved in putting in motion the hit on JFK.

As for Giancana, he was expected to testify in 1975 before a Senate subcommittee co-chaired by Gary Hart of Colorado. Established to investigate the JFK assassination, the subcommittee was the first official body to openly question the lone-gunman narrative of the Warren Commission. But before Giancana could appear, his bullet-riddled body was found in his basement in suburban Chicago. The dismembered body of another mob witness, Boston-born Johnny Rosselli, was found in a drum floating off Florida, after he had testified in front of Hart's panel.

Hart said in a recent interview that he remains flabbergasted by US law enforcement's lack of interest in solving those two grisly murders. "You had a new set of suspects — those who had motives to

be angry at John and Robert Kennedy. When you think about that for 10 seconds, the implications are pretty huge,” Hart said, adding, “If you can find out who killed Rosselli and Giancana, you may have an answer to the mystery of the century.”

Even in the absence of that answer, it is clear Bobby knew just how desperate these underworld characters were to stop his war against them. And beyond that, they had a more-than-passing interest in Bobby’s oversight of the administration’s Cuba portfolio.

‘One of your guys did it,” Bobby said matter-of-factly, calling from Hickory Hill later on Nov. 22.

He was speaking to Enrique “Harry” Williams, a veteran of the Bay of Pigs operation and the Cuban exile whom Bobby trusted most. Journalist Haynes Johnson happened to be with Williams in Washington’s Ebbitt Hotel at the time, and he later wrote about how stunned he was when Williams hung up the phone and relayed the attorney general’s comments.

In the time that Bobby had been overseeing his brother’s so-called Special Group team on Cuba, he had come to appreciate just how ungovernable the Cuban exile community could be. It hadn’t taken long on Nov. 22 for speculation to focus on the possible involvement of Fidel Castro, given the Kennedy administration’s repeated attempts to oust or assassinate the Communist leader. That speculation only intensified after the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald, whose record of pro-Castro agitation quickly came to light. Yet it’s intriguing that Bobby’s suspicion of possible Cuban involvement seemed to focus squarely on the anti-Castro crowd.

While he trusted Williams and wasn't accusing him personally, Bobby knew how furious many members of the exile community had become with the Kennedys, based on the administration's failure to go all out in the effort to topple Castro. The Kennedy brothers had refused to launch a full-scale military invasion of the island nation, and by 1963 had even begun authorizing some back-channel efforts toward compromise with both Castro and his Soviet benefactors. This, Bobby knew, would be viewed as intolerable by the most hard-line Cuban exiles.

Just one day before his brother's murder, Bobby had received a classified CIA report assessing the exile community's reaction to a recent speech on Cuba policy that JFK had delivered in Miami. "The conservative and moderate elements were disappointed, having hoped for a more militant stand against the Castro revolution and regime," stated the Nov. 21 report. Written by Richard Helms, the wily CIA deputy director who many believed was really running the agency, the report was contained in the confidential RFK Justice Department files released earlier this year.

As Bobby's post-assassination suspicions appeared to bounce from Cuba to the Mafia to the CIA, he surely had to confront the reality that the lines separating all three had become increasingly blurry. In those same newly released RFK files was a personal note that Helms had written to Bobby, flagging an article that had appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times in 1962. Headlined "CIA Sought Giancana Help for Cuba Spying," the article described a "fantastic tale of attempted Cuba espionage" involving the Chicago mob boss and covert operatives for the government.

This, of course, was the same Giancana whom Bobby had been doggedly trying to put away for years. The idea that the CIA would have turned to the mobster for a little help with Cuba would have

seemed too outlandish for many Americans to believe. By now, however, Bobby knew the article had barely scratched the surface. The truth was a lot worse.

In the spring of 1962, two CIA officials had showed up at the attorney general's office to inform him that the Justice Department needed to drop its prosecution of a Giancana associate. When Bobby asked why the CIA was so intent on keeping Giancana happy, according to the 2007 Talbot book "Brothers," one of the intelligence officers told him that "the CIA had enlisted the gangster in a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro."

There was actually a long secret alliance between the country's covert intelligence agency and the underworld. In fact, it was older than the CIA itself. During World War II, as Talbot points out, the OSS — forerunner to the CIA — forged a deal enlisting several mob bosses "to help guard against enemy sabotage in the New York Harbor and to supply intelligence from their contacts in Italy." Federal officials returned the favor by looking the other way as the mobsters consolidated their power in post-war America, pretending that organized crime did not exist on these shores.

So even if Bobby Kennedy had been appalled in 1962 to learn that the CIA had tapped a reviled mobster to call in a hit on Castro, the idea of an alliance between these supposed white hats and black hats could hardly have been a surprise to him.

The recently released RFK files contain numerous examples of just how determined the attorney general was, for much of his brother's presidency, to overthrow Castro. Still, Bobby was confident that he had put a stop to what he considered an insane initiative by the CIA to subcontract out the job to American gangsters. It wasn't until much later that evidence came to light showing that those efforts had

continued, but with different mobsters, and out of view of the attorney general.

Other recently released files also confirm that Marcello, Trafficante, Giancana, and Rosselli were all involved, at varying levels, in the CIA-Mafia plots to get Castro.

The Kennedy administration was still actively seeking solutions to its Castro problem in 1963. But its triumph at the end of the perilous Cuban Missile Crisis the previous fall, and the mounting evidence of just how difficult it would be to oust Castro, combined to increase the Kennedy brothers' interest in finding more peaceful solutions.

It's noteworthy that the hard-line Cuban exiles, the hard-liners in the CIA and the military, and the mobsters looking for a return to the go-go days of pre-Castro Havana all stood to lose from a path toward de-escalation with Cuba — as well as with Castro's patrons in Moscow.

Bobby Kennedy had once been such a rabid anti-Communist that he'd worked for Red-baiting Senator Joseph McCarthy. Yet just one week after his brother's assassination, he sent Kennedy loyalist William Walton on a secret mission to Moscow to deliver a stunning message to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. Bobby, the loyalist reported, believed that Oswald had not acted alone, according to long-concealed Soviet documents detailed in the book "One Hell of a Gamble" by historians Timothy Naftali and Aleksandr Fursenko. And, he reported, the attorney general believed that domestic hard-liners, rather than foreign agents, were responsible.

Even if the president and attorney general had wanted to change course on Cuba, by 1963 it may have been too late to rein in all the plots and subplots already swirling in the shadows. On the same day that JFK was assassinated, an American official, saying he was acting

on the attorney general's behalf, was delivering a poison pen to a Castro aide and CIA collaborator, as part of an apparent Castro assassination plot. A subsequent report by the CIA inspector general concluded that Helms, the agency's deputy director, believed he was not required to seek approval for the mission because he had overarching approval from Bobby to do what it took to remove Castro.

The newly released RFK papers contain an interesting postscript to all the cloak-and-dagger activity around Cuba. A secret CIA report entitled "Staying power of the Castro regime" concluded that the chances of a successful overthrow were "slim." However, that report was written in the summer of 1964. In the months leading up to Dallas, acceptance of this idea had been far less widespread, especially among the people who most loathed Robert Kennedy, and, with him, his brother Jack.

Still, if the killing of the president was, as some suspect, a conspiracy to neutralize his brother, why wouldn't the conspirators have simply gone after Bobby? Wouldn't that have been a lot easier, especially since the president had the Secret Service protecting him and the attorney general traveled unprotected, even famously leaving the front door of Hickory Hill unlocked?

It is all a matter of speculation, but there could have been a very practical explanation for a more circuitous path. If Bobby had been assassinated, historians point out, his brother could have been expected to marshal every ounce of his prodigious federal power to exact revenge on the murderers and their benefactors. And because the victim would not just be the country's crusading attorney general but also the president's brother, the public would have surely given Jack Kennedy a blank check of support for a crackdown on whatever dark forces he determined were responsible.

David Kaiser revealed in “The Road To Dallas” that prior to the assassination Marcello had been overheard fingering RFK as the main obstacle to his mob business that needed to be removed. After moaning about Bobby’s persecution of him, Marcello uttered the Sicilian curse “Take this stone from my shoe,” and then concluded that they’d need to kill Jack to get to Bobby. If they went after Bobby directly, he allegedly said, they could expect the president to unleash the Marines on them.

Government documents released in the 1990s also indicate that decades later Marcello confessed to being part of JFK’s murder to a prison cellmate, who was also an FBI informant working on an undercover operation.

Few people have as intimate knowledge of the contours of the assassination files as Rex Bradford. From his perch in Ipswich, Mass., Bradford is curator of a vast digitized archive of nearly 1 million documents, maintained by the nonprofit Mary Ferrell Foundation. Although he takes no public position on who killed Kennedy, Bradford says many of the newly released documents strengthen the hypothesis that “hard-line intelligence people, hard-liners on Cuba” were somehow involved in the assassination, with “mob people tied into that same milieu.”

But for him and many other serious people who have carefully studied the possibility of an assassination plot, connecting theories of tough characters with the motive to kill Kennedy to the reality of Lee Harvey Oswald in the window of the Texas School Book Depository has been elusive. Oswald, a failure at just about everything he tried and hardly an expert marksman, is no one’s idea of the kind of man one would pick for the vanguard of such a plot.

If certain Cuban exiles and Cold War hard-liners had dreamed of a domino effect in which Castro was blamed for JFK's murder, precipitating an American invasion of Cuba, that never happened, of course. Nonetheless, all the back-channel efforts at peace quickly withered. New President Lyndon Johnson, insecure in his command of foreign affairs and lacking the credibility Kennedy had won by successfully staring down Khrushchev, was not about to risk being seen as weak against Communists in Havana or Moscow — especially with an election less than a year away.

As for the mobsters, they could finally exhale. One week after Dallas, according to Kaiser, gangster Sam Giancana was caught on tape in a Chicago lounge saying, "This is going to take the heat off us." The FBI's focus, he said, would be on Castro-sympathizing leftists for some time.

Jimmy Hoffa is said to have crowed to reporters in Nashville, "Bobby Kennedy is just another lawyer now."

Meanwhile, Bobby was complaining to aides about his clipped wings. "Nobody wants to talk to me anymore," he told Walter Sheridan, who pointed out in his oral history that Bobby "had gone from the second most powerful person in the country to a lame-duck attorney general."

Bobby stayed on as attorney general for a little while longer, but it was clear to everyone that neither his head nor his heart was in the job. Tellingly, when Hoffa was finally convicted in March 1964, aides were astonished to see Bobby react with something close to indifference.

Morgenthau, the former US attorney, says most of Bobby's zeal for going after the mob, which had been unmistakable during their Nov.

22 lunch of tuna fish sandwiches, seemed to have dissipated after Dallas.

For so long a man of action, Bobby morphed into a man of reflection. The first lady's gift to him of a book of Greek poetry set him on a path of seeking solace in the stanzas of the ancient Greeks. Several times, he and Jackie made furtive, late-night visits to Arlington National Cemetery, to sit quietly at the president's grave. Ethel would later say in a family documentary that for Bobby during this period, it was as though he "had lost both his arms."

We may never know who or what forces were responsible for the murder of John F. Kennedy. But if the goal had been to neutralize Robert F. Kennedy, those shots in Dallas could scarcely have been more effective.

On March 25, 1968, with a searing southern California sun beating down on him, Bobby had just finished his prepared speech to a crowd of 12,000 when something remarkable happened. Just one week into his hastily arranged bid for the presidency in 1968, Kennedy, a first-term senator from New York, had delivered a fairly plodding talk that featured none of the soaring rhetoric so identified with his late brother's presidency.

But now he said he would take questions from the sea of San Fernando Valley State College students who covered every inch of the campus quad in Northridge, Calif. Instantly, the questions began to fly, shouted out from various corners of the crowd.

"Will you open the archives?" a man yelled, prompting several others to chime in with, "Open the archives!"

“Who killed John Kennedy,” a woman screamed. “We want to know!”

Bobby, whose arrival that morning had been warmly cheered and had attracted the biggest crowd for any speaker in the history of the sleepy college, was clearly annoyed. To the female questioner, he cracked, “Your manners overwhelm me.” But a recording of the speech shows that after he sighed in exasperation, he appeared to grow reflective. “I haven’t answered this question before,” he said. “But there would be nobody that would be more interested in all of these matters as to who was responsible for the, ah, the death of President Kennedy than I would.”

To the specific question about whether he would open the Warren Commission archives, Bobby said that, if it were in his power, yes, he would, “at the appropriate time.”

Frank Mankiewicz, who as Bobby’s press secretary was forever at his side, was stunned.

He said in a recent interview that the exchange has forever stuck with him because it seemed to be a moment of public candor about a topic Bobby seldom wanted to discuss.

Mankiewicz took it to mean that his boss would open up the investigation files if he was elected president. But the exchange also stuck with Mankiewicz because Bobby’s comments reflected his internal struggle over his brother’s murder. On that hot day in California, Bobby also told the crowd this: “I have seen all of the matters in the archives. If I became president of the United States, I would not reopen the Warren Commission Report. I stand by the Warren Commission Report.”

Mankiewicz knew that wasn’t true, based on the dismissive comments about the report that Bobby had privately made to him.

The press secretary figured that Bobby had determined he could get to the bottom of his brother's murder only after he had regained the full reins of federal power.

Less than three months later, Mankiewicz stood outside a Los Angeles hospital, breaking the news to the media that Bobby was dead, another Kennedy victim of another senseless, history-shifting assassination.

As he tried to get the words out, Mankiewicz wiped tears from his eyes. He was mourning the loss of his friend and mentor — and of the opportunity to finally get at the truth.

Bryan Bender can be reached at bender@globe.com. Neil Swidey can be reached at swidey@globe.com.

Castro: 'Oswald Could Not Have Been the One Who Killed Kennedy'

What Cuba's former president thinks really happened in Dallas 50 years ago this week

Jeffrey Goldberg for The Atlantic, Nov. 20, 2013

<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/11/castro-oswald-could-not-have-been-the-one-who-killed-kennedy/281674/>

“There were people in the American government who thought Kennedy was a traitor

because he didn't invade Cuba when he had the chance.” - Fidel Castro

Castro being interviewed by Jeffrey Goldberg:

I then asked Castro to tell us what he believes actually happened. I brought up the name of his friend, Oliver Stone, who suggested that it was the CIA and a group of anti-Castro Cubans (I used the term “anti-you Cubans” to describe these forces aligned against Castro) that plotted the assassination.

“Quite possibly,” he said. “This is quite possibly so. There were people in the American government who thought Kennedy was a traitor because he didn’t invade Cuba when he had the chance, when they were asking him. He was never forgiven for that.”

So that’s what you think might have happened?

“No doubt about it,” Fidel answered.

Martin Luther King - hated by LBJ and harassed by FBI until his dying day

Gallop ratings:

Favorable Rating August 1966 --- 33% Favorable, 63% Unfavorable

Favorable Rating August 2011 -- 94% Favorable, 4% Unfavorable

It helped him not a bit that the FBI continued to harass him until his last days. After Attorney General Robert

Kennedy authorized wiretaps against King and his associates several years earlier, the bureau took it upon itself to plant unauthorized and illegal bugs in his home and office and to feed presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson a steady stream of damning personal information. Famously, FBI agents attempted to coerce King into committing suicide by threatening to expose his extramarital affairs.

King faced additional pressure, as well, when he broke with the Johnson administration over Vietnam. Though antiwar activists lauded his consistent rejection of violence—a creed that brought him into opposition with the government’s bombing campaign and combat war against North Vietnam and the National Liberal Front—King found himself locked out of the White House and the object of scorn by many erstwhile liberal allies. His “intemperate alignment with the forces of appeasement,” Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut snapped, “will make it impossible for me hereafter to regard Dr. Martin Luther King

with quite the same respect.”
Distraught, King told his
advisers, “I really don’t have
the strength to fight this issue
and keep my civil rights fight
going.” Yet he did just that.

Lee Harvey Oswald Psychiatric Report from May
7, 1953 by Dr. Renatus Hartogs: Oswald has
superior mental functioning

Web link:

<http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/hartogs.htm>

Lee is a youngster with superior mental endowment functioning presently on the bright normal range of mental efficiency. His abstract thinking capacity and his vocabulary are well developed. No retardation in school subjects could be found in spite of his truancy from school. Lee limits his interests to reading magazines and looking at the television all day long. He dislikes to play with others or to face the learning situation in school.

SUMMARY FOR PROBATION OFFICER'S REPORT:

This 13 year old well built boy has superior mental resources and functions only slightly below his capacity level in spite of chronic truancy from school which brought him into Youth House. No finding of neurological impairment or psychotic mental changes could be made. Lee has to be diagnosed as "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive - aggressive tendencies." Lee has to be seen as an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster who suffers under the impact of really existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection, absence of family life and rejection by a selfinvolved and conflicted mother. Although

Lee denies that he is in need of any other form of help other than "remedial" one, we gained the definite impression that Lee can be reached through contact with an understanding and very patient psychotherapist and if he could be drawn at the same time into group psychotherapy. We arrive therefore at the recommendation that he should be placed on probation under the condition that he seek help and guidance through contact with a child guidance clinic, where he should be treated preferably by a male psychiatrist who could substitute, to a certain degree at least, for the lack of a father figure. At the same time, his mother should be urged to seek psychotherapeutic guidance through contact with a family agency. If this plan does not work out favorably and Lee cannot cooperate in this treatment plan on an out-patient's basis, removal from the home and placement could be resorted to at a later date, but it is our definite impression that treatment on probation should be tried out before the stricter and therefore possibly more harmful placement approach is applied to the case of this boy. The Big Brother Movement could be undoubtedly of tremendous value in this case and Lee should be urged to join the organized group activities of his community, such as provided by the PAL or YMCA of his neighborhood.

Sam Early Johnson used to beat his son Lyndon Johnson when he was a young kid

Impromptu Interview notes of Robert Morrow interviewing an 101 year old Roberta Mitchell on April 26, 2018 at a garden nursery, The Natural Gardener in Austin, TX, at about 4:45PM

I was in the lantana section of John Dromgoole's The Natural Gardener nursery in Austin, TX when I ran into 101 year old Roberta Mitchell (who now lives in Dripping Springs) and her daughter Lynn Bridge. After chatting about which plants to get and after my recommendation of getting some Texas Lantana, the conversation shifted to historical politics. After finding out that Robert Mitchell who is age 101 and in very fine condition both mentally and physically, I asked her if she knew Lyndon Johnson. She said her family had some LBJ stories. Roberta's mother told her that one time

her family had meal or a dinner with Sam Early Johnson and his family. While sitting at the dinner table, Sam Johnson reached over and savagely backhanded a young LBJ. Later that day, Roberta's mother told her that she saw Sam Early Johnson chasing a young Lyndon Johnson with a board. And father Johnson caught LBJ and beat him with that board. The age of LBJ at this time was about ages 8, 10 or 12 years old. Roberta Mitchell said that LBJ's mother Rebekah Baines Johnson was well thought of by her family but that Sam Early Johnson had a very poor reputation. Roberta told me she grew up in Round Mountain, TX which is about 12 miles north of Johnson City, TX where LBJ grew up. Roberta also told me about the time that Lyndon Johnson when he was a senator or president he got a game warden fired because the game warden had ticketed him for shooting too much game (probably birds) on a hunt.

Here is a web link to the LBJ-game warden story
<https://tpwmagazine.com/archive/2012/may/LLL-Simpson/>

Roy Cohn hated the Kennedys:

Source: Christine Seymour, the switchboard operator af the office of Roy Cohn

The Kennedys: Roy hated them ... but Roy was going to finally get even when Aristotle Onassis came to see him to handle his divorce from Jackie. But he died before anything could be done.

<http://nymag.com/daily/intelligencer/2018/04/frank-rich-roy-cohn-the-original-donald-trump.html>

Roy Cohn also told Roger Stone in 1980 that Lyndon Johnson murdered JFK.

2017 article on Lee Harvey Oswald and Efraim O'Sullivan in Haaretz

How Oswald's Childhood Friend Found Himself in Israel and Ended Up 'Helping the Mossad'

Being called to testify before the Warren Commission on JFK's assassination was only one milestone in the extraordinary life of Efraim O'Sullivan. He also helped foil a plot to assassinate Nixon

<https://www.haaretz.com/us-news/MAGAZINE-how-lee-harvey-oswalds-childhood-pal-found-himself-in-israel-1.5460610>

The NAACP gave Lyndon Johnson its lowest rating of all presidential candidates, Democrat and Republican alike, in the 1960 political primaries

QUOTE

But only to a certain extent, as Kennedy's choice of Lyndon Johnson as his running mate attested: in June 1960, the NAACP had given Johnson the lowest rating of all the presidential candidates in the primaries, Democrats and Republicans alike. In their opposition to Johnson, and their ultimate impotence on the point, the black leadership and Bobby Kennedy were aligned; the younger Kennedy famously loathed Johnson (the feeling was mutual) and tried to keep him off the ticket.

UNQUOTE

[David Margolick, *The Untold Story of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy*, p. 79]

Gerald Ford's Secret Views on the JFK assassination

http://blog.mlive.com/chronicle/2008/03/ford_memoir_fuels_jfk_assassin.html

That's why Ford's friends, family and biographers are casting doubt on a book publisher's claim that in his last days the president confided that Oswald did not act alone and that the CIA destroyed documents about Kennedy's murder.

Nashville publisher Tim Miller is touting the book as "President Gerald R. Ford's final memoir." That is feeding the conspiracy frenzy that has lingered since Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas in 1963, particularly because Ford was the last surviving member of the Warren Commission appointed by President Lyndon Johnson to investigate the assassination.

"Sounds like someone's trying to sell some books," Steven Ford, the late president's son, said during a recent visit to Grand Rapids. "I've sat around the dinner table with Dad many times, and he'd be the first to tell you they couldn't rule out a conspiracy, but there was no evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald didn't act alone."

Even so, in press releases and interviews on network news programs and radio talk shows, Miller insisted Ford knew more than he publicly stated about Kennedy's death.

LAYTE BOWDEN IN LIFE, MARCH 23, 1962

https://books.google.com/books?id=SlUEAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA36&lpg=PA36&dq=%27Layte+Bowden%22&source=bl&ots=S5Huj5XRDx&sig=RhNmWwXTm71YBLEJEFh3sJL6ssU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwib8tnY_JPbAhVlcq0KHTn2AwQ4ChDoAQgrMAE#v=onepage&q='Layte%20Bowden%22&f=false

Many witnesses to a bullet hole in JFK's front windshield going from front to back. Also a document mentioning that the "first bullet entered the President's throat below the adams apple clearly showing that two persons were involved with the first shot being fired from the bridge across the park way in front of the car"

The One Paragraph You Need To Read From The JFK Assassination Files That May Change Everything by Tyler Durden for Zerohedge

<https://www.zerohedge.com/news/2017-10-27/one-paragraph-you-need-read-jfk-assassination-files-may-change-everything>

Not exactly the narrative that was sold to the world - and certainly not the narrative that [J. Edgar Hoover proclaimed must be defended to the world](#).

Here is [Douglas P. Horne, via LewRockwell.com](#), detailing the photographic evidence of a bullet hole in JFK's limousine's windshield "hiding in plain sight."

In 2009, I believed I had discovered new evidence in the JFK assassination never reported by anyone else: **convincing photography** of the through-and-through bullet hole in the windshield of the JFK limousine that had been reported by six credible witnesses. I revisited that evidence today, and am more convinced than ever that the bullet hole in the limousine windshield is what I am looking at in those images. But the readers of this piece don't have to take my word for it — you can examine the images yourself, and make up your own minds. The evidence is contained in one of the banned, suppressed episodes of Nigel Turner's [The Men Who Killed Kennedy](#) — episode 7 in the series, called "The Smoking Guns," which was aired in 2003, and then removed from circulation by The History Channel in response to intense political pressure by former LBJ aides Jack Valenti and Bill Moyers.

I'll tell you about the stunning evidence I have found in that episode at the end of this article, but first we need to set the stage by reviewing the eyewitness testimony about the damage to the windshield observed the day of JFK's assassination, on Friday, November 22nd, 1963; as well as three days later, on Monday, November 25th, 1963.

Introduction

Before I reveal the details about the "new" photographic evidence I am talking about here, let's review the Big Picture, the "evidentiary landscape" on this issue (see pages 1439-1450 of Volume V of my book, [Inside the Assassination Records Review Board](#), for full details):

(1) Dallas motorcycle patrolmen Stavis Ellis and H. R. Freeman both observed a penetrating bullet hole in the limousine windshield at Parkland Hospital. Ellis told interviewer Gil Toff in 1971: "There was a hole in the left front windshield...You could put a pencil through it...you could take a regular standard writing pencil...and stick [it] through there." Freeman corroborated this, saying: "[I was] right beside it. I could of [sic] touched it...it was a bullet hole. You could tell what it was." [David Lifton published these quotations in his 1980 book, [Best Evidence](#).]

(2) St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter Richard Dudman wrote an article published in The New Republic on December 21, 1963, in which he stated: "A few of us noted the hole in the windshield when the limousine was standing at the emergency entrance after the President had been carried inside. I could not approach close enough to see which side was the cup-shaped spot which indicates a bullet had pierced the glass from the opposite side."

(3) Second year medical student Evalea Glanges, enrolled at Southwestern Medical University in Dallas, right next door to Parkland Hospital, told attorney Doug Weldon in 1999: "It was a real clean hole." In a videotaped interview aired in the suppressed episode 7 of Nigel Turner's The Men Who Killed Kennedy, titled "The Smoking Guns," she said: "...it was very clear, it was a through-and-through bullet hole through the windshield of the car, from the front to the back...it seemed like a high-velocity bullet that had penetrated from front-to-back in that glass pane." At the time of

the interview, Glanges had risen to the position of Chairperson of the Department of Surgery, at John Peter Smith Hospital, in Fort Worth. She had been a firearms expert all her adult life.

(4) Mr. George Whitaker, Sr., a senior manager at the Ford Motor Company's Rouge Plant in Detroit, Michigan, told attorney (and professor of criminal justice) Doug Weldon in August of 1993, in a tape recorded conversation, that after reporting to work on Monday, November 25th, he discovered the JFK limousine — a unique, one-of-a-kind item that he unequivocally identified — in the Rouge Plant's B building, with the interior stripped out and in the process of being replaced, and with the windshield removed. He was then contacted by one of the Vice Presidents of the division for which he worked, and directed to report to the glass plant lab, immediately. After knocking on the locked door (which he found most unusual), he was let in by two of his subordinates and discovered that they were in possession of the windshield that had been removed from the JFK limousine. They had been told to use it as a template, and to make a new windshield identical to it in shape — and to then get the new windshield back to the B building for installation in the Presidential limousine that was quickly being rebuilt. Whitaker told Weldon (quoting from the audiotape of the 1993 interview): "And the windshield had a bullet hole in it, coming from the outside through...it was a good, clean bullet hole, right straight through, from the front. And you can tell, when the bullet hits the windshield, like when you hit a rock or something, what happens? The back chips out and the front may just have a pinhole in it...this had a clean round hole in the front and fragmentation coming out the back." Whitaker told Weldon that he eventually became superintendent of his division and was placed in charge of five plant divisions. He also told Weldon that the original windshield, with the bullet hole in it, had been broken up and scrapped — as ordered — after the new windshield had been made.

When Doug Weldon interviewed Whitaker in August of 1993, his witness insisted on anonymity. Weldon reported on the story without releasing Whitaker's name in his excellent and comprehensive article titled: "The Kennedy Limousine: Dallas 1963," which was published in Jim Fetzer's anthology [Murder in Dealey Plaza](#), in 2000. After Weldon interviewed Whitaker in August of 1993, Mr. Whitaker subsequently — on November 22, 1993 (the 30th anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination) — wrote down all he could remember about the events he witnessed involving the Presidential limousine and its windshield. After George Whitaker's death in 2001, his family released his written testament to Nigel Turner, who with their permission revealed Mr. Whitaker's name, as well as the text of his "memo for history," in episode 7 of *The Men Who Killed Kennedy*, "The Smoking Guns."

In "The Smoking Guns," the text of Whitaker's memo can be read on the screen employing freeze frame technology with the DVD of the episode. It said, in part: "When [I] arrived at the lab the door was locked. I was let in. There were 2 glass engineers there. They had a car windshield that had a bullet hole in it. The hole was about 4 or 6 inches to the right of the rear view mirror [as viewed from the front]. The impact had come from the front of the windshield. (If you have spent 40 years in the glass [illegible] you know which way the impact [sic] was from."

(5) The sixth credible witness to a bullet hole in the windshield of the limousine was Secret Service agent Charles Taylor, Jr., who wrote a report on November 27, 1963 in which he detailed his activities providing security for the limousine immediately after the car's return to Washington following the assassination. The JFK limousine and the Secret Service follow-up car known as the "Queen Mary" arrived at Andrews AFB aboard a C-130 propeller-driven cargo plane at about 8:00 PM on November 22, 1963. Agent Taylor rode in the Presidential limousine as it was driven from Andrews AFB to the White House garage at 22nd and M Streets, N.W. In his report about what he witnessed inside the White House garage during the vehicle's inspection, he wrote: "In addition, of particular note was the small hole just left of center in the windshield from which what appeared to be bullet fragments were removed."

Did Texans cheer the Kennedy Assassination? By John Aravosis

<https://fr-film.net/v-did-texans-cheer-the-kennedy-assassination-XWibVgLTA2s.html>

I was watching a recent episode of the Antiques Roadshow on PBS, and saw a woman selling some of her Kennedy memorabilia. She was a staffer in John F. Kennedy's White House press office in the 1960s, and was showing the auction expert some of her White House wares when she mentioned, as an aside, that on the plane back from Dallas the day Kennedy was shot and killed, the Texas delegation was "a little happy" about Kennedy being dead. I was taken aback, watched it again, and sure enough -- that's what she said. We discuss this in this segment from my podcast, the UnPresidential Podcast.

John Aravosis

John Aravosis posted on Twitter on March 17, 2018 about a former press aide to JFK who had to ride on Air Force Two with the Texas delegation back to Washington, DC. She told Antiques Road this year that the Texas delegation was "A LITTLE HAPPY ACTUALLY" at JFK having his brains blown out in Dallas.

I do not have this woman's name but someone needs to get it!

Robert

Twitter link

<https://twitter.com/aravosis/status/975180914186768384>

Lyndon Johnson tried to have sex with actress Leslie Uggams in the Lincoln bed room

Leslie Uggams Says President Lyndon Johnson Once Propositioned Her — in the Lincoln Bedroom

BY [NIGEL SMITH](#) OF PEOPLE MAGAZINE

POSTED ON MAY 26, 2018 AT 10:00AM EDT

<https://people.com/movies/leslie-uggams-says-president-lyndon-johnson-once-propositioned-her/amp/>

Leslie Uggams has sung with Louis Armstrong, starred in *Roots* (one of the most-watched TV series of all time), and traded zingers with Ryan Reynolds' Deadpool character. Still, nothing can quite compare to the time she met President Lyndon B. Johnson.

During his time as president between 1963 and 1969, Uggams, then an in-demand performer, says she was invited by the White House to sing for Johnson and guests.

When she was offered a tour of the White House by the president himself, she and the other invited performers couldn't resist.

"The next thing you know he says, 'Hey, you want to come up to the second floor?' We were like, 'Yeah!' Who gets to go up there other than the people who live there?" Uggams, 75, recalls.

"So he's giving us a tour of everything and he's talking. You know how when there's a group of you, like at a museum, and you may stop to look at a painting longer than the others — well I was walking with the president. We were ahead of Bob Hope and the rest of the people that were entertaining. And we get to a bedroom, and he says, 'Oh this is the famous Lincoln Bed.' And I say, 'Wow this is a part of history.' And so he shows me the bed and slyly says, 'I sure would like to get you onto that bed.' I was like... *what?*"

And that's when someone famous came in to save the day.

"But just as my eyes were crossing, Bob Hope came and walked into the bedroom and that was the end of that," Uggams adds.

Deadpool 2 is in theaters.

The FBI Spied for Lyndon Johnson's 1964 campaign

By Lee Edwards for WSJ, May 24, 2018

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-fbi-spied-for-lbjs-campaign-1527201701>

The FBI Spied for LBJ's Campaign

On the president's orders, the bureau wiretapped Barry Goldwater's plane and headquarters

Lyndon Johnson's Watergate by Lee Edwards for the Heritage Foundation, July 7, 2005

<https://www.heritage.org/commentary/lyndon-johnsons-watergate>

It was a political scandal of unprecedented proportions: the deliberate, systematic, and illegal misuse of the FBI and the CIA by the White House in a presidential campaign. The massive black-bag operations, bordering on the unconstitutional and therefore calling for impeachment, were personally approved by the president. They included planting a CIA spy in his opponent's campaign committee, wiretaps on his opponent's top political aides, illegal FBI checks, and the bugging of his opponent's campaign airplane.

The president? Lyndon B. Johnson. The target? Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the 1964 Republican presidential candidate.

Here are three examples of a presidential abuse of power for political purposes that constitute an even graver offense than Watergate.

In the fall of 1964, the White House turned to the CIA to get advance inside information about the Goldwater campaign, although the senator could hardly be described as a "domestic enemy" (the only valid excuse for agency action). E. Howard Hunt, later convicted for his part in the Watergate break-in, told a congressional committee a decade later that he was ordered to spy on Goldwater's headquarters. He said that President Johnson "had ordered this activity" and that White House aide Chester L. Cooper "would be the recipient of the information."

CIA Director William Colby admitted that Cooper prepared campaign material for Johnson and obtained advance texts of Goldwater speeches through a "woman secretary," clearly suggesting that the agency planted someone inside the Goldwater campaign organization.

The Democrats constantly used the covertly obtained information to undercut Goldwater initiatives. In early September, for example, the Goldwater campaign announced the formation of a Task Force on Peace and Freedom that the AP described as one of the most "unusual tactics in the history of American politics." Three hours before the Goldwater task force was unveiled, the White House

announced that President Johnson had created a 16-member panel of leading authorities to consult with him on international problems. The White House announcement trumped the Goldwater plan. Democratic campaign speechwriter John Roche revealed that he and his colleagues got advance texts of Goldwater's major speeches. "When I innocently inquired how we got them," Roche said, "the reply was 'don't ask.'"

Goldwater's regional political directors were convinced that the telephones of the Republican national headquarters in Washington were bugged. At one private meeting aides discussed the possibility of a campaign stop by Goldwater in the Chicago area. Midwest director Sam Hay called the Republican chairman of Cook County, who agreed it was a good idea but promised to keep the trip confidential. Within the hour, a reporter called to say that he had heard Goldwater would be coming to town and wanted the details.

Senator Goldwater recalled that two correspondents once questioned him about a proposal not yet made public: that if elected, he would send Eisenhower to Vietnam to examine the situation and report back to him. Goldwater insisted he discussed the Eisenhower mission with only two members of his personal staff, but the two reporters swear they heard about it at the Johnson White House. Most disturbing of all was the FBI's bugging of the Goldwater campaign plane where the senator and his inner circle often made their most confidential decisions. The bureau's illegal surveillance was confirmed by Robert Mardian, when he was an assistant attorney general in Nixon's first term. During a two-hour conversation with J. Edgar Hoover in early 1971, Mardian asked about the procedures of electronic surveillance. To Mardian's amazement, Hoover revealed that in 1964 the FBI, on orders from the Oval Office, had bugged the Goldwater plane. Asked to explain the blatantly illegal action, Hoover said, "You do what the president of the United States orders you to do." William C. Sullivan, the bureau's number two man, confirmed to Mardian the spying operation against the Goldwater campaign.

Why did President Johnson order the Anti-Goldwater Campaign and illegally use both the CIA and the FBI as his personal political instruments? All the polls agreed he would win and by a handsome margin. But Johnson wanted the mother of all political landslides, eclipsing FDR's record presidential victory in 1936 and at the same time burying six feet deep Barry Goldwater and American conservatism. Johnson nearly succeeded in the first objective, receiving 61.5 percent of the popular vote, but miserably failed in the second.

Of all the men who have run for and lost the presidency in modern times, only Barry Goldwater and the central themes of his campaign were vindicated so quickly. Reviled and rejected in 1964 as no other presidential candidate in the 20th century, Goldwater was easily reelected to the U.S. Senate in 1968 while the president who had won by one of the largest margins in presidential politics dared not seek reelection. Just twelve years later, the Great Society was exposed as a trillion-dollar bust and Ronald Reagan, an unabashed conservative, became our 40th president.

[Lee Edwards](#), Distinguished Fellow in Conservative Thought at The Heritage Foundation (heritage.org), is the author of many books, including the just-published "[To Preserve and Protect: The Life of Edwin Meese III.](#)"

LBJ forcefully against civil rights in 1948

https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson

Speech in Austin (1948)[\[edit\]](#)

- This civil rights program about which you have heard so much is a farce and a sham; an effort to set up a police state in the guise of liberty. I am opposed to that program. I fought it in the Congress. It is the province of the state to run its own elections. I am opposed to the anti-lynching bill because the federal government has no business enacting a law against one kind of murder than another ... If a man can tell you who you must hire, he can tell you who not to employ. I have met this head on.
 - [Speech in Austin, Texas](#) (22 May 1948), as quoted in [Quotations from Chairman LBJ](#) (1968), New York: Simon and Schuster.

Some general truth here:

"The fact that an opinion has been widely held is no evidence whatever that it is not utterly absurd." — Bertrand Russell

"Man prefers to believe what he prefers to be true." Francis Bacon

"Any man can make mistakes, but only an idiot persists in his error." Marcus Tullius Cicero, (106-43 BC)

Lyndon Johnson and his Communal Shits: Jake Pickle and C. Douglas Dillon both victims

Jack Pickle - first time he met LBJ, LBJ was taking a shit and invited everyone in. This is late 30's
http://www.amazon.com/Jake-Pickle-ebook/dp/B00IV6AZZK/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1431712699&sr=8-1&keywords=jake+pickle

The story about LBJ having to cuddle with his aide to get warmed up in the morning, that is in Pickle's book too.

Thirty years later after Pickle's introduction to free shitter LBJ - that was the precise reason C. Douglas Dillon left Johnson's cabinet: <http://www.texasmonthly.com/story/bringing-lyndon/page/0/4>

Johnson spent decades inviting people to participate in his shits.

TEXAS MONTHLY:

David Halberstam has written of LBJ's compulsion to attend the call of nature while instructing his advisors, grunting and splashing as they shuffled uncertainly in the bathroom door, and of how C. Douglas Dillon—a breathing personification of the elite Eastern Establishment—"was virtually driven out of the Cabinet by this maneuver alone."

In his autobiography, Sy Hersh tells about the time Lyndon Johnson dropped a shit in front of Tom Wicker as a commentary on his reporting

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/28/books/review-reporter-seymour-hersh.html>

In 'Reporter,' Seymour Hersh Recounts Leaping Tall Deadlines in Single Bounds, book view by Dwight Garner, May 28, 2018

QUOTE

The best story told here may be about Lyndon B. Johnson defecating on a dirt road in front of The Times reporter Tom Wicker to indicate what he thought of his work.

UNQUOTE

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/03/business/media/seymour-hersh-reporter-memoir.html>

***I, Sy: Seymour Hersh's Memoir of a Life Making the Mighty Sweat* by; Michael M. Grynbaum, June 3, 2018**

QUOTE

NYT: He describes Lyndon Johnson expressing his displeasure over an article by meeting a reporter at his Texas ranch and — there is no pleasant way to put this — defecating on the ground in front of him.

UNQUOTE

Readers have given me more of their LBJ submissions:

Robert Kirkconnell email to Robert Morrow on June 8, 2018 on LBJ's gross behavior

QUOTE

I was stationed at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, from about 1974 to 1978. I was an air force staff sergeant assigned to the 89th Military Airlift Wing which airlifted the U.S. President of the United States, other diplomats, and dignitaries. I worked in aircraft services, cleaning aircraft, putting meals on board, loading baggage, and so forth. One of the sergeants I worked with had been a flight steward for many years during which time he had been Lyndon Baines Johnson's steward on Air Force One. During slow periods late at night "Charlie" always had some interesting stories, some about LBJ. He said that at times when there were discussions on Air Force One and LBJ was not getting the upper hand, he would go into his private latrine, leave the door open, and defecate. He added that LBJ would continue the argument while he was in this process, with accompanying grunts and

groans. Charlie said that LBJ would always prevail and added that "You can't argue with a guy taking a shit." Charlie mentioned that LBJ would use anything, including bodily functions, to intimidate and "gross-out" those around him to prevail in a disagreement.

Charlie also mentioned that LBJ once was trying to reply to heated questions from the press. It was outside and he prevailed by walking over to a tree and urinating. This ended the press conference. He further added that LBJ would, before entering Air Force One, turn and wave goodbye smiling and cussing at the people he was leaving. "Goodbye, you bunch of stupid sons of bitches..." was how he said farewell, with a huge grin on his face. With all the noise and distance away, no could hear him.

Robert Kirkconnell

UNQUOTE

SToddJones email to Robert Morrow on June 5, 2018 on LBJ's gross behavior

QUOTE

I had heard similar stories from my boss, Ken Lively who was publisher/editor of Texas Parade Magazine when I was the Advertising Director in 1977-80. He was always invited to gatherings at the LBJ Ranch and he would go with Cactus Pryor, who was a Texas humorist, all around character and who worked for KTBC, LBJ's TV station here in Austin. He said those gatherings would turn into drunken parties and that LBJ would get cruder and cruder as the night went on. Ken was a very pleasant man and a gentleman. It was like he really didn't want to go but those were events where everyone was expected to 'show up' because Lyndon was the Senior Senator...later the VP then the President.

UNQUOTE

Todd

John Carmen, former Secret Service agent, email to Robert Morrow on June 8, 2018 - stories he heard about LBJ from his fellow SS agents

QUOTE

LBJ was also known to have been drunk at the White House and urinating off the balcony of the residence side. He also used to shoot at the black birds who would accumulate in the hundreds on the south lawn and make too much noise. They later installed loud speakers to play a loud noise to scare off these black birds in the south lawn. Actual USSS stories. I heard from other USSS staff while I was at the White House. (1974-1977) LBJ was THE most obnoxious person to ever live at the White House.

UNQUOTE

Question for John Carmen, was LBJ actually shooting at the birds?
JOHN CARMEN reply, June 8, 2018:

Yes ! According to my own USSS Supervisors who had worked there during JFK and LBJ, it was stated LBJ used a 22 rifle and shot at the birds and USSS finally discouraged him as the bullets could have hit People in the area. LBJ was a sick man....

George Weidenfeld, a prominent British publisher and ardent Zionist, was a close personal friend to Lyndon Johnson and he and his wife Sandra went to visit LBJ at the LBJ Ranch in his retirement in March, 1971. LBJ was blaming the JFK assassination on Castro and making revealing comments about the *USS Liberty* attack.

George Weidenfeld Wiki:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Weidenfeld,_Baron_Weidenfeld

[George Weidenfeld, *Remembering My Good Friends*, pp. 350-351]

QUOTE

The next day, Sunday, after we had attended a Texan fiesta in San Antonio, LBJ took us on a whirlwind tour of the ranch in his jeep, chasing the deer and enthusing about his work as a farmer and real estate operator. Back in his library he opened up, roaming from one subject to the next without link or introduction and uttering terse and outspoken verdicts on events and personalities. Of Kennedy's assassination he said: 'I think I know who killed JFK. I can't prove it yet, but one day I will. Goddamnit, I know it ... It was Castro. You see, the Kennedy brothers liked playing cops and robbers, and when Bobby was Attorney-General he was responsible for the CIA and they sent people into Cuba to *git* Castro, but they failed and Castro *git* Jack Kennedy.' He continued to expand on his theory. 'I never could understand why Bobby tried to put some CIA people on the Warren Commission. I had Dick Helms here not long ago and I asked him point blank, but he refused to be drawn. Oswald was a Communist agent, he was in Cuba, he was in the Soviet Union. One day I will prove it.' I quizzed Johnson about the Six Day War which I felt he had not dealt with in sufficient depth in his book. 'Well,' he answered, 'I wish I could have written more. They made me take out quite a lot of things. The last day of the Six Day War was the worst day of my life.' He then gave me a blow-by blow account. Johnson was woken at around three o'clock in the morning and told that the Soviet prime minister was on the hotline. He went down to his office and assembled his aides. McGeorge Bundy was there, so were Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara. While Kosygin was bellowing down the line, the teleprinter came through with the translation. Johnson said, 'I felt my guts coming up my throat.' There were three phrases which caused alarm: 'The Soviet Government has come to a decision...; It is of a military nature...; It will have catastrophic consequences...'

'There was silence in the room,' Johnson went on. 'McGeorge tried to put a good face on the situation. Mind you, he's mighty smart.

I used him a lot on detail, but not on judgement. Dean was always reliable and sound.'

He described how Bob McNamara was despatched to his room to telephone the Chief of Staff and find out where the Sixth Fleet was and how fast it could travel. 'Bob went out of the room and we sat there in silence, Bird came down and brought us some coffee.' Twenty minutes later McNamara reported that the Sixth Fleet was three hundred miles off the Syrian coast and that its normal speed, give or take a ten percent margin of error, was twenty-five knots an hour. Johnson quoted himself as having told McNamara, 'You go right back and tell the Fleet to sail right into the Russians' face, but normal speed, do you hear, normal speed.' After an agonizing two hours or so, a message came through saying that the Russians had backed off. As a postscript to this tale Johnson added, "And I bet you, if Hubert Humphrey or McGovern had been sitting in my chair they would have been wetting their pants.'

UNQUOTE

The first time Jake Pickle met Lyndon Johnson he was taking a dump on the toilet and insisting his aides converse and interact with him

[Jake Pickle, *Jake*, pp. 38-39]

The time was early 1941 and in Washington, D.C. A young Jake Pickle, later a Texas congressman himself from 1963-1995, was been summoned to meet with Congressman Lyndon Johnson at his apartment.

QUOTE

"You should watch him, Pickle!" Luther said. "He's amazing. He'll have you do things you never thought possible. Big things! Important things!"

Luther went on like this long enough to get me really nervous. Then we took the elevator upstairs, to Johnson's apartment.

We knew that Lady Bird was out of town. We knocked on the door, which was ajar. At first there was no answer, then a voice - the Congressman's - called out, "C'mon in! You fellows come in here!"

We walked through the apartment, and Johnson called again. "I'm in here. Luther! Jake! Come on here!"

We turned the corner. Johnson was on the throne! He was wearing striped pajamas, or at least the tops. The bottoms were on the floor, around his feet. I ducked behind the door, but poor Luther was being summoned by name. He stuck his head around the bathroom door and spoke to the Congressman. Occasionally, I joined in. We conversed like this for a while, Luther and I standing in the bedroom, Johnson attending to his business in the bathroom. I stood around the corner, out of sight, grinning like hell. Luther, trying to carry on a normal conversation with his boss, couldn't afford to let laughter creep into his voice. He kept his eyes on the carpet instead of me.

They went on like this for a few minutes; then Johnson called, "Luther, hand me some more paper!" And Luther did.

Finally, there was the sound of rushing water, and Johnson appeared in the bedroom in his pajamas. He unrolled a map of the proposed highway, and we discussed the road for an hour. Nothing was settled, but the meeting gave Johnson the chance to observe me, and vice versa. Of course, I had already observed more of Johnson that day than I had anticipated!

Years later, I heard of similar incidents, where Johnson conducted business from the bathroom. It was a habit that embarrassed people and threw them off balance. Some, especially in the Kennedy camp, found this habit particularly disgusting, and even frightening. They believe Johnson used it to intimidate and humiliate subordinates.

That was probably true in some cases. But I knew Lyndon Johnson for thirty years, and I believe that although he was aware of the effect this habit had on people, he didn't care.

UNQUOTE

[Jake Pickle, *Jake*, pp. 38-39]

Paul Kuntzler letter on the JFK assassination - 2018

On Wed, May 30, 2018 at 3:30 PM, Paul Kuntzler <pkuntzler@gmail.com> wrote:

Wednesday afternoon, May 30, 2018

Ms. Frances Stead Sellers, Reporter
The Washington Post

Dear Ms. Sellers:

I read your story today, "LBJ AND THE NRA," with great interest. I am writing about President Lyndon B. Johnson's letter to Congress of June 6, 1968.

Since 1962, I have been a subscriber to the Washington Post after having moved to the District on Thursday, December 28, 1961. At age 19, I first came to Washington on a special Baltimore & Ohio train from Chicago and Detroit for John Kennedy's inauguration at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, January 18, 1961. That evening, I attended the Young Democratic Inaugural Ball in the grand ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. About 8:00 p.m., Vice-President-Elect Lyndon B. Johnson and Lady Bird Johnson made their appearance. Then at 8:30 p.m., Bobby Kennedy showed up and talked about how many people were in town.

President Johnson knew that Lee Harvey Oswald did not buy a \$19.95 rifle from a Chicago store. After President John Kennedy was assassinated on Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963, it was announced on both radio and television that Kennedy was hit in his throat just below the Adam's apple and that a German Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Dallas Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone was one of the three Dallas police officers who found the German Mauser rifle on the sixth floor. Boone later typed out a report for the Sheriff Department describing the Mauser rifle and where it was found.

President Johnson also knew that Oswald did not kill President Kennedy. At the time of JFK's murder, Lee Harvey Oswald was working as a low-level government informant for both the CIA and the FBI. Oswald's CIA payroll number was 110669 and his FBI payroll number was S-172. Moreover, Oswald's FBI compensation was \$200 a month and he was reporting to FBI Agent James P. Hosty at the FBI office on Commerce Street in downtown Dallas.

In a confidential CIA memorandum of March 3, 1964, CIA Director John McCone wrote this to James J. Rowley, Chief, U.S. Secret Service about Oswald's CIA work:

"Oswald subject was trained by this agency, under the Office of Naval Intelligence, for Soviet assignments. During preliminary training, in 1957, subject was active in aerial reconnaissance of mainland China and maintained a security clearance up to the 'confidential' level."

"Subject received additional indoctrination at our own Camp Peary site from September 8 to October 17, 1958, and participated in a few relatively minor assignments until arrangements were made for his entry to the Soviet Union in September 1959. While in the Soviet Union, he was on special assignment in the area of Minsk, it would not be advantageous at this time to divulge the specifics of that assignment."

After Oswald was shot by Mafia member Jack Ruby, President Johnson called Parkland Hospital. Phyllis Bartlett, Chief Telephone Operator for Parkland Hospital, remembers the call: "The call came in and said, 'Hold the line for the President.'" Bartlett continued when she said, "It was just a second or two when he came on in a loud voice and said, 'This is Lyndon Johnson, Connect me to the accused assassin's doctor.'"

Ms. Bartlett put the President through to an office adjoining the operating room where Dr. Charles Crenshaw was urgently called to answer the phone. He recalls: "I picked up the phone and it was there I heard this voice like thunder that stated: 'This is President Lyndon B. Johnson.' " And he asked, "How is the accused assassin doing?" I was so startled that the only thing that I could say was: "He is holding his own. He has lost a lot of blood. He said: "Would you take a message to the chief operating surgeon?" It was more of an order than a question. "There is a man in the room, I would like for him to take a deathbed confession."

Sincerely,

Paul Kuntzler
[905 Sixth Street, S.W.](#)
Apartment Number 203
Washington, D.C. 20024-3802
202/484-0330 (home with voice mail)
pkuntzler@gmail.com

Texas Monthly on LBJ's death and how he ran with the Super Rich of Texas

"Farewell to LBJ: A Hill Country Valediction," by Bill Porterfield, May 1973

<https://www.texasmonthly.com/politics/farewell-to-lbj-a-hill-country-valediction/>

Wayne Jackson and I were crunched up against the low stone wall that rectangled the cemetery, but we made room for Ronnie Dugger. The rest of the reporters were exchanging stories but Ronnie remained quiet. I wondered what sense he would make of it. For years, he had been coming to grips with Lyndon Johnson, mostly in *The Texas Observer*. Now he was writing a book about Johnson, had been for some time. Dugger is a discerning man, mentally quick on his feet but deliberate and philosophical in print, and since the fifties he had quarreled with most that Johnson had stood for. Saul came up, and we asked Ronnie to join us later at the Villa Capri. It really wasn't hard to understand the Texas liberals' long war with Lyndon. On the Potomac he may have made like FDR with his programs for the poor, but down here on the Pedernales he ran with men who put more money in a fat steer than they would in a house full of starving Mexicans.

Rodney Baines White was not the son of Sam Houston Johnson. He was the son of Lyndon Johnson, according to Raymond Frank, the former Sheriff of Travis County and a close personal friend of Sam Houston Johnson

https://books.google.com/books?id=TC4EAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA96&lpg=PA96&dq=texas+monthly+sam+houston+johnson+rodney&source=bl&ots=aNTLAB88iT&sig=Q7YgKDJBFt0ZXBtsv_hVTW25tw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwifgd3xnN7bAhUQTawKHUdGD9wQ6AEIRjAF#v=onepage&q=texas%20monthly%20sam%20houston%20johnson%20rodney&f=false

I think Rodney Baines White was born on April 14, 1948. He died in 1989 at the age of 40.

Lyndon Johnson had a big fight with JFK on the morning of the JFK assassination and another fight at the Rice Hotel the day before over the topic of Ralph Yarborough

Vince Palamara Facebook PM to Robert Morrow on 6-20-18

From JFK historian Mark Henderson, one of my Facebook friends from Australia: "Yes Vince your right it was a hum dinger of a row There was also an exchange between the two at the Rice Hotel a warm up for 11/22/1963 according to LBJ 19 mths later an active row about the political situation in TX as it then was. At 952 pm LBJ entered to meet with JFK. JFK left the room and went to the next one to rehearse her speech The Rice Hotel GM Max Peck and the hotel servants, who were in and out, heard Yarborough's name mentioned several times. The impression that JFK felt the Senator Yarborough was not being treated fairly, and that he was expressing himself with exceptional force. LBJ kept the lid on his temper in JFK's presence. Peck saw LBJ leave JFK suite like a pistol into the corridor, long legs pumping, thought he looked furious. JFK returned to JFK and asked "What was that all about?. He sounded mad". JFK said "That's just Lyndon," he said. "He's in trouble".

Kennedy was No Conservative by Gene Healy

<http://www.theamericanconservative.com/articles/kennedy-was-no-conservative/>

Sixth Floor Museum's take on the JFK assassination: 4th sentence

"After President Kennedy's death American leaders moved swiftly to effect an orderly transfer of power and calm international fear of possible nuclear war."

Lyndon Johnson - Frank Hamer 1948

https://www.ar15.com/forums/general/Frank_Hamer_and_LBJ_something_I_found_interesting_/5-1566702/?

Post from the Internet:

QUOTE

Watched Bonnie and Clyde, found it to be a "serious" version of "O Brother Where Art Thou". But anyway....

I decided to read up a bit about Frank Hamer, since he seems to be a rather interesting person. First search result of course, was Wiki and I found this paragraph very interesting:

In 1948 he was called again to Ranger duty to play a small role in a notorious episode in an election acknowledged to have been one of the most corrupt in Texas history. Hamer was hired by Governor Coke Stevenson whose name by now was synonymous with old-school Texan conservative integrity, to accompany him to the Texas State Bank in Alice, the county seat of Jim Wells County in South Texas. Stevenson wanted to examine the tally sheets for ballot box 13, which held ballots for his opponent, then-Representative Lyndon Johnson, he knew were fraudulent, and not in a way that favored him. Outside the bank stood two glowering groups of armed men. Hamer got out of the car. He approached the first group and said, "Git." They did. To the second group blocking the doors of the bank he said, "Fall back." They did.

Who would have imagined some one of such great character (spit) as LBJ caught up in voter fraud? LBJ ruined this country

UNQUOTE

Secret Service Agent John Norris on LBJ: the meanest SOB I ever met

Former Secret Service officer John Norris who spend 18 years protecting many U.S. presidents said “LBJ was just about the meanest, orneriest SOB I ever met.” Norris continues, “He didn’t seem at all grief-stricken about what had just happened [the JFK assassination], and knowing how ambitious he was and how much he and the Kennedys disliked each other, it was easy for a person to wonder if he might have had something to do with the assassination

QUOTE

On November, 23, 1963 - Lyndon Johnson’s first full day as president of the United States - John Norris was assigned to screen all persons arriving for appointments at Johnson’s office. As a matter of necessity more than protocol, LBJ was still working out of the vice presidential quarters, but he left no doubt whatsoever who was in charge.

“LBJ was just about the meanest, orneriest SOB I ever met,” Norris says bluntly, “and he was never any great pleasure to work for. On that particular day, I remember him sending out for food for the staff and insisting that everybody eat, whether they were hungry or not.

“He didn’t seem at all grief-stricken about what had just happened, and knowing how ambitious he was and how much he and the Kennedys disliked each other, it was easy for a person to wonder if he might have had something to do with the assassination. I guess I wondered a little bit about it, too, but I never really did believe it.”

UNQUOTE

[Bill Sloan, *JFK: Breaking the Silence*, p. 117]

Nixon and Johnson Pushed the CIA to Spy on U.S. Citizens, Declassified Documents Show

[Adam Janos](#) July 10, 2018 for History.com

<https://www.history.com/news/cia-surveillance-operation-chaos-60s-protest>

What prompted the U.S. **Central Intelligence Agency** to spy on American citizens on U.S. soil in the 1960s—in violation of its own charter? Because two inhabitants of the White House suspected sinister foreign influence behind the decade's growing civic unrest.

For President **Richard Nixon**, the anti-war demonstrations that mired his presidency never made sense. During one conversation with his treasury secretary John Connally, he described the unrelenting protesters as “a wild orgasm of anarchists sweeping across the country like a prairie fire.”

His confusion wasn't entirely misplaced. More than a quarter-million Americans demonstrated against the **conflict in Vietnam**, a sustained and widespread effort that helped erode morale amongst servicemen overseas. It was a sharp break from the broad bipartisan support Americans had offered to the previous wars of the century.

Nixon wasn't just resentful of the **anti-war movement**: He was also suspicious that foreign powers might be behind them. And so, in June 1969, the president directed the CIA to prepare a **report** on the anti-war movement and what foreign communist support the demonstrations might be receiving.

He was the second consecutive president to demand CIA surveillance of American dissidents. His predecessor, President **Lyndon Johnson**, had already directed federal agencies to investigate civil unrest in July 1967 following a spate of race-related violence.

The result of those executive requests—the CIA's Operation CHAOS—would directly violate the Agency's charter, mandating that the CIA focus its counterintelligence on overseas targets only. The charter, drafted when the agency was created in 1947, reflected the Constitutional principle that American citizens are entitled to a high degree of personal privacy.

How Did the CIA Do Their Spying?

Because the goal of Operation CHAOS was to establish proof of foreign influence in American dissident movements, agents were deployed to universities across the United States, where they infiltrated the “New Left” and learned the culture and lingo of the movements they would purportedly be part of. Once they had successfully infiltrated, agents deployed to foreign nations, where they sought information on foreign connections.

In both their domestic training and their international work, agents collected the names of American citizens and organizations connected to dissident movements, creating a computerized index of more than 300,000 names. Of those, approximately 7,200 American citizens had more thorough “201” files opened on them, deeper portraits which included information such as their place of birth, their family members and their organizational affiliations.

The CIA also supplemented some of these “201” files with information gathered through a CIA mail-intercept program, wherein the CIA covertly read postal correspondence between the United States and the USSR.

Wayne Madsen tells the time Helen Thomas told her about President Lyndon Johnson defecating in front of her during an interview in the White House living quarters

Wayne Madsen email to Robert Morrow July 16, 2018

QUOTE

Here is my recollection of what Helen Thomas told me.

Helen Thomas covered the White House for UPI. During LBJ's term, the president asked Helen if she wanted an exclusive interview. He ushered her upstairs into the president's private quarters. He had her take a seat outside the bathroom. With the door wide open, LBJ sat on the toilet to take a crap and he had Thomas asking him questions during what was a long interlude. Helen said an exclusive interview with the president was what every reporter would have died for. In this case, it came with Johnson taking a crap and exposing Helen, to, of course, a view of Jumbo, his name for his penis.

Helen probably told me at the Press Club probably in 2008. There were several events marking the 100th anniversary of the Press Club that she attended.

I'd guess the interview was 1966 or 67.

UNQUOTE

“The Case Against the Kennedy Clan (In the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)” by Joachim Joesten, May 1968

<http://digitalcollections.baylor.edu/cdm/ref/collection/po-jfkother/id/1175>

Web Site to Upload JFK books and rare out of print books:

<https://www.box.com/s/8b408e6999f8799dfd0a>

**Bernard Wilds website of restored,
compiled and JFK research PDFs**

<http://dealeyplazauk.org.uk/jfkrestore/>

Web Sites to buy new and used books:

amazon.com

alibris.com

abebooks.com

thriftbooks.com

betterworldbooks.com

bookbinder.com

biblio.com

- “The fact that an opinion has been widely held is no evidence whatever that it is not utterly absurd.” —Bertrand Russell

"Man prefers to believe what he prefers to be true." Francis Bacon

“Any man can make mistakes, but only an idiot persists in his error.” Marcus Tullius Cicero, (106-43 BC)